

## Chapter 2

## VICTOR B Mk. 2

## LIST OF CONTENTS

	Para.		Para.
Introduction ... ..	1	Strapping-in procedure ... ..	27
Ejection seats		Emergencies ... ..	28
Composition of the assembly ... ..	4	Leaving the seat after landing ... ..	29
The Mk. 3LS ejection seat ... ..	5	Static seats	
Firing handles ... ..	6	Composition of the assembly ... ..	30
Leg restraint system ... ..	8	The static seat ... ..	31
Armrests and seat raising gear ... ..	9	Safety harness ... ..	32
Combined harness attachment ... ..	10	Personal equipment connector ... ..	33
Automatic equipment ... ..	12	Parachute assemblies ... ..	41
Personal equipment connector ... ..	14	Emergency oxygen ... ..	43
Personal survival pack ... ..	17	Personal survival pack ... ..	46
Emergency oxygen ... ..	19	Equipping the static seats ... ..	47
Sequence of events during ejection ... ..	22	Strapping-in procedure ... ..	48
Equipping the ejection seats		Changing position during flight ... ..	49
Connections to the aircraft ... ..	23	Emergencies ... ..	51
Equipping the seat ... ..	24	Leaving the seat after landing ... ..	52

## APPENDIX

	App.
Flying clothing ... ..	1

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Fig.		Fig.
Arrangement of emergency oxygen supply	1	Assembly of leg restraint cords and harness	9
Installing parachute assembly: stage 1 ...	2	The ejection seat occupied (1) ... ..	10
Installing parachute assembly: stage 2 ...	3	The ejection seat occupied (2) ... ..	11
Arrangement of drogue withdrawal and link lines: stage 3 ... ..	4	The static seat equipped ... ..	12
Installing parachute assembly: stage 4 ...	5	The static seat occupied (1) ... ..	13
Installing parachute assembly: stage 5 ...	6	The static seat occupied (2), showing transfer lead on centre seat ... ..	14
The ejection seat equipped (1) ... ..	7	Static line stowage on port side seat ...	15
The ejection seat equipped (2) ... ..	8		

RESTRICTED

## Introduction

1. The Victor B Mk. 2 normally carries a crew of five: a pilot and co-pilot who occupy side by side positions in ejection seats in the cockpit, and three crew members who sit facing aft at the instrument bench on static (non-ejection) seats.

2. The ejection seats are almost identical; they only differ in regard to the position of the seat adjustment lever which is on the inboard side of each seat and emergency oxygen release knobs which are also on the inboard side of each seat. The three static seats used by the rear crew are again identical, except that mounted on the back of the centre seat is an oxygen transfer lead and on the port side seat there is a parachute static line stowage. Another transfer lead for the navigator is stowed on a bracket on the deck behind the starboard seat and an additional wander lead is provided for at the prone bomb aiming position for use of the rear crew; this wander lead is stowed on a bracket in the front cockpit on the port rear of the starboard ejection seat.

3. There are therefore two types of aircrew equipment assembly in use in the Victor B Mk. 2: the pilot's A.E.A. used in conjunction with the pilot ejection seat, and the crew member's A.E.A. for use with the static seats.

## EJECTION SEATS

### Composition of the assembly

4. The assembly for the pilots consist of the following items :-

Ejection seat	Mk. 3LS 1 (Pilot) or Mk. 3LS 2 (Co-pilot)
Parachute assembly	Back Type Mk. 33
Personal survival pack	Type R (embodying Mod. SR332 and c/w comfort cushion 27C/2428)
Emergency oxygen set	Mk. 8D (mounted on ejection seat)
Flying clothing	See Appendix 1

### The Mk. 3LS ejection seat

5. The Mk. 3LS seat is ejected from the aircraft by a cartridge-operated gun; during ejection, the seat slides on a guide rail attached to the

airframe structure. More detailed information about the seat will be found in A.P.4288 series.

### Firing handles

6. Two firing handles are fitted to each seat. The main handle, which has an integral face screen, projects from the front of the drogue container; the alternative firing handle is located at the front of the seat pan and is for use when the occupant is unable to reach the main firing handle - e.g. when subjected to high G forces.

7. The main and alternative firing handles on both ejection seats are coupled to the canopy jettison mechanism. If either the 1st or 2nd pilot pulls either of the ejection seat firing handles, a time-delay mechanism at the back of the seat is set in motion at the same time as the canopy is jettisoned. After one second, the time-delay unit fires the ejection gun. The canopy can also be jettisoned manually, independently of the seats, by operation of the black and yellow striped handle on the console. There is still a time delay of 1 sec. after operation of the firing handle, even if the canopy has been jettisoned manually.

### Leg restraint system

8. Leg restraint cords are provided to ensure that the legs are drawn back and held close to the seat pan during and after ejection. The cords pass through snubbing units below the front of the seat pan and are then attached to the aircraft floor with shear rivets. The snubbing units allow the cords to pass freely down, but prevent them passing upwards except when released by the spring-loaded toggle at the front of each unit. An interconnection between the taper plug assemblies on the front of the seat pan and the personal equipment connector (P.E.C.) releases the leg restraint cords as the personal component of the P.E.C. is disconnected.

### Armrests and seat raising gear

9. Adjustable armrests are controlled by either of two levers on each rest; one at the forward end and one at the rear on the side of the rest. The seat pan is adjustable for height by a handle on the inboard side of each seat; the plunger in the end of the handle must be depressed before the height can be adjusted.

RESTRICTED

500

**Combined harness attachment**

10. Provision is made on the seats for attachment of the combined harness of the parachute assembly at three points, one centrally just below shoulder level and one on each side at the back of the seat pan. These three anchorages are released automatically in the normal ejection sequence, by the operation of a barostatic time-release unit. To permit the occupant to release himself from the seat should the automatic device fail to operate, a manual separation lever is provided at the rear port side of the seat pan. This lever disconnects the personal component of the P.E.C., the leg restraint cords and the parachute restraining straps simultaneously. The manual separation lever is held in a gate to reduce the risk of accidental operation and requires pressing inwards against a spring before it can be released.

11. The upper anchorage of the harness embodies the 'go-forward' spring roller mechanism which permits the occupant to lean forward when required. This is controlled by a spring-loaded lever situated at the forward end of the port side of the seat pan. If the lever is pushed towards the front and is held in that position the spring roller mechanism is unlocked, so permitting the occupant to lean forward. Release of the lever re-locks the mechanism and prevents any further forward movement of the body. On leaning back the slack is taken up automatically by the spring roller mechanism. Further information about the parachute assembly will be found in A.P.1182A, Vol. 1 (2nd. Edtn.).

**Automatic equipment**

12. Fully automatic facilities are provided to withdraw the parachute canopy and separate the occupant from the seat after ejection. The automatic equipment includes a drogue gun and drogues and a barostatic time-release unit. The drogue gun is operated by a static rod which initiates a time delay of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. and then fires out a heavy bullet to open the drogue container and extract the drogues, which develop and stabilize the seat. The barostatic time-release unit is also initiated by another static rod which trips the release. If the altitude is lower than 10,000 ft. or the deceleration of the seat is below a value corresponding to a safe parachute opening

speed, the time-delay mechanism starts and runs for  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. After this delay the unit releases (a) the drogues from the top of the seat so that they transfer their pull to the apex of the parachute canopy (to which they are attached), (b) the rear anchorage of the face screen and the parachute pack restraining straps, (c) the harness from the seat, (d) the P.E.C. and (e) the leg restraint cords.

13. In the case of malfunctioning of these automatic arrangements, the parachute harness waist belt is provided with two D handles and the seat has a manual separation lever to release the harness. The first D handle (nearer the quick-release fitting) disconnects the apex of the parachute canopy from the automatic arrangements. When pulled, it exposes the second D handle which may then be used to deploy the parachute. In the event of failure to eject the same procedure inside the cockpit may enable the pilot to make a manual bale-out in favourable circumstances.

**Personal equipment connector**

14. The personal equipment connector (referred to as the P.E.C.) is fitted to the starboard side panel of the seat pan. It enables the main oxygen, emergency oxygen, air-ventilated suit and Mic/Tel leads to be connected or disconnected in one action. It is also linked to the leg restraint system (para. 8) so that the legs are released when the P.E.C. is disconnected. The connector comprises three components :-

(1) *Aircraft component.* Connected to the cockpit structure by a telescopic static rod and to the personal supply systems in the aircraft.

(2) *Seat component.* Bolted to the seat pan, and connected to the emergency oxygen system (see para. 19). This component has an operating linkage from the main barostatic time-release unit and another linkage to the leg restraint system.

(3) *Personal component.* Attached to the flying clothing.

15. As the seat ascends the guide rail during ejection, the aircraft component of the P.E.C. is

RESTRICTED

detached from the seat component when the static rod becomes fully extended, severing and sealing off the connections between the seat and the aircraft. At the same time the emergency oxygen supply is turned on automatically. Later, when the harness is released from the seat, the personal component is also automatically detached from the seat component.

16. A full description of the personal equipment connector will be found in Sect. 1, Chap. 5. The P.E.C. fitted is the F.P.S. type (full pressure suit) having three gas passages vertically through the three components, as in the 'Fighter' type. The foremost passage is not at present used, the central passage is for the air ventilated suit supply and the rear one for oxygen. (The anti-g suit is connected into the oxygen line between the P.E.C. and the jerkin).

#### Personal survival pack

17. The personal survival pack, a description of which will be found in A.P.1182C, Vol. 1, is housed in the seat pan and serves as a cushion. It is attached to the lower harness straps by two quick-release fittings at the sides, and to the life jacket or jerkin by the lowering line, stowed in the left-hand attachment flap on the pack. The harness attachments are connected when the safety equipment is installed in the seat, and the lowering line by the occupant when strapping in. The lowering line, being attached to the clothing, enables the pack harness attachments to be released during a parachute descent so that the pack falls and hangs clear of the body 15 ft. below. On alighting this enables the harness to be immediately discarded without loss of the pack.

18. A thin cushion is provided to cover the seat and leg straps of the parachute harness, both in normal use and during parachute development. It is attached to the harness by press studs.

#### Emergency oxygen

19. The emergency oxygen cylinder is mounted on the starboard beam of each seat. The supply is turned on automatically during ejection by a static line. This static line is led into a conduit attached to the aircraft structure and emerges at the other end as a yellow/black striped knob at the rear inboard side of each seat; operation of this knob turns on the emergency oxygen supply manually. This knob is protected by a bucket-

shaped guard, which on the port seat, it shares with the A.V.S. supply control cock; on the starboard seat this cock is on the outboard side.

20. The emergency oxygen is fed to the rear end of the seat component of the P.E.C. through the inward relief and excess pressure valve (RV/51). This valve allows excess of oxygen, during the early stages of discharge of the cylinder, to spill out to atmosphere and also permits inward inhalation of supplementary air when the supply of oxygen has dropped off below demand. To prevent dilution of oxygen under normal conditions, however, and to ensure recognition if a 'no-flow' failure of the main oxygen regulator occurs, the inward relief element is fairly heavily spring-loaded so that breathing through it demands a noticeable effort. The excess pressure relief element is barometrically controlled to give pressure breathing above 40,000 ft. altitude, but is only very lightly spring-loaded below this altitude. A full description of the valve will be found in Sect. 1, Chap. 6. When the emergency oxygen is turned on automatically during ejection it feeds oxygen through the seat component of the personal equipment connector until automatic separation from the seat occurs at a height (approximately 10,000 ft.) where an oxygen supply is no longer needed.

21. The emergency oxygen set provides a steady flow of oxygen but the rate of flow diminishes gradually as the pressure in the cylinder falls. The initial flow is more than is needed for breathing but the surplus is not sufficient to inflate the high altitude pressurized garments with the rapidity necessary in an emergency. The emergency oxygen set can maintain the garments at the correct inflated pressure but cannot supply the initial flow required to inflate them. Garment inflation on loss of cabin pressure is therefore provided from the aircraft main oxygen system which has the necessary flow characteristics. This is an important factor in high altitude escape drills (see Pilot's Notes) or ejection may take place with an inadequate oxygen supply.

#### Sequence of events during ejection

22. The following is the normal sequence of events after the firing handle has been pulled. The canopy is jettisoned. There is a delay of one second.

*As the seat ascends the guide rail, the following events occur :-*

RESTRICTED

- (1) The leg restraint cords tighten until the rivets shear in the floor anchorages.
- (2) The time-delay mechanism for the drogue gun is actuated, the gun being fired after  $\frac{1}{2}$  second.
- (3) The time-delay mechanism for the barostatic time-release unit is tripped. The delay is variable depending upon aircraft height and speed at the time of ejection.
- (4) The aircraft component of the personal equipment connector is separated from the seat component, disconnecting the oxygen and A.V.S. hoses and the Mic/Tel leads between the aircraft and the seat.
- (5) The emergency oxygen supply is turned on.

After the seat leaves the aircraft the following events occur:—

- (6) After  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. the drogue gun fires and the two drogues stabilize the seat. If the ejection occurs at high altitude the seat will eventually fall vertically with the occupant restrained by his combined harness from falling forwards. At low altitudes there may not be time for the seat to attain the vertical position. During this phase the occupant will be breathing emergency oxygen from the cylinder carried on the seat.
- (7) After an appropriate delay the occupant is released from the seat and his parachute canopy opens automatically. At the same time the personal component of the P.E.C. is released from the seat component detaching the personal services from the seat and enabling ambient air to be inhaled. At modern aircraft speeds and heights, the delay is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  sec. after ejection. At high altitude the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  sec. delay does not start until the seat has descended to 10,000 ft. At high speeds, at 10,000 ft. or below, delay does not start until the

seat has decelerated to a safe speed for the parachute canopy to open.

## EQUIPPING THE EJECTION SEATS

### Connections to the aircraft

23. When the seat is installed in the aircraft and is properly equipped, the following items are connected to the aircraft:—

- (1) *Port side of seat*:—
  - (a) Static rod from drogue gun.
- (2) *Starboard side of seat*:—
  - (a) Static rod from barostatic time-release unit.
  - (b) Static line from emergency oxygen cylinder operating head.
  - (c) The aircraft component of the P.E.C. is locked to the underside of the seat component. The aircraft component has a static rod to the aircraft structure; and an oxygen supply hose, an A.V.S. supply hose and a Mic/Tel lead from the appropriate systems: these will normally already be connected.
- (3) *Underneath the seat*:—
  - (a) Leg restraint cords.
- (4) *Top of seat*:—
  - (a) Main firing handle to canopy jettison unit operating cable.
  - (b) Articulated seat linkage from time-delay firing units.

### Equipping the seat

24. Before proceeding, ensure that the seat has been made safe for servicing in accordance with current instructions.

25. The following procedure is to be used when installing the equipment in the seat: refer to fig. 1 to 6 for detail, as necessary:—

- (1) Fit the emergency oxygen cylinder into its clamping brackets on the seat beam, ensuring that the loop of the supply tube at the top of the cylinder faces forward.
- (2) Connect the emergency oxygen supply tube to the underside of the inward relief and excess pressure valve. Arrange the tube to form an easy sweep and then insert it into the clips on the back and on the side of the seat pan. Wirelock the tube connector to the valve mounting bracket.
- (3) Connect the nipple of the emergency oxygen cylinder operating cable to the anchor section of the static line and engage the end fitting of the cable housing in the anchor socket.
- (4) Connect the anchor hook to the static line-cum-manual operating cable.
- (5) Ensure that the 'go-forward' lever is in the locked position.
- (6) Place the parachute assembly in the seat pan with the horseshoe pack uppermost, and its top end to the front of the seat.
- (7) Take up the outer shoulder straps of the main harness, ensuring they are not twisted. These are attached at the top to a metal D-shackle. Pass this through the arch of the parachute pack, from front to rear.
- (8) Remove the two parachute restraining straps. These are stowed in the buckles on each side of the drogue container together with the headrest pad.
- (9) Operate the 'go-forward' lever and pull out the webbing strap from under the parachute support bracket. This strap must be held or it will spring back.
- (10) Pass the strap up through the D shackle from underneath.
- (11) Each parachute restraining strap has a metal D-ring at one end. Hook these over the lug on the end of the webbing strap.
- (12) Still holding the webbing (threaded through the harness shackle) and the two restraining straps (hooked over lug), press down the harness release lever on the starboard side of the seat. This lever is immediately below the harness release plunger on the barostatic time-release unit and withdraws the harness locking plunger.
- (13) Insert the webbing strap end lug in the slot under the parachute support bracket, release the 'go-forward' lever and the plunger will lock in the eye of the lug. Check by pulling on the webbing, then allow the webbing strap to wind back.
- (14) Swing the metal D-rings of the restraining straps upwards so that the straps emerge above the webbing strap. Pass the free ends of the restraining straps into the arch of the parachute pack.
- (15) Lift the horseshoe pack into position on the support bracket and hold it there.
- (16) Draw the unattached ends of the parachute restraining straps forward through the arch to the front of the pack and upwards towards the buckles on each side of the drogue container. Ensure the straps are not twisted.
- (17) Pass the port strap through the loop in the parachute withdrawal line (*fig. 3*).
- (18) Pass the end of the strap through the drogue container buckle from the outboard side through the buckle inwards.
- (19) Take the starboard parachute restraining strap and assemble to the starboard buckle similarly. (There is no parachute withdrawal line to pass the strap through on this side).
- (20) Pass the ends of the parachute restraining straps through the buckles on each side of the headrest cushion so that the

RESTRICTED

504

strap ends emerge on the outside of the buckles.

- (21) Work the straps back and forth in the self-locking buckles on the headrest cushion until the parachute pack and cushion are strapped tightly in position. Neatly stow the free ends between the drogue container and the strap.
- (22) Operate the 'go-forward' lever and check that the harness shoulder straps can be pulled forward and will return automatically.
- (23) Connect the parachute withdrawal line to the link line by the screw coupling, ensuring:—
  - (a) That the link line (to the securing pin) passes between the port headrest cushion restraining strap and the side of the drogue container.
  - (b) Also check that the port lifting line (between the securing pin and the drogue shackle) has been passed under the drogue withdrawal line (between the drogue gun and the drogue flap securing pin).
- (24) On each side, press the main attachment lug on the harness lap strap, into the lower locks at the back of the seat pan (*fig. 4*); they will clip into place. Check, by pulling in several directions, that they are secure.
- (25) Lift the combined harness and hold in the stowed position by engaging the free ends of the headrest cushion straps in the harness shoulder strap buckles.

**Note . . .**

*This operation is for stowage purposes only and keeps the harness strap suspended out of the way until the seat is ready for occupation.*

- (26) Clear the seat pan. Place the survival pack in position, lowering line to the port side. Ensure that the transverse

seat strap of the harness crosses OVER THE TOP of the pack, at the back.

- (27) Connect the quick-release couplings on each side of the survival pack, to the combined harness.
- (28) Press each sticker strap into its clip on the inside face of the seat pan, bringing the strap up on the inboard side of the survival pack coupling, then over the coupling and down into the clip on the outboard side of the coupling. Check that the personal survival pack couplings are still connected (*fig. 6*).
- (29) Place the cushion on top of the survival pack, secure it to the harness seat strap with the press fasteners provided and tuck its rear corners well into the back of the seat. Arrange the harness leg loops and lap straps ready for occupation. The cushion has a slot near the centre, through which the leg loops are passed.
- (30) Examine carefully the two D-handles on the left waistbelt of the parachute harness. The second handle (furthest from the quick-release fitting) has a cover flap which will be released by operation of the first handle. There may (with older harnesses) be a similar cover flap over the first D-handle; this is provided solely to avoid accidental operation during transit and installation; if fitted, remove it, and leave the handle unobstructed for the pilot.
- (31) EXTEND THE LAP AND SHOULDER STRAPS fully (this is to be repeated before EVERY subsequent flight).
- (32) Ensure that the safety pin for the emergency oxygen cylinder has been removed.

26. Return the seat to the condition of safe for parking in accordance with current instructions.

**STRAPPING-IN PROCEDURE**

27. The strapping-in procedure is as follows:

refer to figs. 8 to 11 for detail, as necessary.

**Note . . .**

*In these illustrations the pilots are depicted in high altitude clothing (see Appendix 1).*

- (1) Ensure that the seat has been made safe for parking in accordance with current instructions. Check that the harness lap and shoulder straps have all been fully extended and that the harness is securely anchored to the seat.
- (2) Remove the dust cover from the seat component of the P.E.C. and fit it into the stowage (on the rail behind the seat) if this has not already been done.
- (3) Sit in the seat.
- (4) Insert the front end of the personal component (attached to clothing) of the P.E.C. into the front end of the seat component in an inclined attitude; press down with a hinging motion until it clips into place. Test by inserting one or two fingers under the handle and attempting to lift it.
- (5) Thread the leg restraint cords through the quick-release couplings on the garters (*fig. 9*) as follows. The cord from the starboard snubbing unit (under the seat pan) is threaded through the garter coupling of the left leg and the end-fitting of the cord is then plugged into the starboard taper socket (on the front of the seat pan).

**Note . . .**

- (1) *If there is insufficient length of cord, pull forward on the ring in the front of the snubbing unit and withdraw more cord.*
- (2) *Unless the personal component of the P.E.C. is mating correctly with the seat component, the plug will not lock in its socket.*
- (6) Similarly thread the port cord through the right garter and back to the port taper socket, thus crossing the cords.

It does not matter which loop is in front, but do not interlace them.

- (7) Pull back any excess of restraint cord through the snubbing units, leaving enough slack to enable the occupant to operate the rudder fully.
- (8) Adjust the height of the seat until a satisfactory position for flying is obtained ideally with the head positioned centrally against the headrest cushion. Stretch the arms upwards towards the firing handle to ensure there is no restriction to firing handle access by the clothing.
- (9) Connect the survival pack lowering line on the left side to the quick-release coupling on the life jacket or pressure jerkin. The line is to lie across the left thigh (*fig. 11*).
- (10) Bring the harness waistbelt across the body. Adjust the quick-release fitting so that it lies centrally with the waistbelt close to the body.
- (11) Connect the lugs on the lap straps to the quick-release fitting. (The hoses to the P.E.C. pass under the right lap strap). The back pad is drawn up by a ground crew member and the lumbar cushion adjusted to suit. Sit well back in the seat. Any slack in the hoses to the P.E.C. is to lie below the right lap strap to allow body movement without straining the hoses.
- (12) Tighten the lap straps. When tightening harness straps in general, pull on the running end with one hand, and push the standing end towards the buckle with the other hand, to relieve the tension on the buckles. After the first tightening, move the body about inside the harness and then re-tighten, repeating this process until the harness is sufficiently tight. It is most important that the lap straps are tight since they provide the principal restraint under all stress conditions.
- (13) Bring the leg loops up between the legs and thread the left loop through

RESTRICTED

5-806

the metal D-ring on the left lap strap. Repeat on the right side. If routed correctly the leg loops will lie flat on the inside of the thighs.

- (14) Remove the ends of the shoulder straps from the stowed position. Arrange them under the life jacket or jerkin stole, thread the end fittings through the leg loops and connect them to the quick-release fitting. The harness leg loops are to engage on the metal lugs and not on the webbing above them, so that they will disengage freely on operating the quick-release fitting. To facilitate this engagement it is normally essential that the shoulder straps are extended fully.
- (15) Fit the safety clip between the disc knob and body of the quick-release fitting.
- (16) Slim occupants of a seat will need to tuck the left leg loop carefully behind the first D-handle on the waistbelt.
- (17) To tighten the shoulder straps, first take up the slack on the blue inner (underneath) straps and then take up the slack in the brown outer (top) straps. Move the body in the harness as described in operation (12), but do not overtighten the shoulder straps to cause the back to arch; this is a bad attitude for ejection.
- (18) This tightening will ruck the sections of the lift-webs lying between the inner and outer straps. The assistance of a member of the ground crew will be necessary to pull back the lift webs through the metal runners on the shoulders and then stow the excess length neatly (by lengthening the loops in the lift webs) behind the back.
- (19) Put on the flying and protective helmets (if this has not already been done) and fasten the chin straps. Fit the oxygen mask.

#### Note . . .

*If the chin straps are not fastened, the helmets may be wrenched off during ejection. At high altitudes, this would mean the loss of vital oxygen supply.*

- (20) Connect the Mic/Tel lead and oxygen mask tube. In the low altitude role (pressure jerkin not being worn) connect the mask tube spring clip to the D-ring on the life jacket stole.
- (21) Reach upwards and check that the main firing handle is within reach; DO NOT PULL.
- (22) Conduct pre-flight oxygen checks (see Pilot's Notes).
- (23) With assistance from a ground crew member, ensure that the various safety pins are correctly repositioned and stowed.

#### EMERGENCIES

28. For drill and procedure to be taken in emergencies refer to Pilot's Notes, A.P.4506B-P.N.

#### LEAVING THE SEAT AFTER LANDING

29. (1) Remove the firing handle safety pins from the stowage and fit to main and alternative firing handles (assistance is to be obtained, wherever possible, from a member of the ground crew in fitting the pin to the main firing handle).
- (2) Disconnect the personal component of the P.E.C. by pulling upwards on the handle (this will also free the leg restraint cords).
- (3) Remove the spring clip from the combined harness quick-release fitting and undo the harness. Return the quick-release fitting to the locked position.
- (4) Disconnect the lowering line to the survival pack.



39. Each of the three type MSC3 aircraft components on the seats receives its supply from a separate oxygen regulator and a separate regulator is provided for the MSC105 component in the front cockpit. The MSC5 transfer lead and the MSC105 wander lead (navigator) share a common regulator in the roof of the cabin. For this reason the transfer lead and the navigator's wander lead are NEVER TO BE IN USE AT THE SAME TIME. Although the common regulator provides enough oxygen for breathing purposes, the supply is insufficient to inflate two sets of pressure garments in the event of a high altitude emergency.

40. A full description of the personal equipment connector will be found in Sect. 1, Chap. 5.

#### Parachute assemblies

41. The Back Type Mk. 20 and Mk. 34 parachute assemblies, described in A.P.1182A, Vol. 1 (2nd. Edtn.), are used in conjunction with a static line anchored to the aircraft and connected to the parachute rip-cord via a barometric time-delay unit. Before an escape is attempted the static line is hooked to a spring clip on the harness; when an escape is made, the static line withdraws a pin, and trips the time-delay unit. The barometric delay device deploys the parachute automatically below 13,000 ft; there is a delay of 2 sec. after withdrawal of the static line before the parachute rip-cord is pulled automatically. A striped release knob on the left harness shoulder strap enables the barometric delay device to be overridden and the parachute rip-cord withdrawn directly without the use of the static line.

42. On the back of the port side seat (nearest the entrance hatch) are a number of static lines for use in conjunction with the parachute assemblies worn by the aircrew. These static lines are stowed in press studded covers (*fig. 15*) with the striped attachment rings exposed, the line being folded underneath and anchored at the other end on a shackle. There is no particular order of use. During escape the nearest available line is hooked on to the parachute.

#### Emergency oxygen

43. The emergency oxygen cylinder is stowed in

the parachute pack, the supply tube being connected directly into the main oxygen line in both low and high altitude roles. The supply is turned on automatically by the static line attachment hook when the parachute barometric time-delay is tripped during escape. The emergency oxygen can also be turned on manually, by pulling the red handle on the left-hand shoulder strap.

44. The emergency oxygen set provides a steady flow of oxygen but the rate of flow diminishes gradually as the pressure in the cylinder falls. The initial flow is more than ample for breathing, so if the emergency oxygen is turned on while still connected to the main oxygen system through the P.E.C. excessive pressure would soon build up in the lungs and clothing and it would be necessary to disconnect the P.E.C. to vent the excess. This would give no pressure breathing facilities at cabin altitudes where it is needed (above 40 000 ft.) and would also disconnect the Mic/Tel. For this reason the emergency oxygen set is not to be operated when a simple failure of the aircraft oxygen system occurs. The correct procedure is to continue the flight connected to one of the wander leads which have separate regulators and an A.V.S. supply; this also avoids the necessity to descend or curtail the flight.

45. The emergency oxygen supply tube is connected into the hose assembly attached to the clothing. The bayonet connection between the emergency oxygen tube and the hose assembly should therefore be disconnected during a parachute descent after reaching an altitude (approximately 10,000 ft.) where an oxygen supply is necessary; otherwise, when the parachute is discarded (possibly drifting downwind) on alighting, it may remain hanging on the oxygen tube. The oxygen pipe connection should break away if the disconnection is overlooked or there is insufficient time to effect it, but as a precaution it should be disconnected.

#### Personal survival pack

46. The personal survival pack, described in A.P.1182C, Vol. 1, is housed in the seat pan and serves as a cushion. It is attached to the lower harness straps by two quick-release couplings, and to the life jacket or jerkin by a lowering line, stowed in the left hand attachment flap on the pack. The harness attachments are connected

when the safety equipment is installed in the seat, and the lowering line by the occupant when strapping in. The lowering line, being attached to the clothing, enables the pack side quick-release couplings to be released during a parachute descent so that the pack falls and hangs 15 ft. below the body. On alighting this enables the harness to be immediately discarded without loss of the pack.

**Note . . .**

*The quick-release couplings have two plungers both of which must be squeezed to effect release.*

### EQUIPPING THE STATIC SEATS

47. To equip each of the static seats proceed as follows (fig. 12):-

- (1) Place the personal survival pack in the seat pan with the lowering line on the port side.
- (2) Place the pack of the parachute assembly on the shelf at the back of the seat pan.
- (3) Connect the side quick-release couplings between the survival pack and the parachute harness and spread out the straps ready for occupation of the seat.

### STRAPPING-IN PROCEDURE

48. Strapping-in procedure for each crew member is the same and is as follows; refer to figs. 13 and 14 for detail. In the illustrations the aircrew are depicted in high altitude clothing (see Appendix 1):-

- (1) Remove and stow the dust cover from P.E.C. aircraft component.
- (2) Sit in the seat.
- (3) Connect the personal component of the P.E.C. to the aircraft component on the starboard side of the seat.
- (4) If the oxygen mask hose assembly is being used (only in low altitude flight) attach the hook on the hose assembly

to the D-ring on the life jacket stole.

- (5) Connect the lowering line from the survival pack to the quick-release coupling on the left hand side of the life jacket or pressure jerkin as applicable.
- (6) Bring the parachute quick-release fitting against the front of the body. Clip the lugs of the shoulder straps into the fitting and adjust the straps so that they lie below the lobes of the life jacket or jerkin stole.
- (7) Hook the right hand back pad strap to the parachute harness shoulder strap lug.
- (8) Draw up the leg loops between the legs and pass the thigh straps through the loops. Clip the lugs on the thigh straps into the quick-release fitting. The right thigh strap passes over the supply hoses from the P.E.C.
- (9) Tighten the parachute harness shoulder straps and thigh straps.
- (10) Insert the spring safety clip in position behind the disc knob of the parachute harness quick-release fitting.
- (11) Connect the oxygen mask tube assembly into the bayonet socket at the top of the hose assembly.
- (12) Connect the emergency oxygen tube to the emergency oxygen connector on the hose assembly.
- (13) Connect the Mic/Tel plug and socket.
- (14) Bring the safety harness lap straps over the body and clip the lug of the right-hand strap into the quick-release fitting on the left-hand strap.
- (15) Connect the harness shoulder straps into the quick-release fitting.
- (16) Ensure that the parachute harness quick-release fitting lies above the safety harness quick-release fitting.

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- (17) Fit oxygen mask and conduct pre-flight oxygen tests.

#### Changing position during flight

49. When it is necessary to leave the seat for any purpose during flight, proceed as follows:—

- (1) Take the transfer lead P.E.C. head from its stowage bracket on the port side of the centre seat.
  - (a) If occupying the A.E.O's seat on the port side of the aircraft, take the transfer lead MSC5 head stowed on the rear port side of the seat and bring the hose so that it lies across the body from the left-hand side, with the head close to the (connected) head of the personal component.
  - (b) If occupying the navigator's seat on the starboard side of the aircraft, take the wander lead MSC105 head stowed on the aircraft deck on the rear starboard side of the seat and bring the head close to the (connected) head of the personal component transferring it into the left hand.
  - (c) If occupying the centre seat, take the MSC5 transfer lead from the back of the centre seat and bring close to the (connected) head of the personal component, transferring it into the left hand.
- (2) Disconnect the personal component of the P.E.C. from the MSC3 aircraft component with the right hand and immediately re-connect the personal component to the MSC5 or MSC105 head.
- (3) Undo the seat safety harness and leave the seat. Port and starboard seat occupants turn inboard; the centre seat occupant turns to the right.

50. To re-occupy the seat:—

- (1) Sit down.
- (2) If the survival pack has been left behind in the seat, re-connect the side couplings of the pack to the parachute harness and the lowering line to the life jacket or jerkin.
- (3) Take the MSC5 or MSC105 aircraft component in the left hand and the personal component in the right. Squeeze BOTH the release catches and transfer the personal component to the MSC3 on the side of the seat.

#### EMERGENCIES

51. For drill and procedure to be taken in emergencies refer to Pilot's Notes A.P.4506B-P.N.

#### LEAVING THE SEAT AFTER LANDING

52. On leaving the seat after flight proceed as follows:—

- (1) Remove the oxygen mask.
- (2) Disconnect the safety harness.
- (3) Disconnect the oxygen mask tube, emergency oxygen tube and Mic/Tel lead from the hose assembly.
- (4) Disconnect the parachute harness.
- (5) Disconnect the survival pack lowering line from the life jacket or pressure jerkin.
- (6) Disconnect the personal component of the P.E.C. from the aircraft component by moving the release lever inwards through the gate and then upwards.
- (7) Vacate the seat.

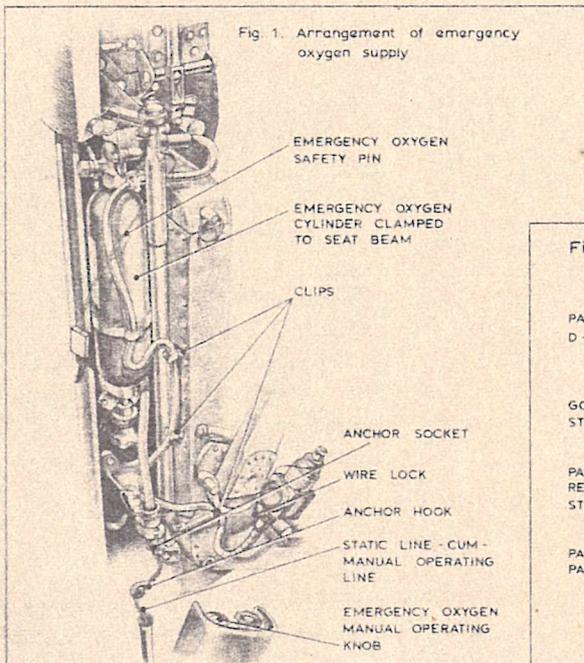


Fig. 1. Arrangement of emergency oxygen supply

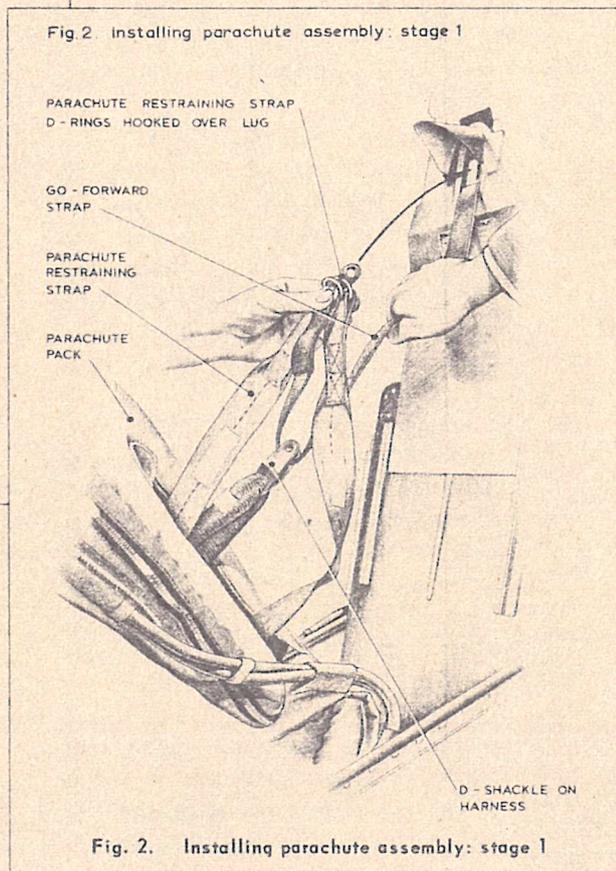


Fig. 2. Installing parachute assembly: stage 1

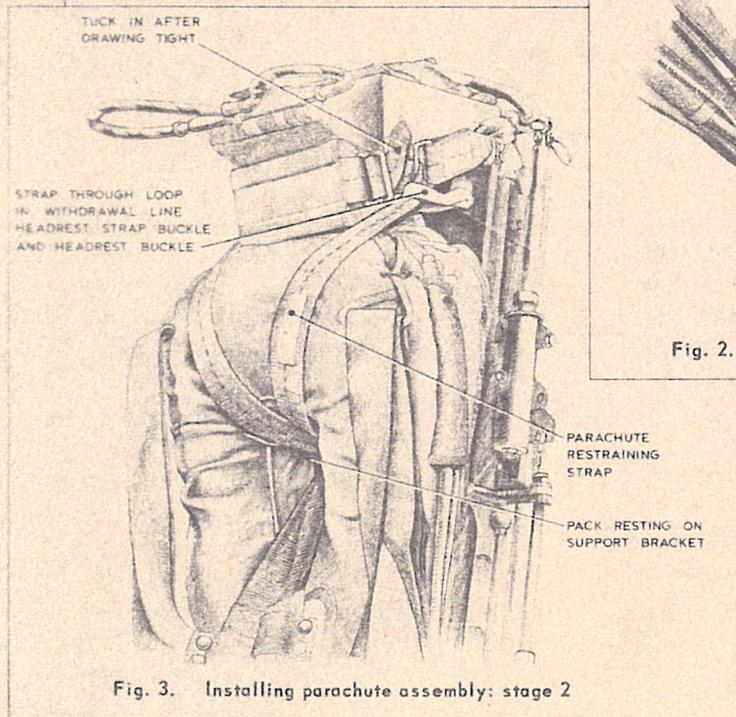


Fig. 3. Installing parachute assembly: stage 2

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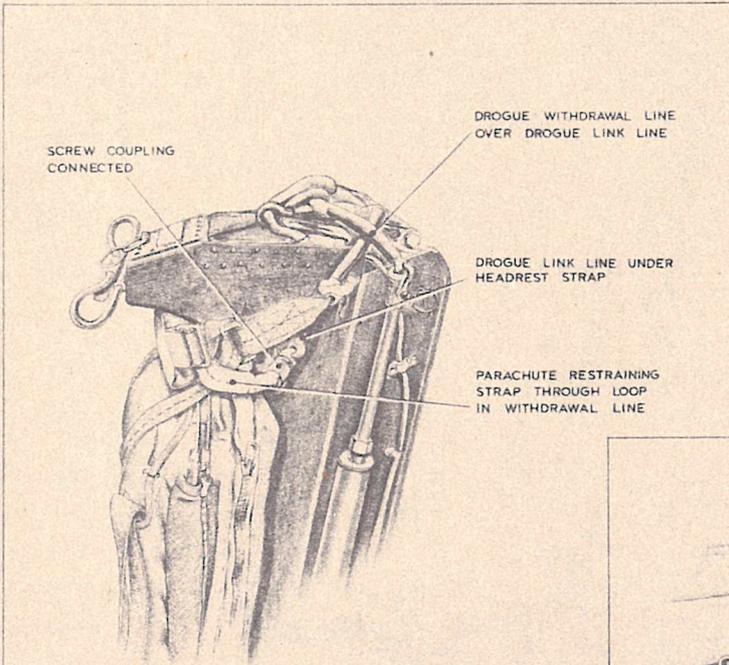


Fig. 4. Arrangement of drogue withdrawal and link lines: stage 3

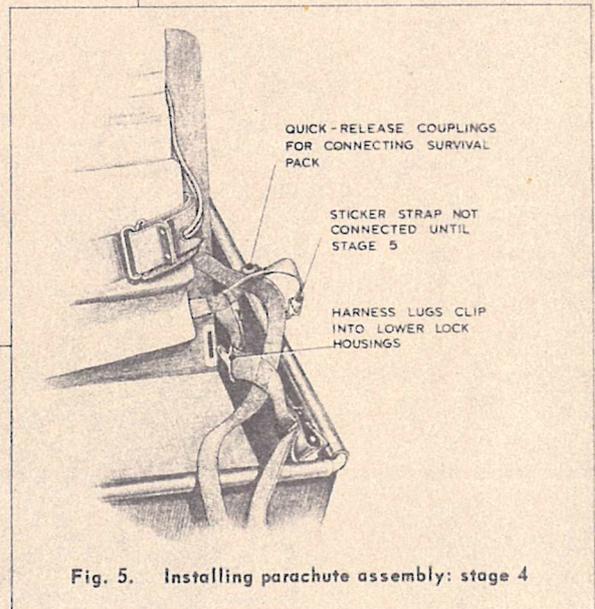


Fig. 5. Installing parachute assembly: stage 4

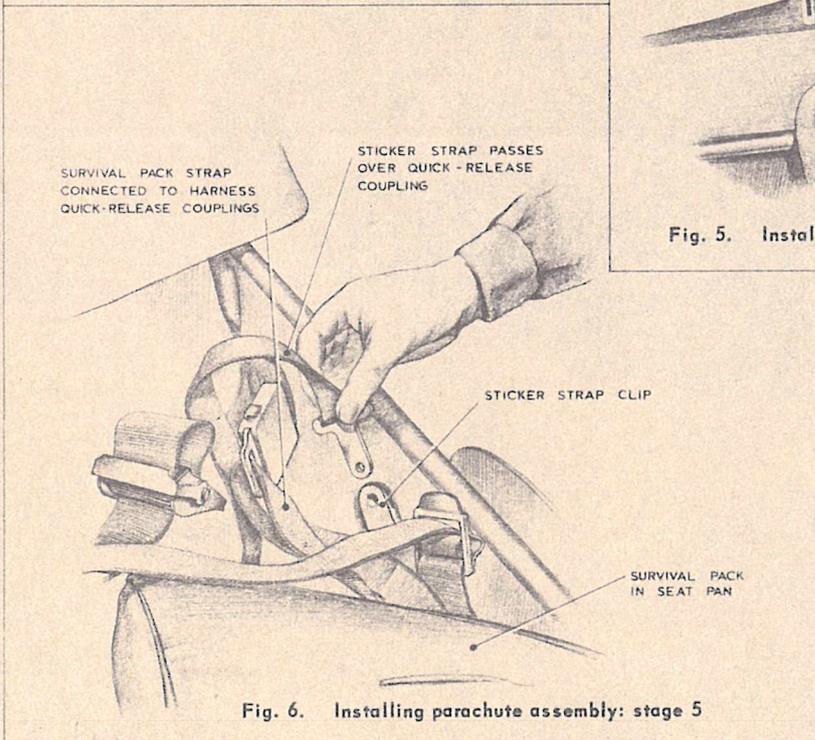


Fig. 6. Installing parachute assembly: stage 5

END OF HEADREST STRAP  
TUCKED THROUGH HARNESS  
BUCKLE (FOR STOWAGE  
PURPOSES ONLY)

SAFETY CLIP

FOR ASSEMBLY OF HARNESS  
STICKER STRAPS SEE FIG. 6

INWARD RELIEF AND  
EXCESS PRESSURE  
VALVE

P.E.C. STATIC ROD

CUSHION

PERSONAL SURVIVAL  
PACK

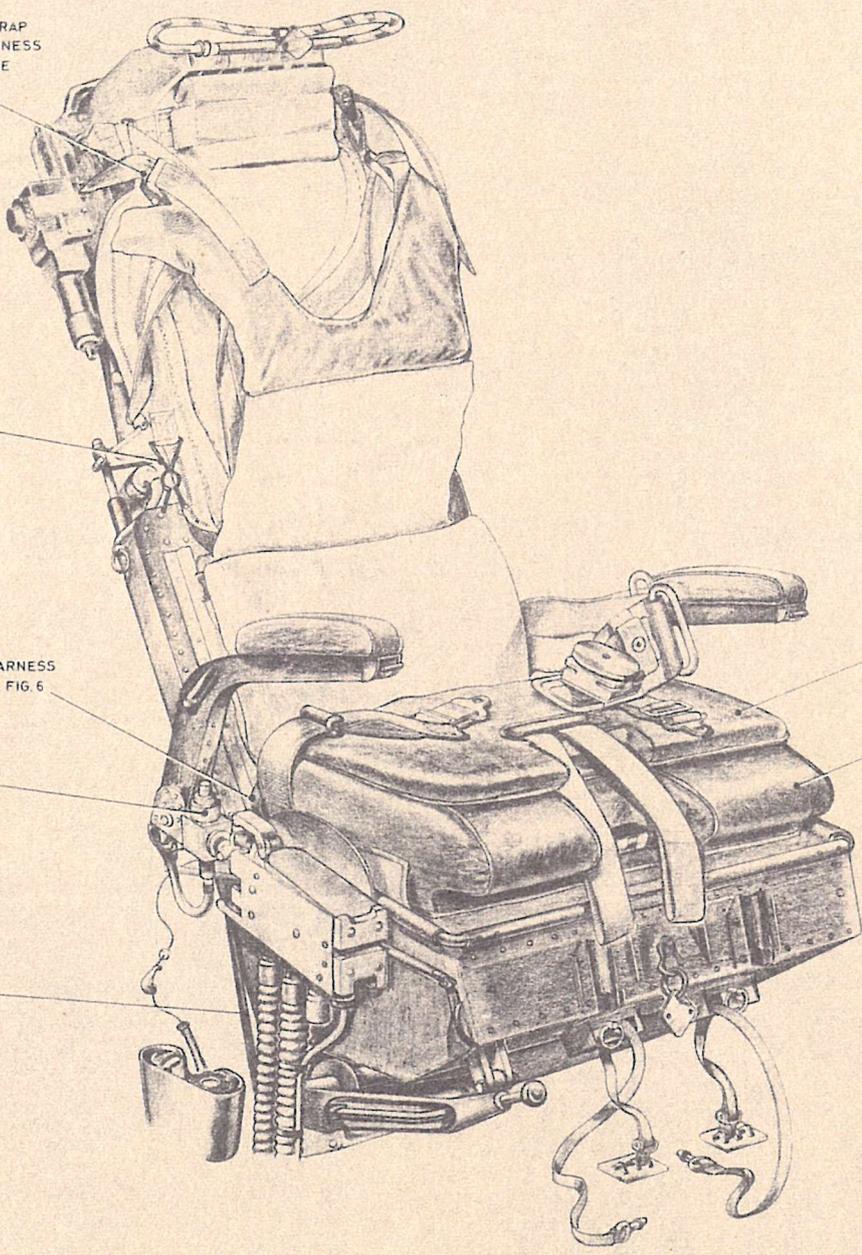


Fig. 7. The ejection seat equipped (1)

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394

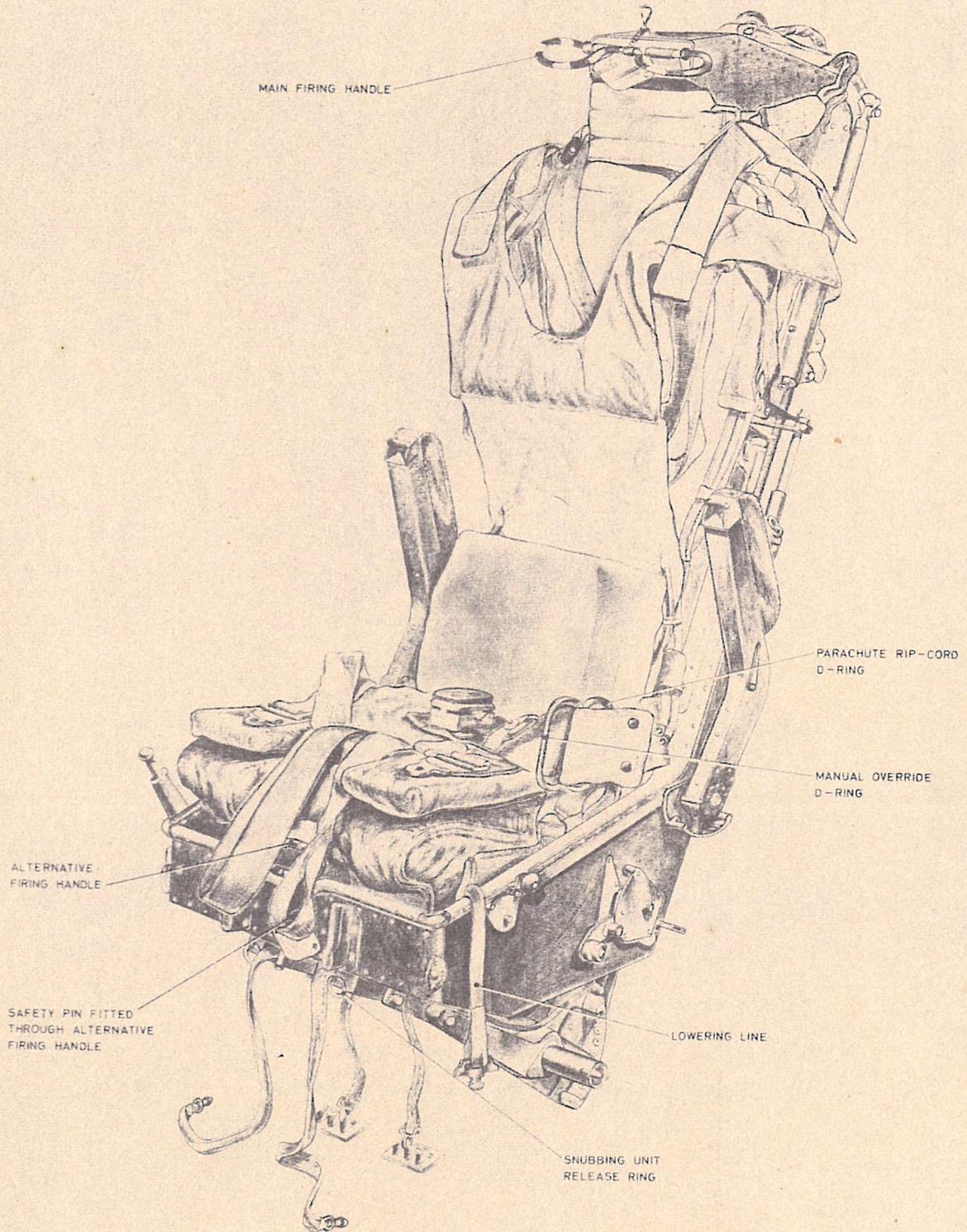


Fig. 8. The ejection seat equipped (2)

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895

LEG LOOPS OVER  
SHOULDER STRAP  
LUGS

SAFETY CLIP BEHIND  
QUICK-RELEASE FITTING  
DISC KNOB

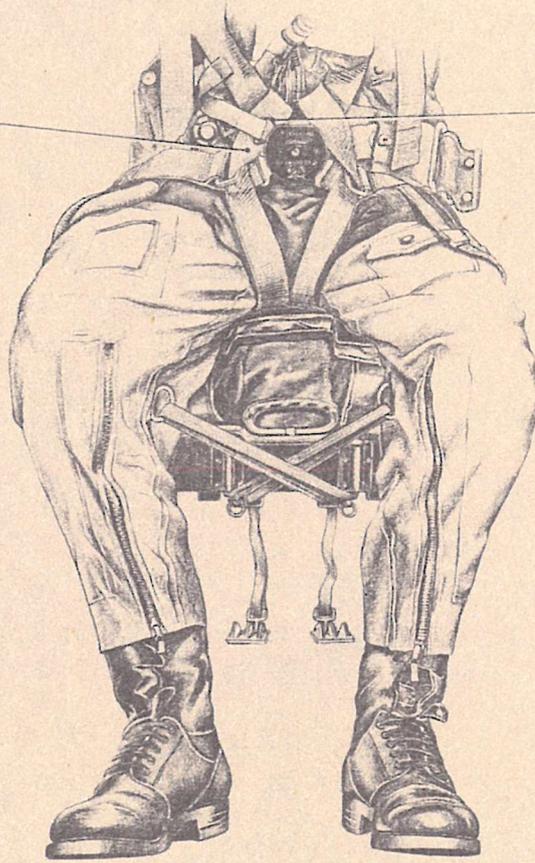


Fig. 9. Assembly of leg restraint cords and harness

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596

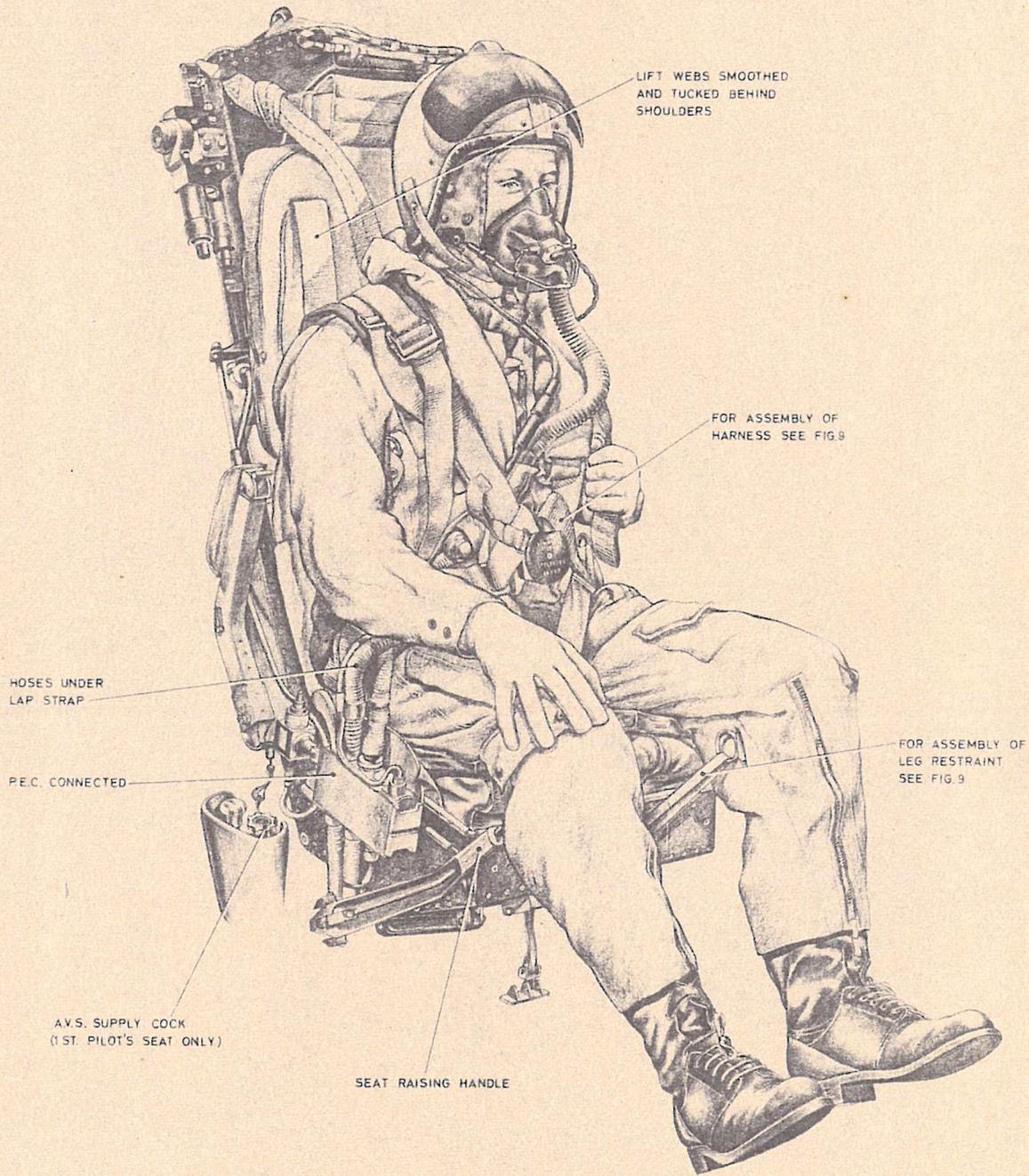


Fig. 10. The ejection seat occupied (1)

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597

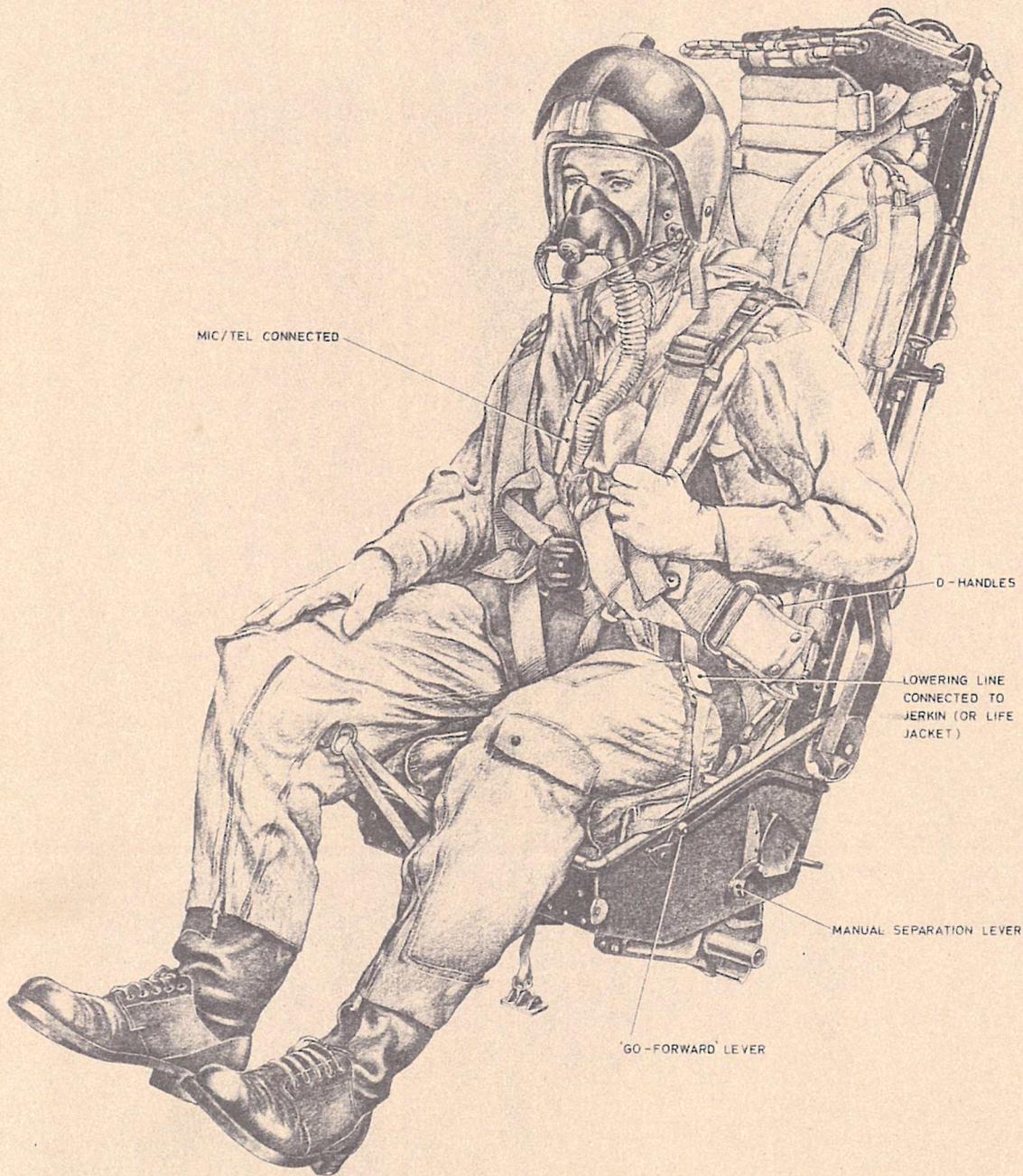


Fig. 11. The ejection seat occupied (2)

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598

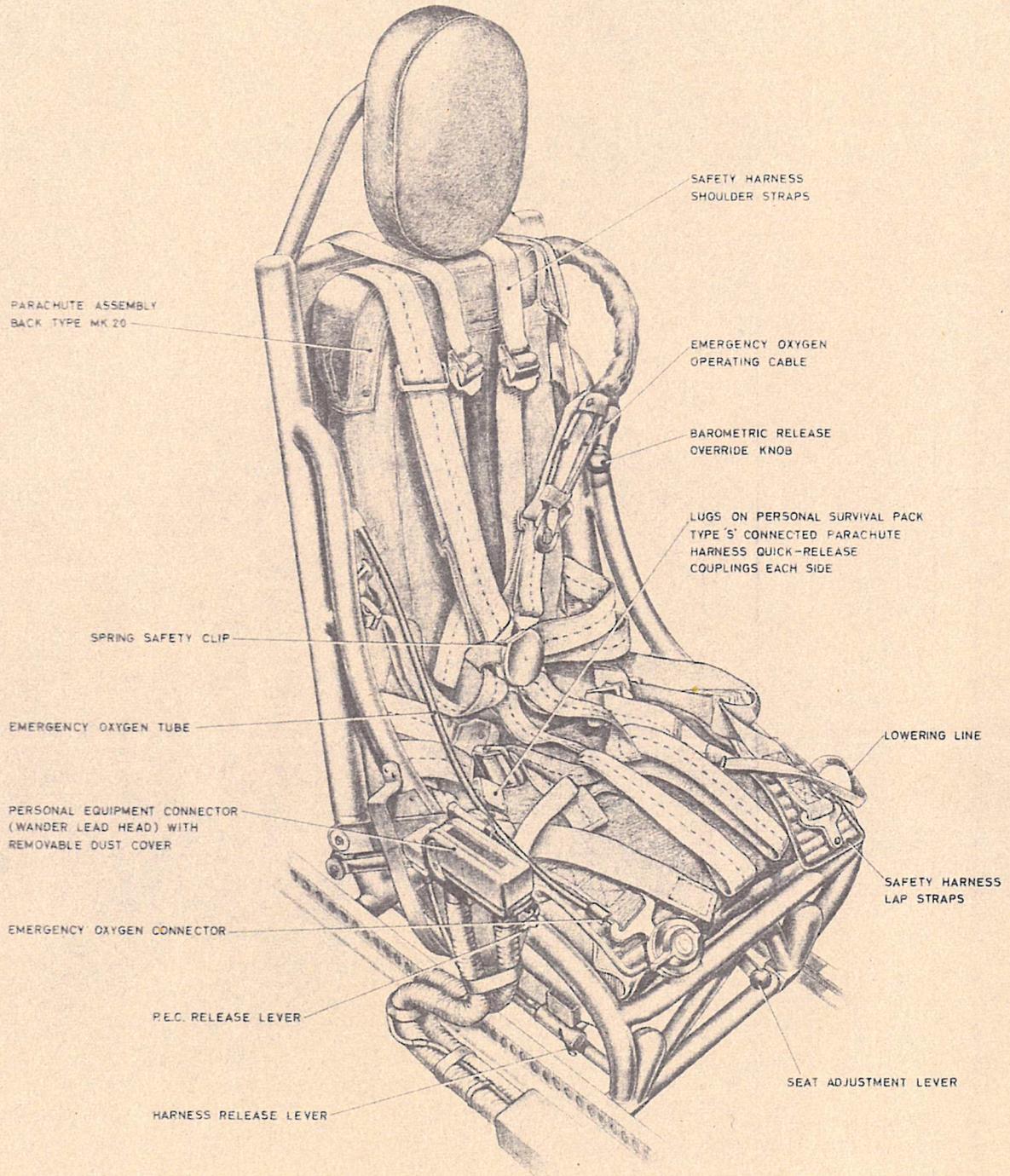


Fig. 12. The static seat equipped

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544

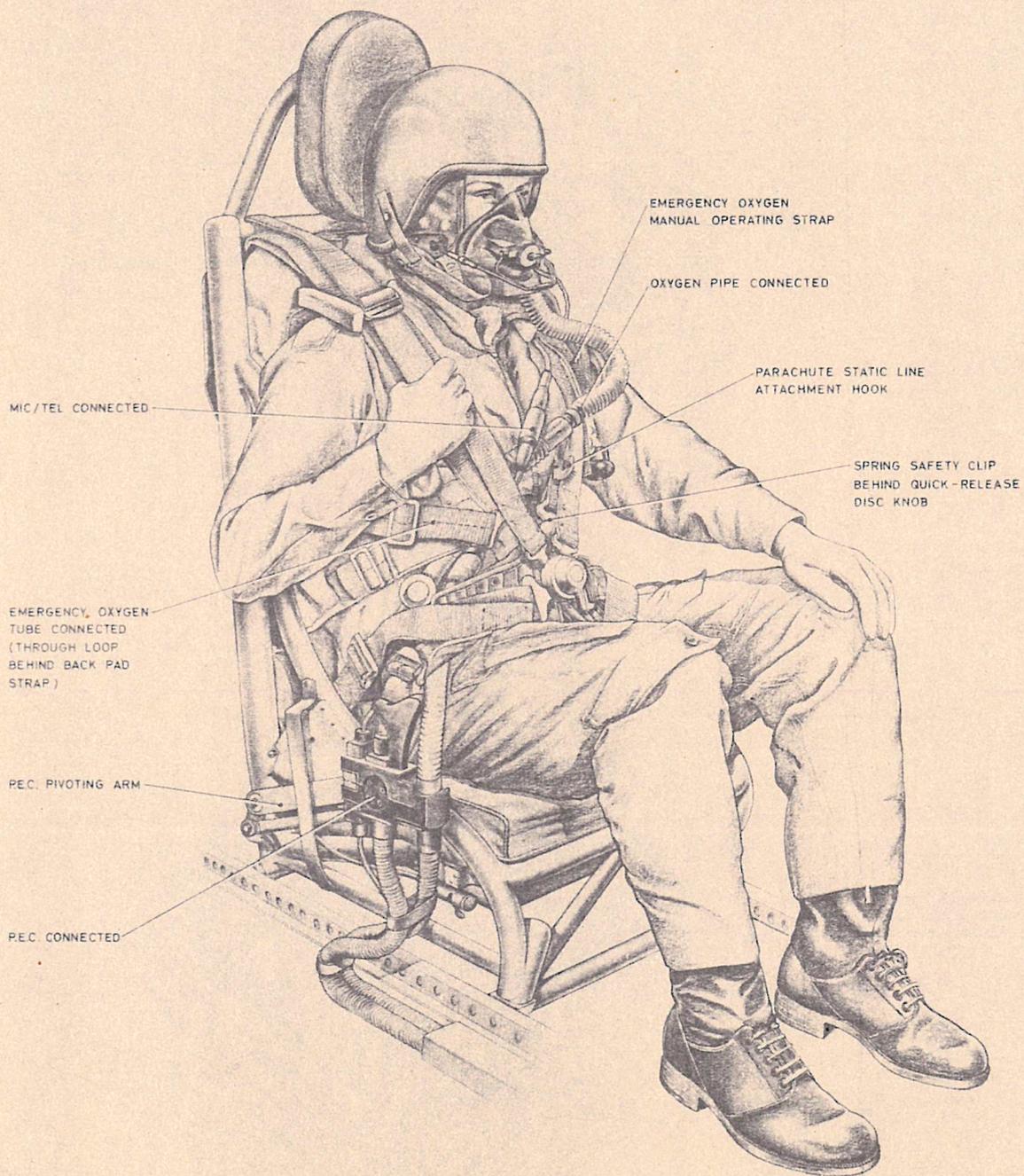


Fig. 13. The static seat occupied (1)

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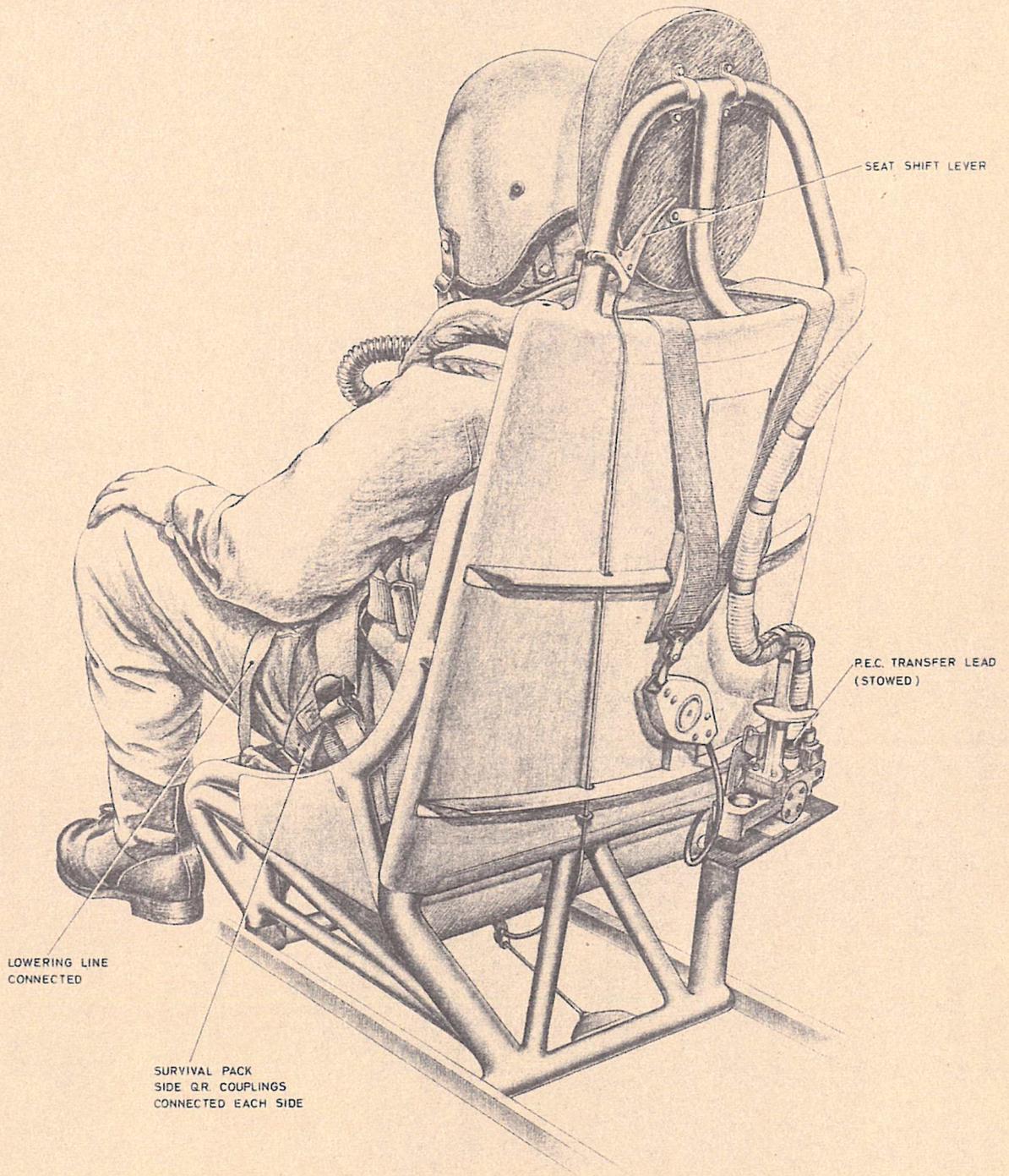


Fig.14. The static seat occupied (2), showing transfer lead on centre seat

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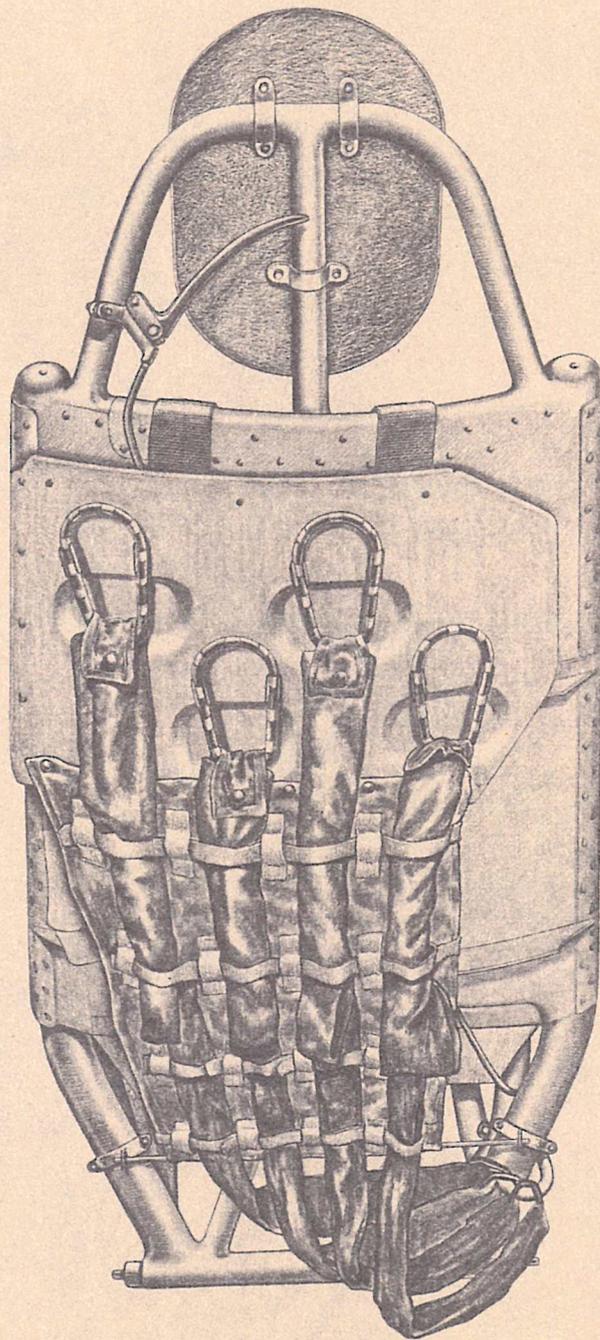
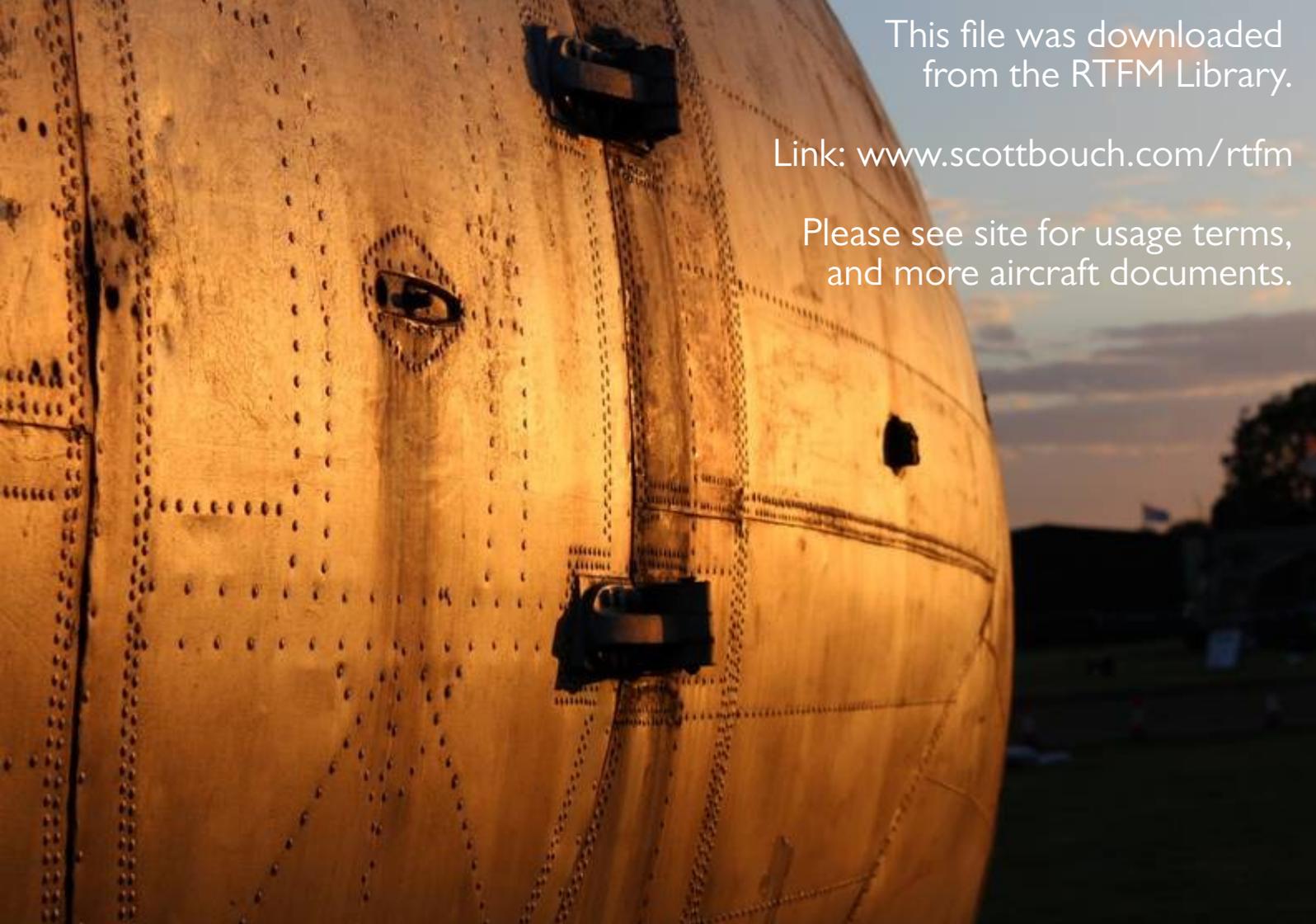


Fig. 15. Static line stowage on port side seat

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602



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