



City & Guilds Level 3 Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance (Civil Aircraft Mechanical) (2675-05)

**EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1) theory
elements**

V3.1 August 2025

Qualification Handbook



Qualification at a glance

Subject area	Aviation Engineering
City & Guilds number	2675-05
Age group approved	16-18, 19+
Entry requirements	This qualification is included in the Apprenticeship standard Aircraft Maintenance Fitter/Technician (Fixed and Rotary Wing). Individual employers will set the criteria, but most candidates will have four GCSEs C grade (or equivalent) or above on entry (including English, Maths & Science).
Assessment	Centre Devised, Multiple Choice test
Grading	Pass/Fail
Fast track	Full Qualification Approval only
Support materials	Centre handbook
Registration and certification	Consult the City & Guilds website for information

Title and level	GLH	TQT	City & Guilds number	Accreditation number
Level 3 Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance (Civil Aircraft Mechanics)	655	800	2675-05	600/1929/3

Document version control

Version, date	Change detail	Section
V1.1, Sep 2017	Added TQT details	Qualification at a glance
		Structure
V2, Feb 2019	Deleted QCF	Throughout
	Removed range from Unit 203 LO1 List 3	Unit 203
V3, Aug 2024	Corrected layout and numbering	All units
	Added PPE and RIDDOR to content, to align with Aircraft maintenance technician apprenticeship ST1315	Unit 035 (LO4, LO10) Unit 205 (LO1)
V3.1 Aug 2025	Updates to:	
	Grading details	Qualification at a glance
	Quality Assurance/Access arrangements	Centre requirements
	Sustainability	Delivering this qualification
	New Appendix 1	Appendix



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1 Introduction



This document tells you what you need to do to deliver the qualification

Area	Description
Who is the qualification for?	For candidates who work or want to work in the Aerospace and Aviation sector as an aircraft maintenance engineer
What does the qualification cover?	Allows candidates to learn, develop and practise the skills required for employment and/or career progression in the Aerospace and Aviation sector. It enables candidates to work towards EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1) theory elements.
Is the qualification part of a framework or initiative?	The qualification is included in the Apprenticeship standard Aircraft Maintenance Fitter/Technician (Fixed and Rotary Wing).
What opportunities for progression are there?	Further opportunities for candidates include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Airworthiness Planning, Quality and Safety Technician.

Structure

Learners require a total of **80 credits** to achieve the Level 3 Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance (Civil Aircraft Mechanics). Learners must obtain 53 credits from the Mandatory Group, plus a minimum of 12 credits from the group Optional Units 1 and a further minimum of 15 credits from the group Optional Units 2.

Mandatory Group

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit no.	Unit title	Credit value
T/503/0860	017	Civil legislation in aviation	5
M/503/1263	035	Human factors in aviation	5
A/503/0956	201	Fundamentals of electronics and avionics	10
D/503/0965	203	Aerodynamics and control in a fixed-wing aircraft	5
R/503/0977	204	Structural materials and components in aircraft	9
R/503/0980	205	Maintaining aircraft structures	11
D/503/1128	215	Aviation mathematics and science for technicians	8

Optional Units 1

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit no.	Unit title	Credit value
T/503/0986	206	Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems	12
M/503/1134	217	Maintaining rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls	12

Optional Units 2

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit no.	Unit title	Credit value
A/503/1105	207	Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers	15
H/503/1159	216	Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors	15

Elective Unit

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit no.	Unit title	Credit value
T/507/5894	220	Fundamentals of aircraft wood and fabric maintenance	2

Total Qualification Time

Total Qualification Time (TQT) is the total amount of time, in hours, expected to be spent by a Learner to achieve a qualification. It includes both guided learning hours (which are listed separately) and hours spent in preparation, study and assessment.

Title and level	GLH	TQT
Level 3 Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance (Civil Aircraft Mechanics)	655	800

2 Centre requirements

Approval

Existing City & Guilds centres will need to gain qualification approval, regardless of any approval for existing 2675 (Aircraft Maintenance) qualifications.

To offer this qualification, new centres will need to gain both centre and qualification approval. Please refer to the *City & Guilds Centre Manual* for further information.

Centre staff should familiarise themselves with the structure, content and assessment requirements of the qualification before designing a course programme.

EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1)

City & Guilds has received accreditation from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) for the qualification which has been mapped to EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1) theory elements. Please note candidates will still need to demonstrate they meet the experience requirements specified in Part 66.A.30 Basic Experience Requirements. The following wording will be included on the City & Guilds certificate:

“This certificate supports the issuance of an EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1) theory elements. Applicants will still need to demonstrate they meet the experience requirements specified in Part 66.A.30 Basic Experience Requirements.”

City & Guilds will periodically provide the CAA with reports detailing Centres approved to offer the qualification, registered candidates and candidates who have successfully achieved a ‘merit’ grade in all their chosen units within the qualification.

Centres should also note as part of our agreement with the CAA we have an obligation to allow the CAA access to our Centres. City & Guilds also has a requirement to inform the CAA of any instance of malpractice and it is important that Centres gain consent from candidates to allow disclosures to be made to the CAA.

Internal Quality Assurance

Approved centres must have effective quality assurance systems to ensure optimum delivery and assessment of qualifications.

Quality assurance includes initial centre approval, qualification approval and the centre's own internal procedures for monitoring quality. Centres are responsible for internal quality assurance and City & Guilds is responsible for external quality assurance.

Internal Quality Assurance requirements

Staff must:

- have experience in quality management/internal verification
- or
- hold or be working towards an appropriate internal quality assurance qualification
- and
- be familiar with the occupation and technical content covered within the qualification
 - be familiar with the Engineering Technician (UK spec) requirements where delivering/assessing Level 3, they will be required to provide a signed declaration confirming they have read and understood the Engineering Technician UK spec and the evidence requirements to meet the engineering technician (UK spec) criteria.

Teacher/Trainer/Lecturer/Assessor requirements

Staff must:

- have relevant experience in teaching/training/assessing
- or
- hold or be working towards an appropriate teaching/training/assessing qualification
- and
- be technically knowledgeable in the area(s) for which they are delivering training/assessing, with appropriate qualifications
 - be familiar with the Engineering Technician (UK spec) requirements where delivering/assessing Level 3, they will be required to provide a signed declaration confirming they have read and understood the Engineering Technician UK spec and the evidence requirements to meet the engineering technician (UK spec) criteria.

Full details and guidance on the internal and external quality assurance requirements and procedures are provided in the *Centre Manual – Supporting Customer Excellence*, which can be found on the centre support pages of **www.cityandguilds.com**. This document also explains the tasks, activities and responsibilities of quality assurance staff.

Resource requirements

Physical resources and site agreements

Centres can use specially designated areas within a centre to assess, for example, the installation of specialised electrical systems, alignment and setting up of electric motors and driven devices (pumps, compressors, and generators). The equipment, systems and machinery must meet industrial standards and be capable of being used under normal working conditions, for example electric motors must have a method of applying sufficient power and not be connected up to show movement.

Please note that to gather the requisite evidence, access to flight worthy aircraft is required on a regular basis.

Continuing professional development (CPD)

Centres must support their staff to ensure that they have current knowledge of the occupational area, that delivery, mentoring, training, assessment and verification

Candidate entry requirements

City & Guilds does not set entry requirements for this qualification. However, centres must ensure that candidates have the potential and opportunity to gain the qualification successfully so should have the opportunity to gather work based evidence.

Age restrictions

City & Guilds cannot accept any registrations for candidates under 16 as these qualifications are not approved for under 16s.

Quality assurance

Approved centres must have effective quality assurance systems to ensure optimal delivery and assessment of qualifications. Quality assurance includes initial centre approval, qualification approval and the centre's own internal procedures for monitoring quality. Centres are responsible for internal quality assurance and City & Guilds is responsible for external quality assurance. All external quality assurance processes reflect the minimum requirements for verified and moderated assessments, as detailed in the Centre Assessment Standards Scrutiny (CASS), section H2 of Ofqual's General Conditions. For more information on both CASS and City & Guilds quality assurance processes visit the **What is CASS?** and **Quality Assurance Standards** documents on the City & Guilds website.

Standards and rigorous quality assurance are maintained by the use of:

- internal quality assurance
- City & Guilds external quality assurance.

In order to carry out the quality assurance role, Internal Quality Assurers (IQAs) must:

- have appropriate teaching and vocational knowledge and expertise
- have experience in quality management/internal quality assurance
- hold or be working towards an appropriate teaching/training/assessing qualification
- be familiar with the occupation and technical content covered within the qualification.

External quality assurance for the qualification will be provided by City & Guilds. External Quality Assurers (EQAs) are appointed by City & Guilds to approve centres, and to monitor the assessment and internal quality assurance carried out by centres. External quality assurance is carried out to ensure that assessment is valid and reliable, and that there is good assessment practice in centres.

The role of the EQA is to:

- provide advice and support to centre staff
- ensure the quality and consistency of assessments and marking/grading within and between centres by the use of systematic sampling

provide feedback to centres and to City & Guilds

Access arrangements, reasonable adjustments and special consideration

City & Guilds has considered the design of this qualification and its assessments in order to best support accessibility and inclusion for all learners. City & Guilds understands however that individuals have diverse learning needs and may require reasonable adjustments to fully participate. Reasonable adjustments, such as additional time or alternative formats, may be provided to accommodate learners with disabilities and support fair access to assessment.

Access arrangements are adjustments that allow candidates with disabilities, special educational needs, and temporary injuries to access the assessment and demonstrate their skills and knowledge without changing the demands of the assessment. These arrangements must be made before assessment takes place.

The Equality Act 2010 requires City & Guilds to make reasonable adjustments where a disabled person would be at a substantial disadvantage in undertaking an assessment.

It is the responsibility of the centre to ensure at the start of a programme of learning that candidates will be able to access the requirements of the qualification.

Special consideration is a post examination adjustment to a candidate's mark or grade to reflect temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the time of the examination/assessment.

Please refer to the documents 'Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) Access Arrangements and Reasonable Adjustments', 'JCQ – A Guide to the special consideration process' and 'Access arrangements – When and how applications need to be made to City & Guilds' for more information. All of these are available on the City & Guilds website

3 Delivering the qualification



Initial assessment and induction

An initial assessment of each candidate should be made before the start of their programme to identify:

- if the candidate has any specific training needs,
- support and guidance they may need when working towards their qualification.
- any units they have already completed, or credit they have accumulated which is relevant to the qualification.
- the appropriate type and level of qualification.

We recommend that centres provide an induction programme so the candidate fully understands the requirements of the qualification, their responsibilities as a candidate, and the responsibilities of the centre. This information can be recorded on a learning contract.

Support materials

The following resources are available for these qualifications:

Description	How to access
Centre devised forms	www.cityandguilds.com , 2675 qualification pages
Centre devised generic guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centre guidance• Generic grading criteria	www.cityandguilds.com , 2675 qualification pages
Guidance for producing centre devised tasks (specific guidance for each unit within a pathway)	www.cityandguilds.com , 2675 qualification pages
Example assignments (for selected units only)	www.cityandguilds.com , 2675 qualification pages

Sustainability

City & Guilds are committed to net zero. Our ambition is to reduce our carbon emissions by at least 50% before 2030 and develop environmentally responsible operations to achieve net zero by 2040 or sooner if we can. City & Guilds is committed to supporting qualifications that help our customers to consider sustainability and their environmental footprint.

More information and guidance to support centres in developing sustainable practices through the delivery of City & Guilds qualifications can be found here:

[Our Pathway to Net Zero | City & Guilds \(cityandguilds.com\)](http://www.cityandguilds.com)

Centres should consider their own carbon footprint when delivering this qualification and consider reasonable and practical ways of delivering this qualification with sustainability in mind. This could include:

- reviewing purchasing and procurement processes (such as buying in bulk to reduce the amount of travel time and energy and considering and investing in the use of components that can be reused, instead of the use of disposable or single use consumables)
- reusing components wherever possible
- waste procedures (ensuring that waste is minimised and recycling of components is in place wherever possible)
- minimising water use and considering options for reuse/salvage as part of plumbing activities wherever possible.



4 Assessment

Assessment of the qualification

This qualification is assessed by a combination of e-assessments (multiple choice tests) and centre devised assignments covering practical skills and underpinning knowledge. The table below provides details on the assessment methods for each unit.

It is important to note Candidates must achieve a merit grade in every unit to be considered for an EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1).

Mandatory Units

City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Assessment method
2675-017	Civil legislation in aviation	CAA or Short-Answer
2675-035	Human factors in aviation	e-assessments
2675-201	Fundamentals of electronics and avionics	e-assessments
2675-203	Aerodynamics and control in a fixed-wing aircraft	e-assessments
2675-204	Structural materials and components in aircraft	Centre Devised Assignment
2675-205	Maintaining aircraft structures	Centre Devised Assignment
2675-215	Aviation mathematics and science for technicians	e-assessments

Optional Units 1

City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Assessment method
2675-206	Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems	Centre Devised Assignment
2675-217	Maintaining rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls	Centre Devised Assignment

Optional Units 2

City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Assessment method
2675-207	Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers	Centre Devised Assignment
2675-216	Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors	Centre Devised Assignment

Elective Unit

City & Guilds unit number	Unit title	Assessment method
2675-220	Fundamentals of aircraft wood and fabric maintenance	Centre Devised Assignment

Online multiple-choice assessments

The online multiple-choice assessments for this qualification will be in the form of a question with three options to choose from (a, b, c) and calculators are **not** permitted. This is to bring it in line with the CAA exams and the expectation from industry that candidates can do basic mathematics (including long division) without a calculator. Please refer to the 2675-001 sample questions to understand the level of maths required of candidates – this will be available to download from the City & Guilds website.

Centre set assignments

Centres must refer to ‘*Developing assignments – guidance for centres*’ and the associated assignment development forms which are available to download from **www.cityandguilds.com**.

Example assignments and specific assessment guidance for each unit is also available for this qualification and can be found on **www.cityandguilds.com**.

Approval process for centre set assignments

Centre set assignments must be approved by the external verifier before use. For each assignment, the *assignment sign off sheet* (AD3) must be completed and be made available to the EQA for inspection.

Grading

Candidates will achieve either a pass, merit or distinction for each unit.

Candidates that achieve a merit or above in **each** unit, will receive the following wording on the City & Guilds certificate:

“This certificate supports the issuance of an EASA Part 66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence (Category A.1) theory elements. Applicants will still need to demonstrate they meet the experience requirements specified in Part 66.A.30 Basic Experience Requirements.”

City & Guilds will periodically provide the CAA with reports candidates who have successfully achieved a ‘merit’ grade in all their chosen units within the qualification.

Time constraints

Timings for e-assessments are indicated in the test specifications. The centre set and marked assignments will need to have some limits to the time available. The time available may be based on practicalities such as scheduling marking during the required period, but the time available must always be sufficient for candidates to tackle the task fairly, and candidates will be able to negotiate extra time in appropriate circumstances.

Test specifications

Test 1: Unit 035 Human Factors in Aviation

Duration: 60 minutes

Outcome	Number of questions	%
01 Understand why human factors are important in aviation	2	5
02 Know features of human performance	6	15
03 Know aspects of social psychology	6	15
04 Know personal factors that affect human performance	6	15
05 Know physical aspects of working environments that affect human performance	5	12.5
06 Know categories of task that can affect human performance	5	12.5
07 Understand communication in the workplace	3	7.5
08 Understand how human error occurs	3	7.5
09 Know hazards and risks in aeronautical engineering environments	4	10
Total	40	100

Test 2: Unit 201 Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Duration: 90 minutes

Outcome	Number of questions	%
01 Understand the principles of electrical current and charge	9	15
02 Understand the principles of aircraft electrical power generation	8	13
03 Understand the principles and uses of aircraft batteries	7	12
04 Understand the use of aircraft cables and associated devices	8	13
05 Understand aircraft cabling tasks	1	2
06 Understand aircraft power supplies	7	12
07 Understand aircraft flight instruments and lighting systems	7	12
08 Understand digital aircraft control and monitoring systems	13	22

Total 60 100

Test 3: Unit 203 Aerodynamics and control in a fixed-wing aircraft

Duration: 90 minutes

Outcome	Number of questions	%
01 Know the basic properties of the Earth's atmosphere	4	7
02 Understand the nature of airflow around aerodynamic bodies	13	22
03 Understand the characteristics of the basic wing planforms	4	6
04 Understand the principles of aircraft control	9	15
05 Understand the principles of aircraft stability	7	12
06 Understand the purpose and operation of secondary flying control surfaces	10	16
07 Understand methods of balancing and trimming control surfaces	6	10
08 Understand the basic theory of high speed flight	7	12
Total	60	100

Test 4: Unit 215 Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Duration: 105 minutes

Outcome	Number of questions	%
01 Be able to use principles of arithmetic	8	11.5
02 Be able to use SI, Imperial and US customary units	7	10
03 Be able to manipulate algebraic expressions and formulae using standard techniques	7	10
04 Be able to calculate physical properties of common two and three dimensional shapes	5	7
05 Be able to use graphs to determine values and solve engineering problems	6	8.6
06 Understand the nature of matter	9	12
07 Understand principles of statics	9	12.9

08 Understand principles of linear, angular and oscillating motion related to aircraft in flight	8	11.4
09 Understand principles of dynamics related to aircraft in flight	7	10
10 Understand principles of fluid motion related to aircraft in flight.	4	5.7
Total	70	100



5 Units

Availability of units

Below is a list of the learning outcomes for all the units. They can also be obtained from The Register of Regulated Qualifications: <http://register.ofqual.gov.uk/Unit>

Structure of units

These units each have the following:

- City & Guilds reference number
- unit accreditation number (UAN)
- title
- level
- credit value
- unit aim
- relationship to NOS, other qualifications and frameworks
- information on assessment
- learning outcomes which are comprised of a number of assessment criteria
- notes for guidance

Unit 017 Civil legislation in aviation

Level: 3

Credit value: 5

UAN: T/503/0860

Unit aim

This unit aims to give the learner a working knowledge of aviation legislation to enable maintenance work to be done within the requirements of the Law. It covers the complete syllabus for EASA Part-66 Module 10 for Category B1 and B2 Licences (dated 16/11/2011.) Please note EC 1702/2003 was replaced by EU.748/2012.

Learning outcomes

There are **four** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand the roles of European and International aviation safety organisations
2. understand the requirements for aircraft maintenance personnel and organisations
3. understand the European requirements for aircraft certification
4. understand the contents of Part-M and other National and International requirements.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 302, 311 etc.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

- Communication
- Information and Communication Technology
- Improving Own Learning and Performance
- Problem Solving

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- an assignment covering underpinning knowledge.

Unit 017

Civil legislation in aviation

Outcome 1

Understand the roles of European and International aviation safety organisations

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the role of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)
2. describe the role of the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)
3. describe the role of the European Commission (EC)
4. describe the role of the EU Member States and National Aviation Authorities
5. explain the relationships between parts of the European Aviation Safety Regulations.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Overview of ICAO eg:

Purpose

Areas of operation

Powers

List 2

Overview of EASA eg:

Purpose

Areas of operation

Powers

List 3

Overview, with respect to EASA and European aviation

List 4

Overview of obligations and responsibilities for aviation safety

List 5

Overview of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 and its implementing rules Regulations (EC) No EU.748/2012 and (EC) No 2042/2003

Overview of the relationship between the following: Part-21, Part-M, Part-145, Part-66, Part-147 and EU-OPS.

Unit 017

Civil legislation in aviation

Outcome 2

Understand the requirements for aircraft maintenance personnel and organisations

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the training and certification requirements for Maintenance Certifying Staff
2. explain the requirements for Approved Maintenance organisations
3. explain the requirements of EU-OPS for Commercial Air Transportation.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Detailed understanding of Part-66 including:

Details of the requirements for the issue of licences to maintenance personnel

The approved basic training course

Examinations

Practical experience

Log books

Privileges of a Licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineer in each category

List 2

Detailed understanding of: Part 145 and Part-M Subpart F including:

Approval

Maintenance Organisation Exposition (145)/Manual (Subpart F)

Facilities

Personnel requirements

Certifying staff

Components, equipment and tools

Maintenance data, work orders and standards

Release-to-service certification of aircraft and components

Maintenance records

Privileges of the organisation

Organisational changes

Review of the organisation

Continuing approval and 'findings'

List 3

Overview of:

Commercial Air Transport/Commercial Operations

Air Operators Certificates

Operators Responsibilities – particularly continuing airworthiness and maintenance

Documents to be carried on board

Aircraft placarding (markings) Safety Management Systems (SMS) this may be placed under

Operator's responsibilities but the requirement is mandatory and places obligations on the whole supply chain, including maintenance organisations.

Unit 017

Outcome 3

Civil legislation in aviation

Understand the European requirements for aircraft certification

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the general aircraft certification rules
2. explain type certification
3. explain Supplemental Type Certification
4. explain Part-21 Design/Production Organisation Approvals
5. explain the Certificate of Airworthiness
6. explain the Certificate of Registration
7. explain the Noise Certificate
8. explain the Weight Schedule
9. explain the Radio Station Licence and Approval.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

For aircraft, parts and appliances:

General understanding of Part-21 and EASA certification specifications CS-23, 25, 27, 29

For each of **Lists 2-9**; including:

- Reason for the certificate
- Information shown on the certificate
- Criteria for retention of the certificate
- Criteria for withdrawal of the certificate
- Authority to issue the certificate
- Period of validity.

Unit 017

Civil legislation in aviation

Outcome 4

Understand the contents of Part-M and other National and International requirements

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the purpose of the sub-parts and annexes of Part-M
2. explain further National and International documentation and procedures
3. explain the requirements for Continuing Airworthiness
4. explain the requirements for test flights
5. explain the requirements for ETOPS maintenance and dispatch
6. explain the requirements for All Weather and Category 2/3 operations.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

A detailed understanding of:

Subparts A-I

Appendices I - VIII

List 2

A detailed understanding of Part-21 provisions related to continuing airworthiness

Overview of:

Maintenance Programmes, Maintenance checks and inspections

Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists

Airworthiness Directives

Service Bulletins, manufacturers service information

Modifications and repairs

Maintenance documentation: maintenance manuals structural repair manual, illustrated parts catalogue

Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists

List 3

Meaning of continuing airworthiness; overview of main requirements

List 4

Overview: Minimum equipment requirements — Test flights

List 5

Overview:

Reasons for and principles of ETOPS, main requirements, effect on maintenance activities; dispatch requirements

List 6

Overview including: AWOPS, ILS approaches low-visibility take-off and landing, minimum equipment for aircraft engaged in those categories of operation.

Unit 017 Civil legislation in aviation

Notes for guidance

This unit contains the complete syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 10 – Aviation Legislation for the Category B1 and B2 Licences. This reflects the amendments to the syllabus dated 16/11/ 2011, fully effective on 1 June 2013. Please note that EC1702/2003 was replaced with EU.748/2012 and that EU.1149/2011 became effective from August 2012 and made changes to all Annexes of EC.2042/2003.

The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Outcome 1: EASA Level 1

Outcome 2: EASA Level 2 (except 3 – EASA Level 1)

Outcome 3: EASA Level 2 (except 1 – EASA Level 1)

Outcome 4: EASA Level 1 (except 1&2 – EASA level 2)

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Level: 3

Credit value: 5

UAN: M/503/1263

Unit aim

The aim of this unit is to give the learner a comprehensive knowledge of human factors within the aircraft industry to assist them in living and working safely. It is a mandatory subject within the industry. The unit covers the complete syllabus of EASA Module 9 for Category B1 and B2 licences.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand why human factors are important in aviation
2. understand features and limitations of human performance
3. understand aspects of social psychology
4. understand personal factors that affect human performance
5. understand how physical aspects of the working environment affect human performance
6. understand how categories of tasks can affect human performance
7. understand communication in the workplace
8. understand the causes of human error
9. understand the human factors aspects of aircraft incidents
10. understand risk assessments in aeronautical engineering environments

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 2 NOS Unit 001 and Level 3 NOS Unit 003.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Communication

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

An online multiple-choice test.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 1

Understand why human factors are important in aviation

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the term 'Human Factors'
2. explain why Human Factors are important in the aeronautical engineering workplace
3. explain categories of Human Factor that are important to aeronautical engineering staff

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Meaning of the term and how it is used in aviation

SHEL Model, 'Murphy's Law', anthropometry

List 2

Eg:

Safety of employees, passengers, people on the ground etc

Safety of assets (eg: aircraft, equipment etc)

Long-term health of employees

Efficiency of the organisation

List 3

Eg:

Working environment

Work patterns

Social habits

Work load

Communication

Employee health.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 2

Understand features and limitations of human performance

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain how images are seen and interpreted by humans
2. explain how sounds are heard and interpreted by humans
3. explain limitations of human memory
4. describe factors that affect mental attention span
5. describe how variations in an individual's sight and hearing can affect their behaviour
6. explain how working in challenging environments presents risks to airworthiness.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

To include:

Main parts of the eye

How each part of the eye reacts to light

Rods and cones

Seeing in high and low light

Peripheral vision

Interpretation by the brain

List 2:

To include:

Main parts of the ear

Vulnerable parts of the ear

Effect of noise – percussive, prolonged high intensity, varying pitch

Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL)

Legal requirements for hearing protection

Correct protection for frequency range

List 3

Simple explanation eg:

Time from exposure to information

Form that information is in (audio, visual, words, pictures etc.)

Fatigue

Age

Complexity of information

Artificial stimulants/depressants

Types (iconic, echoic, episodic, semantic)

List 4

Eg:

Overconfidence

Boredom

Fatigue

Complexity of information

Artificial stimulants/depressants

List 5

Individually and in combination (such as in older people)

Sight eg:

- Long and short sight
- Optical illusion including the strobe effect
- Persistence
- Moving from light area to work in the dark
- Optimum lighting for typical tasks
- Long and short sight
- Use of spectacles and magnifiers

Hearing eg:

- High and low tone deafness
- Tinnitus
- Hearing damage, poor communication

Social isolation (at work and at home)

List 6

At height and in confined spaces eg:

Claustrophobia

Fear of heights

Limited access/egress to a large space

Confined space

Specific tasks (eg: inspections on fuselage crown or in equipment bays)

Low concentration

Rushing the task

Cutting corners

Poor vision.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 3

Understand aspects of social psychology

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain areas of individual and group responsibility in aircraft engineering environments
2. explain motivation and de-motivation
3. explain 'peer pressure'
4. explain company culture
5. explain the concepts of team working
6. identify the primary responsibilities of engineering managers and supervisors
7. discuss the basic concept of leadership

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Outline of a typical organisation (must include maintenance)

Typical roles and responsibilities

Individuals and groups or teams

Individual responsibility when working alone and within a team

Group or team responsibilities

Overview of group and inter-group dynamics (eg: rivalry, polarisation, 'social loafing')

List 2

Overview of:

- Fulfilling individual needs
- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- Individual motivation
- Motivation by management
- Characteristics of motivation and de-motivation
- How they can be affected by internal and external factors eg:
- Management decisions
- Personal situation

List 3

Eg:

Conformity and non-conformity

Pressure from co-workers, not management

Advice and pressure from more experienced colleagues to adopt particular work practices

How it can affect performance of maintenance tasks

List 4

Overview of different types of culture (eg: safety, organisational, shift, team, social etc.)
More detailed knowledge of safety culture and the individual
How company culture can compromise best working practices

List 5

What is a team?
Advantages and disadvantages of team working
Team identity
Working with other teams
Ownership of tasks
Communication
Co-operation
Mutual support

List 6

Difference between management and supervisor roles
What should an employee expect from a supervisor? (eg: motivation, support, guidance etc.)
Engineering organisations (eg: part145, military maintenance organisation)

List 7

What is a leader?
The basic characteristics of a leader
How and when any individual might provide leadership eg:
Passing on knowledge and experience to colleagues
Organising and directing group tasks
Inspection and reporting on the work of others.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 4

Understand personal factors that affect human performance

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain effects of personal health and fitness on work performance
2. identify types of stress
3. explain effects of setting time deadlines on individual work performance
4. explain the concept of work overload and underload
5. explain the effects of shift work on sleep and fatigue
6. explain the effects of alcohol, medication and substance abuse
7. explain the personal legal obligations of individuals in the aviation industry.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Legal requirement for individual physical and mental fitness while at work

Types of medical condition that might affect work eg:

Minor illness (eg: cold, 'flu, sickness etc.)

Major physical illness (eg: heart attack, stroke, cancer etc.)

Mental illness (eg: depression etc.)

Minor physical injury (eg: sprained wrist, pulled muscle, cramp etc.)

Major physical injury (eg: broken bones, lacerations etc.)

Effects of toxins and other substances (eg: carbon monoxide, alcohol, drugs etc.)

Gradual deterioration in physical condition

List 2

Define 'stress' (eustress, distress, acute stress, chronic stress, hypo stress, hyper stress)

Sources:

Home (eg: family illness, divorce etc.)

Work (organisational, task related)

Types:

Acute and chronic stress

Signs of stress (physical, health, behaviour, cognitive, other)

Explain how stress can affect individual performance at work

List 3

Actual, perceived and self-imposed deadlines

Effects of time pressure and deadlines

Managing time pressure and deadlines

List 4

Definition of work overload and underload
Results of work overload and underload
Factors determining workload
Workload management

List 5

What is sleep?
Five stages of sleep
Circadian rhythms
Fatigue (causes, symptoms)
Advantages and disadvantages of shift work
Working at night
Types of shift pattern

List 6

Effects of alcohol
Removal of alcohol from the blood
Effects while fatigued, hungry or combined with medication
Types, effects, short and long term consequences of abuse of:
Alcohol
Prescription medication
Over-the-counter medication
Illegal drugs
Effects on individual work performance

List 7

Eg:
Alcohol limits and legal requirements for aircraft engineers
CAP 562/AN47
Transport legislation/AN45
Health and Safety legislation, eg Reporting of Injuries, Diseases, and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

Unit 035

Outcome 5

Human factors in aviation

Understand how physical aspects of the working environment affect human performance

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain effects of noise on individuals and groups
2. explain effects of fumes on individual performance
3. explain effects of varying illumination on an individual performance
4. explain effects of variations in climate on an individual performance
5. explain effects of exposure to constant motion and vibration while working
6. explain effects of layout of a working environment on individual performance.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg effects on:

Concentration

Communication

List 2

Eg effects on:

Concentration

Communication

Longer term effects

Safe oxygen levels

List 3

Eg:

Ability to see detail

Moving between areas of different illumination, including well-lit hangar and night flight line

Strobe effect and propellers

List 4

Eg:

Cold/wet, warm/dry, hot/humid environments

List 5

Eg:

Working at height on scissor platforms and cherry picker

Unsteady platforms

Use of rotating or percussive tools

Vibration White Finger (VWF)

List 6

Eg:

The three components of a working environment

Layout

Cleanliness

Ease of movement between work areas

Lighting, noise, atmosphere, temperature etc

Social environment

Tasks, tools and information.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 6

Understand how categories of tasks can affect human performance

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the importance of planning the execution of a task
2. explain effects of physically demanding work on individual performance
3. explain effects of repetitive tasks on individual performance
4. explain aspects of visual inspection
5. explain aspects of working on complex systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Defining the task

Defining the resources

Personal skills and proficiency

Information

List 2

Eg:

Health and physical condition, effects of ageing

Work environment

Physical effort

Effects of ageing

List 3

Eg:

Ignoring manuals, job cards etc.

Complacency

Making assumptions

List 4

Eg:

Importance of good eyesight

Knowledge of the inspection area

Illumination

Concentration

Systematic search

List 5

Eg:

Simple system: transparent to the engineer

Complex system: opaque to the engineer

Clear understanding of the purpose of the system

System-specific training
Pooling of knowledge and skills
Clear and comprehensive information and guidance.

Unit 035

Outcome 7

Human factors in aviation

Understand communication in the workplace

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the importance of good communication in the workplace
2. explain the importance of accurate work logging
3. explain modes of communication between individuals and teams
4. explain the importance of maintaining individual professional currency
5. explain the importance of information dissemination

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Within and between groups eg:

Prevention of accidents

Maintaining good working relations

Organisational efficiency

List 2

Eg:

Formal work logging

Shift logging

Shift handover

Task staging

Duplicate

Inspection

Stage sheets/check

List 3

Eg:

Verbal

Written

Body language

Workplace social culture

Communication between all levels of an organisation

List 4

Eg:

Refresher training

Reading briefing material

Notices and amendments to maintenance procedures

Reading professional journals

Undertaking up-skilling and further licence training.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 8

Understand the causes of human error

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the error models and theories used in aeronautical engineering
2. explain types of error that occur during work on aircraft
3. describe the error-incident-accident chain
4. describe methods of managing and avoiding errors.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg

Induced

Variable

Reversible/irreversible

Slips, lapses and mistakes

The 'Swiss Cheese Model'

List 2

Eg:

Complacency

Environmental capture

Rule-based errors

Violations

Individual practices and habits

Errors associated with visual inspection

Latent/active errors

List 3

Eg:

Self discipline

Safety Management System

Anonymous and blame-free reporting

Training

Logging and analysis.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 9

Understand the human factors aspects of aircraft incidents

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. analyse an incident report to extract information
2. identify a sequence of events from a narrative report
3. identify human factors contributing to an incident
4. draw conclusions from incident data.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Using extracts from an actual report or a realistic example

Filter out irrelevant detail

List 2

How, why, when where, who

Use presentation aids such as flow diagrams

Identify what should have been done

List 3

Analyse the information and identify contributing factors

Including where possible:

- Personal behaviour
- Environmental conditions
- Management
- Organisational culture

Using eg:

- MEDA
- MEMS

List 4

Including where necessary, brief details of:

Environment

Personal issues

Organisation

Nature and mix of allocated tasks

Recommendations for preventative action.

Unit 035

Human factors in aviation

Outcome 10

Understand risk assessments in aeronautical engineering environments

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define the terms associated with risk assessment
2. describe the five steps to risk assessment
3. describe the associated risks for workplace hazards
4. describe conclusions from risk assessments
5. explain how to manage workplace emergencies.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Hazard

Risk

Severity

Likelihood (probability)

List 2

The five steps –

1. Identify hazards
2. Decide who might be harmed and how
3. Evaluate risks and decide on precautions
4. Record findings and implement them
5. Review and update

List 3

Step 2

List 4

Steps 2 and 3

Recommend ways of eliminating or reducing to an acceptable level, eg use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), a range of identified risks

List 5

Steps 3 and 4 eg:

Reduce the likelihood of them happening

Management of workplace emergency situations such as fire, spillage, personal injury etc.

Unit 035 Human factors in aviation

Notes for guidance

The teaching of the knowledge content of this unit should be referenced to the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) publication CAP715 or its military equivalents. The City & Guilds GOLLA examination is based on the content of CAP 715.

This unit contains the complete syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 9 – Human Factors. The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Outcome 1:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 2:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 3:	EASA Level 1
Outcome 4:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 5:	EASA Level 1
Outcome 6:	EASA Level 1
Outcome 7:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 8:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 9:	EASA Level 2
Outcome 10:	EASA Level 2

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 201

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Level: 3

Credit value: 10

UAN: A/503/0956

Unit aim

This unit aims to give the learner sufficient knowledge of aircraft electrical and avionics principles to allow further study on specific systems.

Learning outcomes

There are **eight** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand the principles of electrical current and charge
2. understand the principles of aircraft electrical power generation
3. understand the principles and use of aircraft batteries
4. know the use of aircraft cables and associated devices
5. understand aircraft cabling tasks
6. understand aircraft power supplies
7. understand aircraft flight instruments and lighting systems
8. understand digital aircraft control and monitoring systems

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **75** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 121, 123 etc.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Communication

Information and Communication Technology

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

An online multiple choice test.

Unit 201

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Outcome 1

Understand the principles of electrical current and charge

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the structure of the atom
2. describe the distribution of electrical charge in different types of particle
3. describe the molecular structure of electrical materials
4. explain the principle of attraction and repulsion of charged particles
5. explain electrical conduction in different media
6. describe the nature of static electricity
7. describe safety precautions associated with static electricity
8. define terms associated with electricity
9. Illustrate the relationship between voltage, current, resistance and power.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

To a depth which allows understanding of:

Electrical current

Static electricity

Molecules

Compounds

List 2

Atom

Molecule

Compound

List 3

To a depth which allows understanding of:

Electrical current

Operation of semi-conductors

Electrical resistance

Conductors

Insulators

List 4

Simple explanation

Including Coulomb's Law

List 5

Solid, liquid, gas, vacuum

List 6

Eg:

Mechanism of formation of static electricity (friction then separation of different materials)

Types of materials

Environmental conditions

Generation of high discharge voltages

Potential to damage semiconductors etc

Practical examples

List 7

With practical, aircraft-related examples eg:

Refuelling

Conductive tyres

Workshop practice

Lox plants

List 8

Including SI and Imperial (where appropriate) units for each:

Coulomb

Charge

Current

Resistance

Conductance

Electron flow

Conventional current flow

Potential difference

Electromotive force

Voltage

Electrical power

List 9

Practically and theoretically:

Ohms Law

Kirchhoff's Current and Voltage Laws

Series and parallel

Solve practical problems

Unit 201

Outcome 2

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Understand the principles of aircraft electrical power generation

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe how electricity can be produced using a range of methods
2. explain how to calculate the internal resistance of a battery
3. describe the features of a sinusoidal waveform
4. explain terms relating to a sinusoidal waveform
5. describe the features of other common wave forms
6. make calculations relating to alternating current, voltage and power
7. describe a range of sensors.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including:

Light (photoelectric cells)

Heat Thermocouples)

Pressure (piezoelectric)

Chemical action (battery)

Magnetism and motion (generators)

List 2

Standard calculation

Include the effects of internal resistance on an electrical circuit

List 3

Including definitions of:

Phase

Frequency

Cycle

List 4

Sinusoidal values:

Instantaneous

Average

Root mean square

Peak

Peak-to-peak

Lis5

Triangular (saw-tooth)

Square

List 6

Calculations for:

Instantaneous

Average

Root mean square

Peak

Peak-to-peak

List 7

The construction, operation and typical aircraft applications of eg:

Piezoelectric crystal

Thermocouple

Photoelectric cell/Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)

“Firewire”.

Unit 201

Outcome 3

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Understand the principles and uses of aircraft batteries

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the chemical action of electrical cells
2. describe aircraft batteries
3. explain how the state of charge of aircraft batteries can be determined
4. describe the mandatory safety precautions for the servicing of aircraft batteries
5. describe maintenance procedures for aircraft batteries
6. explain how aircraft batteries are capacity-tested
7. explain constant voltage and constant current charging of aircraft batteries
8. explain 'thermal runaway'

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Basic principles

Qualitative explanation of action

Primary and secondary cells

Standard cell voltages

List 2

Construction and operation of typical:

Dry battery

Lead-acid battery

Nickel-cadmium battery

Other alkaline cells

List 3

Using standard procedures

List 4

Including during:

Charging

Testing

Transportation

Installation

Removal

List 5

Lead-acid

Nickel-cadmium

List 6

Explaining how and why, including:

Definition of capacity

Why capacity reduces

Consequences of un-noticed reduction in capacity

Minimum permissible capacity

List 7

Define constant current

Basic explanation of constant current charging

How and why it is done

List 8

Including:

How thermal runaway happens

Consequences of thermal runaway

How to avoid thermal runaway

Unit 201

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Outcome 4

Understand the use of aircraft cables and associated devices

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe aircraft cables
2. explain the effect on performance of individual cables when placed in a loom or conduit
3. describe connector types used in aircraft
4. describe crimping tools used in aircraft applications
5. demonstrate the use of wire selection charts
6. describe installation procedures for aircraft cable looms
7. describe the process of soft soldering
8. describe the function and use of general aircraft test equipment
9. describe techniques for testing aircraft cables
10. explain aircraft electrical safety devices.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Define EWIS (Electrical Wiring Interconnection System)

The construction and purpose of typical cables eg:

High tension

Co-axial

'Kapton' (explain special safety issues)

Special-purpose

General purpose

List 2

Eg:

Reduced current-carrying

Possible signal interference

List 3

Eg connectors used for:

High tension

Power

Data

Communications

Fibre-optics

List 4

Full range of aircraft-use tools for, including:

Ring tongue terminals

Splices

Miniature connectors

Explain:

Construction and operation

Calibration and pre-use checks
Consequences of using an incorrectly calibrated crimp tool

List 5

Explain why and how they are used
Demonstrate using standard industry tables

List 6

Eg:
Safety precautions
Routing
Securing
Protection
Cooling
Screening
Individual cables
Looms
Connectors and connector pins

List 7

When and how it would be used including:
Flux
Solder composition
Heat sources
Cleanliness
Application
Joint inspection

List 8

Electrical and avionic general test equipment including:
Ammeter
Voltmeter
Multimeter (analogue and digital)
Basic oscilloscope

List 9

Including:
Automatic test equipment
Multimeter
Continuity tester
Insulation tester
Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR)

List 10

The function and use of devices such as:
Relays
Fuses
Differential current detection

Unit 201

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Outcome 5

Understand aircraft cabling tasks

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the use of crimping tools to terminate cables
2. explain construction processes for aircraft cable looms
3. describe how aircraft cables are identified using the ATA 100 system.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Use of a range of terminations and crimp tools eg:

Ring tongue terminals

Splices

Miniature connectors

Standard connectors

Testing crimp joints

List 2

General principles and methods using representative aircraft cable and components including:

Different sizes of cable

Different types of cable

Signal and power

Different types of loom tie

Inspection

Repair and maintenance

Standards of cleanliness

List 3

Marking systems eg: ATA100

Marking materials eg:

Ink

Sleeves

Stamping

For a range of cables eg:

Screened

Co-axial

High tension.

Unit 201

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Outcome 6

Understand aircraft power supplies

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe aircraft battery systems
2. describe the layout of a generic multi-engine electrical power distribution system
3. describe components of an aircraft electrical power distribution system
4. describe the main categories of aircraft electrical-powered services
5. explain how aircraft electrical power is maintained in the event of emergencies
6. explain the sequence of connection and disconnection of aircraft ground/external electrical power
7. describe the standard DC and AC ground power connectors.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Block diagram

Including the purpose of each component

List 2

Block diagram

Including the purpose of each component

List 3

Generator

Constant speed drive unit

Main battery

Emergency battery

Rotary and static inverters

Transformer rectifier units

Generator control unit

Bus tie relay

Generator control relay

Battery isolation switch

RCCB (Reverse Current Circuit Breaker)

List 4

Vital services

Essential services

Non-essential services

List 5

Using:

Standby generators

Duplication of systems

Batteries

Emergency batteries

Ram air turbines

Transformer rectifier units

Static inverters

Auxiliary power unit

List 6

Engine(s) running, pre/post taxi

DC battery trolley

Ground maintenance

Petrol/diesel power set

Electric/electric power set

List 7

DC and AC connectors

Position and purpose of each pin.

Unit 201

Outcome 7

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Understand aircraft flight instruments and lighting systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the operation of pitot-static instruments
2. explain gyroscopic motion
3. explain the operation of gyroscopic flight instruments
4. compare the operation of direct and remote reading compasses
5. describe the layout and operation of aircraft stall warning systems
6. describe the layout and operation of the three main aircraft lighting systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Altimeter

Airspeed indicator

Vertical speed indicator

Mach meter

List 2

Qualitative explanation

Define related terms including:

Degrees of freedom

Rigidity

Precession

Gimballing

Topple

List 3

Principles and purpose of:

Artificial horizon

Attitude indicator

Direction indicator

Turn and slip indicator

List 4

Function, purpose and components of eg:

Emergency magnetic compass

Detector unit

Compass computer

Compass indicator

List 5

Typical arrangement and operation of eg:

Sensors

Warning devices

List 6

External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice

Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo

Emergency

Unit 201

Outcome 8

Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Understand digital aircraft control and monitoring systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain types of electrical signal
2. explain computer terminology
3. explain the purpose of a range of aircraft computer hardware
4. describe the main features of aircraft auto-flight control systems
5. explain radio signals
6. describe aircraft communication systems
7. describe the airborne navigation aids
8. explain the term 'databus'
9. describe aircraft electronic instrument systems
10. describe safety precautions when working on aircraft avionic equipment
11. describe aircraft onboard maintenance systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Analogue and digital

Simple explanation using sketched wave-forms

List 2

Commonly used terminology eg:

Bit

Byte

Software

Hardware

CPU

Chip

Memory:

RAM

ROM

PROM

Hard Drive

List 3

Input devices

Output devices

Microprocessor and interface devices

Visual display

Storage devices

List 4

Eg:

The inherent instability of aircraft

The need for automatic stabilisation

Axes of control

Sensing devices (eg: rate gyros)

Basics of negative and positive feedback and their effect on a control system

Full automatic control including heading and height

Inputs from other systems and ability to program in way-points etc

List 5

Simple explanation of what they are and how they are propagated:

Nature eg:

Electromagnetic waves

Basic frequency bands and their uses

Modulation types (frequency and amplitude)

Propagation eg:

Ionosphere

Sky wave

Typical ranges

Typical shapes of aircraft antennae

List 6

Typical layout and operation of:

VHF

UHF

HF

Intercom

Satcom

List 7

Basic function, inputs and outputs of:

VHF Omni-directional Ranging (VOR)

Instrument Landing System (ILS)

Automatic Direction Finder (ADF)

Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)

Global Positioning System (GPS)

Identification Friend or Foe/Secondary Surveillance Radar (IFF/SSR)

Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)

Weather Radar

Radio Altimeter

RNAV/FMS

List 8

Simple explanation including aircraft applications

Overview of databus types and designations

List 9

Layout and operation of a typical system eg:

Electronic Flight Instrument System (EFIS)

Engine Indicating and Crew Alerting System (EICAS)

Electronic Centralised Aircraft Monitoring (ECAM)

Automatic Flight Control System (ACS)

List 10

Eg:

ESD protection

Manual handling

Power management

Working at height

List 11

Typical layout, components and information outputs for a maintenance system eg:

Simple explanation of main monitoring areas and information output

Standard for OMS is ARINC 624

Unit 201 Fundamentals of electronics and avionics

Notes for guidance

This unit contains the complete syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 3 – Electrical Fundamentals for the EASA Category A licence. It also contains parts of the B category requirements for other relevant modules.

The unit is intended to give a broad understanding of electrical and avionics systems in preparation for studying units 019, 020 and 021 of this qualification.

This unit contains the syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 3 A Category and for parts of B Category modules. The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the A Category items - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 1 (Module 3)
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 1 (Module 3)
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 1 (Module 3)
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 3 (Module 7.7 – B1 & B2)
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 3 (Module 7.7 – B1 & B2)
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 3 (Module 13.5 – B2 only)
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 2 (Module 11.5 – B1 only)
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 3 (Module 11.5 – B1 only)

Note: the above list equates generally to the EASA requirement and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Level: 3

Credit value: 5

UAN: D/503/0965

Unit aim

This unit aims to give the learner a working knowledge of aircraft aerodynamics and control to as a basis for further study. It contains syllabi for the EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 8 and for part of Module 11A (11.1 only).

Learning outcomes

There are **eight** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. know the properties of the Earth's atmosphere
2. understand the nature of airflow around aerodynamic bodies
3. understand the characteristics of the basic wing plan forms
4. understand the principles of aircraft control
5. understand the principles of aircraft stability
6. understand the purpose and operation of secondary flying control surfaces
7. understand methods of balancing and trimming control surfaces
8. understand the basic theory of high speed flight

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 140, 154 etc

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Communication

Information and Communication Technology

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

An online multiple choice test.

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 1

Know the basic properties of the Earth's atmosphere

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the basic nature and composition of the Earth's atmosphere
2. describe the main layers of the Earth's atmosphere
3. solve problems using the basic gas laws
4. describe the use of the International Standard Atmosphere (ISA) in aviation.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Air composition

Temperature

Pressure

Density

Position on the Earth's surface

Climatic conditions

List 2

Including the region of constant temperature (with altitude)

List 3

Boyle's Law

Charles' Law

Gay-Lussac's Law

Combined Gas Law

List 4

Quoting values at sea level in SI and Imperial units:

Pressure: psi, Nm⁻², bar, millibar, hectopascal

Density: kgm⁻³

Temperature: °C, Kelvin, °F

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 2

Understand the nature of airflow around aerodynamic bodies

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the main properties of airflow
2. describe how air flows around an aerodynamic body
3. explain how an aerofoil stalls
4. explain the effect of a stalled aerofoil on an aircraft in flight
5. describe the main characteristics of symmetrical and cambered aerofoils
6. describe how the airflow around aerofoils changes with angle of attack and velocity
7. explain how lift and drag affect aircraft performance
8. use standard equations to explain how lift and drag can vary
9. explain how a high lift device alters the flow characteristics of an aerofoil
10. explain how the total drag of an aircraft is generated
11. describe common methods of drag reduction.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Compressible

Viscosity

Changed by temperature, solid objects etc.

List 2

Related to different types of flow including:

Laminar, turbulent (boundary layer)

Free stream

Up and down wash

Vortices

Features including:

Stagnation point/region

Transition and separation points

List 3

Mechanism in terms of airflow

Critical angle of attack

Stalling angle

List 4

Effect in terms of passage through the air and degree of control available

Eg: level stall, spin.

List 5

Related to 2 and including:

Chord line

Mean camber line

Angle of attack

Angle of incidence

Fineness ratio

Thickness to chord ratio (percentage)

List 6

With reference to Bernoulli's principle

Including resulting static pressure changes following:

Changes in angle of attack, including around the stall

Velocity changes

Types of drag

Effects including changes in:

Pressure distribution

Total air reaction

Lift

Drag

List 7

Simple explanation

List 8

Including, for both cambered and symmetrical aerofoils:

How the following change with angle of attack:

Lift coefficient

Drag coefficient

Lift/drag ratio

List 9

Eg:

Airflow separation

Changes in lift and drag coefficients

List 10

Including explanations of:

Induced drag

Pressure or form drag

Skin friction

Interference drag

Parasite drag

List 11

Eg:

Polished surfaces

Fairings

Special materials

Aerodynamic shape

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 3

Understand the characteristics of the basic wing planforms

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the basic wing planforms and their typical applications
2. apply simple dimensional calculations for each basic wing planform
3. describe the airflow over each basic wing planform
4. describe the effect of ice, snow and frost build-up on the performance of aerofoils.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Rectangular
Tapered
Swept
Delta

List 2

Span
Aspect ratio
Taper ratio
Gross wing area
Wash in
Wash out

List 3

Using simple diagrams:
In normal flight
At or near the stall

List 4

Eg:
Change of shape
Increase in weight
Variation in thickness

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 4

Understand the principles of aircraft control

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the relationship between the four main forces acting on an aircraft
2. explain the meaning of 'aircraft control'
3. describe the operation and effect of the primary aircraft control surfaces
4. explain the need for instinctive control
5. describe typical aircraft performance in different phases of flight
6. describe how turning flight is related to the stall
7. describe how turning flight changes the loading on an airframe.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Lift

Drag

Thrust

Weight

Balancing effect of the tailplane

List 2

Any accepted definition

List 3

Elevator

Aileron

Rudder

List 4

Define instinctive control

Describe the relationship between:

Control movements made by the pilot

Control surface movement

Movement of the aircraft

List 5

Straight and level flight

Climb

Descent

Glide

Turn

List 6

Aerodynamic explanation

Spins

List 7

Simple explanation including the effect on structural defects.

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 5

Understand the principles of aircraft stability

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the nature of aircraft flight stability
2. relate the three aircraft axes to different types of stability
3. explain the differences between statically stable, unstable and neutral aircraft
4. describe major components on an aircraft that affect stability in flight
5. describe typical methods of enhancing stability.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Active stability

Passive stability

List 2

Eg:

Pitch stability eg:

Short period pitch oscillation

Long period pitch oscillations (Phugoid)

Lateral stability eg:

Dutch roll

Directional stability eg:

Weathercocking

List 3

Definitions and examples of:

Static or positive stability

Negative stability (unstable)

Zero stability (neutral)

List 4

Eg:

Position and size of vertical stabiliser(s)

Shape and mounting of the wings (eg: anhedral/dihedral, aspect ratio etc.)

Design of the tailplane

List 5

Eg:

Adjusting the centre of gravity

Design of lifting and control surfaces (eg: wings, canards, tailplane etc.)

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 6

Understand the purpose and operation of secondary flying control surfaces

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe secondary effects of roll and yaw and methods of overcoming them
2. describe the arrangement and operation of alternative and combined flying controls
3. describe the general flow characteristics of high lift devices
4. compare the performance of trailing edge high-lift devices
5. describe the aerodynamic problems caused by asymmetric flap operation
6. compare the performance of leading edge high-lift devices
7. explain the purpose and operation of stall strips/wedges
8. describe methods of boundary layer control
9. compare the operation of high drag devices.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Description in terms of airflow over control surfaces

Main issue is adverse yaw

Explain the effect of adverse yaw on roll rate

Ways of counteracting adverse yaw eg:

Differential ailerons

Frise ailerons

Roll spoilers

Explain the secondary roll effect of applying rudder

Explain this is worse in V-tailed aircraft

Co-ordinated use of rudder and aileron

List 2

Arrangement, operation and reasons for:

Spoilers

All-moving tailplane (slab/stabilator)

Tailerons

Canards

Elevons

Ruddervators

Flaperons

List 3

Using the example of eg: a trailing edge flap

Explanation to centre on:

Airflow changes on deployment eg:

Change in lift and drag coefficients

Airflow separation

List 4

Advantages, disadvantages with respect to aerodynamic effectiveness and operation:

Plain flap

Split flap

Slotted flap

Fowler flap

List 5

Explanation of asymmetric flap and how it happens

Description of the effect on aircraft attitude

List 6

Advantages, disadvantages with respect to aerodynamic effectiveness and operation:

Krueger flap

Leading edge droop

Slots

Slats

List 7

Reason

Position

How they operate

List 8

Eg:

Blown air

Suction

Wing fences

List 9

Including limitations in flight and on the ground

Spoilers

Lift dumpers

Speed brakes

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 7

Understand methods of balancing and trimming control surfaces

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the effects of airspeed on flying controls
2. explain the need for aerodynamic balancing
3. explain the operation of control surface trimming devices
4. describe control surface flutter
5. explain mass balance

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg: Increased airspeed = greater force on controls

Eg: Increased airspeed = smaller controlled movements required

List 2

Eg: Counter-acting increased force from increased airspeed

List 3

Include reasons for trimming devices

Balance tab

Anti-balance tab

Spring tab

Trim tab

Servo tab

Variable incidence tailplane

List 4

Related to airspeed

Effects of vibration on:

Pilot

Airframe

Control linkage

List 5

Why is it done and how is it achieved?

Include explanations of:

Out of balance force

Forward and rear limits

Centre of gravity

Unit 203

Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Outcome 8

Understand the basic theory of high speed flight

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the significance of 'speed of sound' to an aircraft in flight
2. explain terms related to high speed flight
3. explain 'Mach number' and 'critical Mach number'
4. describe the formation and development of shock waves
5. explain terms related to transonic flight
6. explain methods of overcoming problems during transonic flight
7. describe the factors affecting airflow through an intake of a high speed aircraft.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Define 'speed of sound'

Include variation of speed of sound with atmospheric conditions eg:

Altitude

Air density

Temperature

List 2

Subsonic flight

Transonic flight

Supersonic flight

List 3

Including their significance to aircraft flight

List 4

Including:

How and when they are formed

How and why they develop

Their properties

Effect on the airflow eg:

Movement of the centre of pressure

List 5

Compressibility

Buffet

Shockwave formation

Spanwise flow

Shock stall

Boundary layer flow separation

Control ineffectiveness
Instability

List 6

Swept wings
Wing fences
Saw-tooth leading edges
Notched leading edges
Vortex generators
Area rule
Spoilers
Slab tailplane/stabilators
Active stability devices

List 7

Intakes eg:
Engine intakes
Air scoops
Problems with high speed and supersonic air eg:
Shock wave
Air too fast for engine intake
Solutions eg:
Variable geometry intakes

Unit 203 Aircraft aerodynamics and control in fixed-wing aircraft

Notes for guidance

It is expected that the learner will carry out suitable practical experiments to assist understanding of some aspects of this unit, however these will not be assessed.

This unit contains the syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 8 and for part of Module 11A (11.1 only). The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 and B2 categories - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 2 (B1 only)
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 2 (B1 only)
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 2 (B1 only)

Note: the above list equates generally to the EASA requirement and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Level: 3
Credit value: 9
UAN: A/503/0956

Unit aim

The aim of the Unit is to provide learners with a detailed understanding of Aircraft Structural Materials and Components. The Unit covers the use of materials, maintenance and manufacturing practices.

Learning outcomes

There are **eight** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. know the properties of aircraft ferrous materials
2. know the properties of aircraft non-ferrous materials
3. understand corrosion in aircraft materials
4. be able to repair corroded airframe components
5. understand the properties of advanced, composite and other non-metallic materials
6. understand general-purpose aircraft components
7. be able to use aircraft fasteners and locking devices
8. know aircraft control cables and transmission systems

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **70** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 various mechanical maintenance NOS Units.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Communication

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- An assignment covering practical skills and a short-answer examination covering knowledge and understanding

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 1

Know the properties of aircraft ferrous materials

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe how ferrous materials are identified
2. describe changes in properties of plain carbon steel during heat treatment processes
3. describe changes in properties of plain carbon steel during mechanical working processes
4. describe methods of testing ferrous materials.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Properties eg:

Grain structure

Alloying elements:

All of: Carbon, Chromium, Nickel, Vanadium, Molybdenum, Manganese, Silicon

Density

Strength

Stress

Strain

Elasticity

Ductility

Malleability

Toughness

Hardness

Brittleness

Creep

Fatigue

Work hardening

Corrosion resistance

Hot and cold performance

Marking of stock bars and sheets

List 2

Annealing

Tempering

Quench Hardening

Normalising

Surface hardening

All of; carburising, nitriding, flame hardening, induction hardening

List 3

Hot and cold working

List 4

Eg:

Hardness testing

Tensile testing

Impact testing

Fatigue testing

Creep testing

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 2

Know the properties of aircraft non-ferrous materials

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe how non-ferrous materials are identified
2. describe the heat treatment
3. describe uses of non-ferrous materials
4. describe methods of testing non-ferrous materials.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Grain structure

Common alloying elements - all of: copper, magnesium silicon, zinc

Density and strength

Stress and strain

Elasticity, ductility and malleability

Toughness, hardness and brittleness

Creep

Fatigue

Work hardening

Corrosion resistance

Hot and cold performance

Marking of stock bars and sheets

List 2

Annealing

Solution treatment

Precipitation hardening

List 3

Eg:

Structure

Skin

List 4

Hardness testing

Tensile testing

Impact testing

Fatigue testing

Creep testing

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 3

Understand corrosion in aircraft materials

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the chemical fundamentals of corrosion
2. describe how corrosion is formed
3. describe the types of corrosion and their identification
4. explain why materials are susceptible to corrosion
5. explain methods to remove and treat corrosion.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Direct chemical action, Galvanic action process

List 2

Environment

Wear

Stress

Microbiological action

List 3

Eg:

Surface

Pitting

Stress

Fatigue

Intergranular

Fretting

Crevice

Exfoliation

Filiform

List 4

Eg:

Steels

Aluminium alloys

Magnesium alloys

Copper

Silver

List 5

Chemical removal

Mechanical removal
Restoration of protective finish
Temporary protective finishes.

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 4

Be able to repair corroded airframe components

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. identify defects in ferrous materials
2. identify defects in non-ferrous materials
3. classify corrosion in aircraft structures
4. perform removal and repair of corrosion damage.

Range/Scope/Unit content

Lists 1 and 2

Detectable with the naked eye or magnifying glass

Including pipes

Eg cracks, inclusions and distortions following:

Welding

Casting

Working

List 3

Inspect

Identify

Classify in standard categories

List 4

Plan using standard procedures and repair schemes

Repair in non-ferrous material eg:

Remove and blend minor pitting

Patch repair

Insert repair

Protection of repair

Inspection of repair

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 5

Understand the properties of advanced, composite and other non-metallic materials

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe 'advanced' aircraft materials
2. describe the heat treatment of advanced aircraft materials
3. describe characteristics of aircraft composite materials
4. explain the detection of typical defects/deterioration in composite material
5. explain repair techniques for composite materials
6. describe characteristics of sealants and bonding agents
7. describe the characteristics, of non-metallic materials.
8. explain the preservation of non-metallic materials

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including uses of eg:

Titanium alloys

Aluminium/lithium alloys

List 2

Eg:

Annealing

Hardening

List 3

Properties and identification of:

Glass fibre

Carbon fibre

Boron

Aramid fibre

Typical Resins

List 4

Eg:

Cracking

Warping

Splitting

De-bonding

Delamination

Barely Visible Impact Damage (BVID)

List 5

Pre-preg layup
Wet layup
Fibre orientation
Autoclave
Vacuum bag
Typical repair tools
Safety precautions

List 6

Properties and identification of eg:
Polyurethane
Silicones
Thread locking compound
Resins
Glues

List 7

Properties and identification of:
Polymers (eg: thermoplastics, thermosetting, elastomers)
Sandwich construction
Adhesives and glues

List 8

Preservation and maintenance:
Protective treatments
Inspection

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 6

Understand general-purpose aircraft components

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the nomenclature of screw threads
2. explain thread systems
3. explain the specification system for aircraft bolts
4. describe nuts, screws, studs and locking devices used on aircraft
5. describe rivet systems
6. describe aircraft pipes and connectors
7. describe unions for hydraulic, fuel, pneumatic and oxygen systems
8. describe aircraft springs
9. describe how springs are inspected and tested
10. explain the purpose of bearings
11. describe types of aircraft bearing
12. describe typical bearing loads
13. describe how bearings are typically inspected and tested
14. describe types of seal used in aircraft applications

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Crest
Form
Root
Thread angle
Pitch
Lead
Major and minor diameters
Depth
Threads per inch
Single and multi-start threads
Right and left hand threads

List 2

ACME
Square
Buttress
Vee threads
BSF
BSW
BA
UNF
UNC

Metric, coarse and fine

List 3

Hexagon head
Cap bolts
Slotted head
High shear bolts
Twelve point head

List 4

Machine Screws
Studs
Washers
Plain nuts
Thin nuts
Slotted nuts
Castellated nuts
Self locking nuts
Washers
Typical thread locking devices
Locking wire
Tab and spring washers
Locking plates
Quick release fasteners
Keys
Circlips
Cotter pins

List 5

Solid and blind rivets
Countersunk and snap head rivets
Describe heat treatment
Typical Riveting tools
Typical defects in riveted joints

List 6

ICAO pipeline symbols
Pipeline construction
Pipe material
Eg – Aluminium alloy, stainless steel, Tungum (bronze copper alloy)
Hose material
Eg: – Plastic, metal, rubber

List 7

Eg:
Flared couplings
Flareless couplings
British metric swaged pipe couplings
American Flareless couplings
Arsaero pipe couplings
Swaged end couplings

Cryogenic pipe couplings
Gamah couplings
Sliding couplings
Quick release connectors
V-flange couplings
Typical pipeline clamping

List 8

Materials
Characteristics
All of – Compression, tension, leaf, torsion
Typical applications

List 9

Testing springs eg:
Measurement
Load test

List 10

Eg:
Reduce friction and wear
Component alignment

List 11

Materials and construction of:
Plain bearings
Roller bearing
Taper roller bearings
Needle roller bearings
Ball bearings
Thrust bearings
Lubrication
Application

List 12

Eg:
Axial
Radial
Bending (perpendicular to axis)

List 13

Eg:
Types of damage and wear and their causes
Testing methods
Testing criteria

List 14

Types eg: gaskets, 'O' ring, labyrinth
Applications eg: gas-tight seals, oil seals, pipe seals.

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 7

Be able to use aircraft fasteners and locking devices

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. use aircraft fixing devices
2. use aircraft locking devices
3. use aircraft rivet systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

A range of devices eg:

Nuts, bolts, screws, studs

List 2

A range of devices including:

Lock washers

Locking wire

Split pins

List 3

Solid and blind rivets

Countersunk and snap head rivets

Using appropriate riveting tools

Inspect for defects in riveted joints

Unit 204

Structural materials and components in aircraft

Outcome 8

Know aircraft control cables and transmission systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe aircraft control cable and mechanisms
2. describe aircraft pulleys and cable system components
3. describe Bowden cables
4. describe flexible control systems
5. describe gear systems
6. describe transmission systems that use belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Cable materials

Typical cable end fittings

Typical turnbuckles

Control stops

Typical rigging and maintenance procedures

List 2

Pulleys

Cable tensioning

Tensiometer

List 3

Cable material

Conduit

Typical end fittings

Adjustment

Pull system only

List 4

Teleflex

Conduit

Core cable

Adjustment

Push/Pull systems

List 5

ratios and their application

Spur gears

Helical gears

Bevel gears

Worm gears

Rack and pinion

Application of gears

Driver gear

Driven gear

Idler gears

Gear ratio

Shaft drives

Spline drives

List 6

Drive belts and pulleys

Screw jacks

Sprockets

Chains

Typical applications.

Unit 204 Structural materials and components in aircraft

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit covers skills and knowledge that are required in both manufacturing and maintenance processes. It contains the complete syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 6 – Aircraft Structural Materials and Components, **with the exception of 6.3.2-3 (Wood and Fabric Structures) and 6.11 (Electrical cables and Connectors)** which is covered in **Unit 201 outcome 4**. The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 2 (Testing only – EASA Level 1)
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 2 (Testing only – EASA Level 1)
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 3 (Except 1(EASA Level 1) and 5-6 (EASA Level 2)
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 2

Note: the above List equates to the EASA requirement for category B1 licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 205

Maintaining aircraft structures

Level: 3

Credit value: 11

UAN: R/503/0980

Unit aim

The aim of this unit is to provide learners with a detailed understanding of aircraft structures and maintenance practices. It provides knowledge and understanding for a number of NVQ Diploma units and for parts of EASA part66 Module 7A.

Learning outcomes

There are **eight** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand safety precautions required when working on aircraft and in workshops
2. understand tools and working practices used on aircraft and in workshops
3. understand engineering drawings, diagrams and standards used on aircraft
4. understand the system of fits and clearances used on aircraft
5. understand airframe structures
6. understand techniques for the assembly and repair of airframe structures and components
7. be able to use techniques for the assembly of airframe structures and components
8. understand maintenance procedures for the safe and effective operation of aircraft.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **100** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 13, 14.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Communication

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- an assignment covering practical skills and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 205

Outcome 1

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand safety precautions required when working on aircraft and in workshops

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain legislative requirements for aircraft-related workplaces
2. explain safe working practices used in aircraft-related workplaces
3. explain actions to be taken in workplace emergencies.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Health and Safety legislation

Environmental protection legislation

Hazardous substance legislation

List 2

Aircraft movement – taxiing/towing

Aircraft jacking, chocking and securing

Aircraft storage

Environmental effects on aircraft handling and operation

Aircraft engine intakes, exhausts and propellers

Radio wave radiation

Hazards eg noise, working at height, manual handling, slips, trips falls

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Electricity

High pressure gases including oxygen

Oils

Fuels

Chemicals

List 3

With reference to:

First aid fire appliances

First aid, eg Reporting of Injuries, Diseases, and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)

Mains power supplies.

Unit 205

Maintaining aircraft structures

Outcome 2

Understand tools and working practices used on aircraft and in workshops

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe hand and power tools
2. describe precision tools and measuring equipment
3. explain lubrication methods
4. explain the care and control of equipment and spares
5. explain quality standards in aircraft manufacture.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Hand and power operated including:

Spanners

Drills

Sockets

Wrenches

Screwdrivers

Air tools

Electrical equipment

List 2

The calibration, operation, and typical use:

Reasons for and importance of calibration

Record keeping

Labelling of tools

Calibration equipment

Calibration intervals

Calibration standards

Calibration process

Equipment eg:

Torque loading and torque calibration tools

Forming tools such as crimpers

Micrometers

Verniers

Dial test indicators

Plug gauges

Feeler gauges

Pressure gauges

List 3

Equipment and methods:
Types of lubricant and grades
Oil replenishment equipment
Grease guns

List 4

Tools, workshop materials and aircraft parts:
Tool storage facilities
Tool control systems
Storage of oils and chemicals
Safe storage of aircraft parts and materials
Quarantine and bonded store

List 5

General principles of workshop practice:
Dimensions, allowances and tolerances
Standards of workmanship.

Unit 205

Outcome 3

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand engineering drawings, diagrams and standards used on aircraft

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain engineering drawings
2. describe title block and associated information
3. explain methods of presenting technical information.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Type of projection (First angle, third angle)

Orthographic

Isometric

Eg ISO, AN, MS, NAS, MIL, ATA 100

List 2

Units and dimensions

Scale

Title

Author

Issue number

List 3

Eg:

Microfilm

Microfiche

Computerised presentation.

Unit 205

Outcome 4

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand the system of fits and clearances used on aircraft

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain drill sizes for bolts
2. explain the common system of fits and clearances
3. explain limits of bow, twist and wear
4. explain standard methods for checking shaft assemblies.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Pilot drill

Tapping drill

Clearance drill

List 2

For aircraft and engines:

ISO, BS

Clearance, Interference, Transition fits

List 3

Ovality

Bowing

Distortion

List 4

Shafts, bearings, and other associated parts for eg:

Roughness

Trueness

Wear

Structural integrity

Corrosion.

Unit 205

Outcome 5

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand airframe structures

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe general airworthiness requirements for airframe structures
2. describe zonal and station identification systems
3. explain stress systems found in aircraft structures
4. explain the need for drains and ventilation in structures
5. explain how aircraft are protected from static build-up and lightning strikes
6. explain aircraft construction
7. describe general airframe maintenance tasks.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Classification: primary, secondary and tertiary structure

Structural strength

Safe life

Fail safe

Factor of Safety

Damage tolerance

Truss

Monocoque

Semi-monocoque

List 2

Zonal systems

Airframe stations

List 3

Stress

Strain

Bending

Compression

Torsion

Tension

Hoop stress

Fatigue

Creep

Provision for systems installation

List 4

Water/Moisture traps

Drains

Contamination

Corrosion process

List 5

Methods of bonding components
Methods of dissipating static eg:
Static wicks
Bonding leads
Conductive tyres

List 6

Typical methods and components used in airframe construction eg:
Stressed skin fuselage
Formers
Stringers
Longerons
Bulkheads
Frames
Struts
Ties
Beams
Floor structures
Methods of skinning
Wing, empennage and engine attachments
Anti-corrosion protection
Pressure sealing: techniques of, and materials for, sealing between interfaying layers of skin.

List 7

Processes and procedures for eg:
Airframe inspection and testing
Repair of protective coatings
Lubrication
Structural husbandry
Maintenance information and documentation.

Unit 205

Outcome 6

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand techniques for the assembly and repair of airframe structures and components

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe techniques of airframe structure assembly
2. describe methods of surface cleaning and protection
3. describe airframe symmetry and alignment checks
4. explain the classification of damage to aircraft materials
5. explain visual inspection techniques
6. describe corrosion removal, assessment and re-protection methods
7. explain general contents of structural repair manuals
8. describe deterioration control programmes
9. explain non-destructive inspection techniques
10. explain disassembly and re-assembly techniques for typical airframe components.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Use of eg:

Riveting

Bonding

Threaded fasteners

Welding

List 2

Aircraft washing

Post wash lubrication

Chromating

Anodising

Painting

List 3

Symmetry

Alignment

Datum points

Clinometer checks

List 4

Metallic, composite and other aircraft materials:

Classification of damage

List 5

Visual inspection tools and equipment eg:

Magnifying glass

Strong light

Dye penetrant

X-ray

Describe typical defects eg:

Impact damage

BVID

List 6

Types of corrosion

Removal methods eg abrasion, chemical

Temporary protective methods

Plating

Excluders

Paint

Primers

Sealants

List 7

Eg:

Standard repair schemes

Standard techniques

Repair limits

List 8

ageing, fatigue and corrosion Eg:

Fatigue monitoring

Flying hours monitoring

Inspections

Service checks

List 9

Visual aids

Penetrant flaw detection

Magnetic particle

Eddy current

Ultrasonics

Radiography

List 10

Eg:

- Control surfaces
- Pylons
- Undercarriage leg

Using:

- Locking devices
- Jigs

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- Special tools
- Materials

Unit 205

Outcome 7

Maintaining aircraft structures

Be able to use techniques for the assembly airframe structures and components

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. demonstrate workplace emergency procedures
2. carry out classification of airframe structures
3. carry out routine airframe inspections
4. remove and fit typical airframe components
5. assemble sections of airframe structure.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Simulation/walk-through of eg:

Fire evacuation

Fuel, oil, chemical spillage

Electrical emergency

List 2

Identification and classification of common airframe structures into:

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

List 3

Visual inspection for damage, corrosion etc

Selection and use of inspection and measuring equipment

Selection of information from organisational systems eg:

Drawings, procedures, checking validity, issue number

Measurement and recording of eg:

Dimensions

Symmetry

Correct assembly

Integrity of attachments

Surface finish

List 4

Eg:

Control surfaces

Undercarriage components

Nacelles

Tool and equipment selection

Information selection

Correct use of procedures and techniques
Inspection of completed work

List 5

Using metal or composite components

Using methods required by type of structure (eg: riveting, adhesive bonding etc)

Tool and equipment selection

Information selection

Correct use of procedures and techniques

Inspection of completed work.

Unit 205

Outcome 8

Maintaining aircraft structures

Understand maintenance procedures for the safe and effective operation of aircraft

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the purpose of a Maintenance Planning department
2. explain the need for modification programmes
3. explain the process for certification and release of aircraft parts and materials
4. explain why life-limited components need to be controlled
5. describe inspection techniques used following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration
6. describe inspection techniques used following abnormal events.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including its interface with aircraft operations

IRAN (Inspect and repair As Necessary)

Scheduled maintenance

Preventative maintenance

Anti-deterioration maintenance

Aircraft log books, documentation etc

List 2

Why modifications are needed

Typical implementation procedure

Designer modification

Service/Operator modification

Modification leaflets

Technical instructions

List 3

Documentation

List 4

Typical life-limited components

Documentation

List 5

Avionic/electrical systems

Aerials

Static discharge wick

Skin inspection

Structural inspection

List 6

Eg:

Heavy landing

Bird strike

Hail damage

Tyre burst

Brake fire

Flight through turbulence

Atmospheric contamination

Inspection techniques

Unit 205 Maintaining aircraft structures

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit contains the following parts of the syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 7– Aircraft Maintenance Practices: 7.1-3, 7.5-, 7.8, 7.10-11 and 7.18-20. The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 2 (Except 5 and 6 (EASA Level 3))
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 2

Module 11.3 “Fuselage construction and pressurisation sealing” is also covered in Outcome 5 AC 6 and should be taught to EASA Level 2.

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B1 licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 206

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Level: 3
Credit value: 12
UAN: T/503/0986

Unit aim

The aim of this unit is to provide learners with a detailed understanding of aircraft mechanical systems. It provides knowledge and understanding for a number of NVQ Diploma units and for parts of EASA part66 Module 11A.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

- 1 understand aircraft air systems
- 2 understand aircraft fire protection systems
- 3 understand aircraft hydraulic power supply systems
- 4 understand aircraft flight control systems
- 5 understand aircraft landing gear systems
- 6 understand aircraft fuel system
- 7 understand aircraft ice and rain protection system
- 8 understand aircraft oxygen systems
- 9 understand aircraft cabin and cargo equipment and furnishings
- 10 be able to perform maintenance procedures on aircraft mechanical systems.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **100** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS: multiple units

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Communication
Improving Own Learning and Performance
Problem Solving
Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- A centre set assignment covering both practical activities and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 206

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Outcome 1

Understand aircraft air systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe methods of supplying air for aircraft air conditioning systems
2. explain how air cycle and vapour cycle machines operate and are maintained
3. describe the distribution of air conditioning supply systems
4. explain the operation of control systems
5. explain how cockpit and cabin pressurisation systems operate and are maintained
6. describe safety and warning devices used in air conditioning systems
7. explain the sources of pneumatic/vacuum supply.
8. describe the layout of a typical pneumatic/vacuum system.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

All of:

Engine bleed air

APU

Ground maintenance trolley

ECU driven compressor

RAM air

List 2

Eg:

Air cooling systems (eg: primary and secondary heat exchangers, cold air unit)

Liquid cooling systems

Refrigerant

Flight suit cooling

Safety devices

System inspection and maintenance

List 3

To include:

Air supply piping

Ducting and ducting connectors

Ducting insulation

ECU Non-return valve

Ejector shut off valves

Ejector assemblies

Pressure regulating shut off valves

List 4

For flow, temperature and humidity eg:
Temperature control valve
Humidifier
Cabin temperature sensor

List 5

Cockpit and Cabin sealing, construction and pressurisation
Doors, air-stairs and emergency exits
Windows and windscreens
Cabin pressure controllers
Pressure inwards/outwards relief valves
Ventilation
RAM air valves
Cabin pressure tests
Medical requirements for personnel

List 6

EG:
Flow, temperature and humidity control systems
Central Warning Panel
Attention getters
Alarms

List 7

Main engines,
APU
Compressor
Reservoirs
Ground supply

List 8

Installation and uses
Pressure regulation
Indications and warnings.

Unit 206

Outcome 2

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft fire protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain fire extinguishing systems and system tests
2. explain detection and warning systems for fire and smoke
3. describe typical aircraft portable fire extinguishers.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Nature of fire

Fire hazards

Fire extinguishing methods eg: cooling, smothering

Fire extinguishers and extinguishants

Pipelines, spray rings and nozzles

Explosion suppression systems

List 2

Fire wire

Bi-metallic heat detectors

Thermo-electric fire detector

Smoke detectors

Fire Warning panel

Attention getters

Fire buttons

Crash switches

List 3

Hand held extinguishers

Safety precautions.

Unit 206

Outcome 3

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft hydraulic power supply systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the components of a typical aircraft hydraulic power supply system
2. describe fluids used in aircraft hydraulic systems
3. explain hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators
4. explain methods of hydraulic power generation
5. explain methods of emergency power generation
6. explain methods of controlling pressure, flow and distribution
7. explain types of hydraulic indication and warning systems used in aircraft
8. describe hydraulic power interfaces with other systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Brahma's press

Reservoirs

Pumps

Actuators

Pressure control

Filters

Pipes

List 2

Types of fluid (eg mineral, vegetable, synthetic)

Resistance to compression

Temperature stability

Chemical stability

Corrosive properties

Fluid/system cleanliness

Fluid contamination/decontamination procedures

Replenishment equipment and procedures

Health and Safety

List 3

Purpose and operation eg:

Storage of fluid

Storage of emergency pressure

Damping of pressure fluctuations

Gas charging

List 4

Electric, mechanical and pneumatic eg:

Engine driven hydraulic pumps, fixed displacement, self idling pumps

Electrical driven hydraulic pumps

Power transfer units

Hand operated pumps

List 5

Eg:

Ram Air turbine

Power transfer unit

Accumulator

APU

List 6

Including

Control valves

Pressure regulators

Non return valves

Shuttle valves

List 7

Pressure switches

Pressure transducers

Hydraulic pressure gauges

Central warning panel

Attention getters

List 8

Eg:

Electrical

Flight controls (auto and manual)

Cooling of hydraulics using fuel.

Unit 206

Outcome 4

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand fixed-wing flight control systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1 describe primary and secondary controls used on an aircraft
- 2 explain types of flight control system operation
- 3 explain the operation of a manual flying control system
- 4 explain the operation of a powered flying control system
- 5 explain methods of trim control
- 6 explain active load control
- 7 describe methods of deployment of high lift devices
- 8 describe methods of deployment of drag inducing devices
- 9 describe artificial feel systems
- 10 explain control system balancing and rigging
- 11 explain stall protection/warning systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Ailerons

Elevators

Rudder

Flaps

Slats

List 2

Manual

Hydraulic

Pneumatic

Electrical

Fly-by-wire

Fly-by-light

List 3

Eg:

Control Stick

Cables

Push-pull rods

Bell cranks

Turnbuckles

Pulleys

Chains

Sprockets

Torque tubes

List 4

Eg:

Hydraulic power control units
Electrical power control units
Dual hydraulic control systems
Fly-by wire systems
Fly-by-light
Feedback mechanisms

List 5

Mechanical, screw jacks, trim wheels
Electric actuators
Electronic control

List 6

Eg:

Gust alleviation
Flutter suppression

List 7

Eg:

Screw jacks
Torque tubes
Hydraulic and electric actuators
Trailing edge flaps
Krueger flaps
Slats
Boundary Layer Control

List 8

Eg:

Screw jacks
Torque tubes
Hydraulic and electric actuators
Speed brakes
Air brakes
Lift dump
Reverse thrust
Roll spoilers

List 9

Yaw damper
Mach trim
Rudder limiter

List 10

Eg:

Range of movement

Rigging pins

Gust locks

Control symmetry checks

Neutral positions

Differential movement

List 11

Including:

Load factor protection

Pitch attitude protection

High AOA protection

High speed protection.

Unit 206

Outcome 5

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft landing gear systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the layout of typical landing gear systems
2. explain construction and methods used on aircraft landing gear
3. explain shock absorbing methods used on aircraft landing gear
4. explain landing extension and retraction systems
5. explain wheels, brakes, anti-skid and auto braking systems used on aircraft
6. describe types and construction of tyres used on aircraft landing gear
7. explain typical steering systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Fixed, retractable

Tail wheel, tricycle, tandem

Single wheel, double wheel, tandem wheel, bogie

List 2

Eg:

Main and nose casting

Torque links

List 3

Shock absorber type eg:

Oleo/oil with/without separator

Liquid spring

Rubber

Leaf Spring

List 4

Landing gear hydraulic system

Sequencing of retraction/extension

Retraction mechanisms

Locking mechanisms

Bracing struts

Axles

Indications and warnings

Emergency lowering

List 5

Types of wheel: material, detachable flange, split rim, wheel bearings, fusible plugs
Brake unit construction, wear limits, maintenance
Hydraulic brake systems
Emergency brake systems
Parking brake systems
Mechanical/hydraulic anti-skid
Electro-hydraulic anti-skid
Auto-brake systems (landing, take-off, intensity settings, conditions for operation)

List 6

Eg:
Bias (cross) ply
Radial ply
Tubed
Tubeless
Sidewall markings
Tread patterns
Wear limits
Damage limits (eg: oil contamination, cuts, blisters etc)

List 6

Castoring
Differential braking
Mechanical-hydraulic systems
Electro-hydraulic systems
Self centring

Unit 206

Outcome 6

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft fuel systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the layout of a typical aircraft fuel system
2. describe the types of fuel tanks used in aircraft
3. describe a typical fuel supply system from tank to engine
4. explain fuel cross-feed, transfer and longitudinal balance systems
5. describe indication and warning systems used in fuel systems
6. explain the process of refuelling and defueling aircraft.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

To include:

Fuel tanks

Collector tanks

Pipelines and couplings

Vents

Fuel/water drain points

List 2

Types of tank, bag tanks, integral tanks, external tanks

Layout and construction

Fuel tank inert gas systems

Foam fire suppressant

List 3

Pipelines and connectors

Fuel pumps

HP fuel valves

LP fuel valves

Inwards/outwards vent valves

Dumping, venting and draining

List 4

Centre of gravity

Fuel pressurisation

Transfer pumps

Float valves/switches

Reed switches

Automatic balance

List 5

To include:

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Fuel gauging and capacitors
Fuel selector panels

List 6

Pressure and open line gravity refuelling

Ground refuel/defuel selector panels

Refuel/defuel connection

Bonding.

Unit 206

Outcome 7

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft ice and rain protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain ice formation, classification and detection
2. explain the anti-icing and de-icing systems used on aircraft
3. describe the use of windscreen ice protection, wiper systems and rain repellent.
4. describe probe and drain heating systems
5. describe indication and controls used in ice and rain protection systems

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Ice formation, type and severity

Ice detectors (pressure, electro-mechanical, visual, ultrasonic)

List 2

Thermal

Mechanical

Electrical

Fluids

List 3

Fluid spray

Electrical heating

Hot air blowing

Windscreen wiper actuation (electric, hydraulic)

Windscreen cleaning

Chemical rain repellents

De-misting systems

List 4

Probe heating systems

Water drain heating

List 5

Warning systems

Cockpit indications

Control panel.

Unit 206

Outcome 8

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft oxygen systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1 describe the layout of a typical aircraft oxygen supply system
- 2 describe the storage and distribution of oxygen on an aircraft
- 3 explain oxygen supply regulation
- 4 describe indication and warning systems used in oxygen systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Pipelines
Heat exchangers
Expansion vessels
Cylinders
Labelling

List 2

Including charging
Gaseous oxygen
Liquid oxygen
On board oxygen generation systems
Portable oxygen systems
Emergency oxygen

List 3

Pressure and flow regulators
Pressure-demand
Oxygen masks and hoses

List 4

High pressure indication
Low pressure indication
Flow and contents gauges.

Unit 206

Outcome 9

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Understand aircraft cabin and cargo equipment and furnishings

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1 describe the layout of a typical aircraft water supply system
- 2 describe aircraft toilet systems
- 3 explain the problems of corrosion associated with aircraft toilets and galleys
- 4 explain the requirements for aircraft emergency equipment
- 5 explain typical aircraft seats, harnesses and belts
- 6 explain lifting systems
- 7 explain emergency flotation systems
- 8 explain typical cargo retention systems

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Potable water storage
Bleed air supply
Pipeline and distribution
Water heaters
Taps, basins and drains
Fill and drain points
Venting
Valves

List 2

Waste tanks
Servicing ports
Vacuum system
Valves

List 3

Galley Installation
Organic fluids corrosion
Cleaning
Sealing

List 4

Including:
Life jackets/preservers
Medical equipment
Emergency chutes
Lighting
Escape equipment

List 5

Eg:

Seats

Seat belts

Seat harnesses

Sky cots

Cabin Entertainment Displays and associated Equipment

List 6

Hoists

Winches

Lifts

List 7

Aircraft flotation

List 8

Cabin and cargo hold layout including:

Ball and roller

Cargo nets

Attachment points

Luggage boxes

Pallets

Containers.

Unit 206

Outcome 10

Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Be able to perform maintenance procedures on aircraft mechanical systems.

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. perform typical maintenance operation on an aircraft mechanical system
2. perform removal and fit of aircraft mechanical components.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Replenishment

Inspection

Adjustment

Lubrication

Of eg:

Undercarriage

Flying controls

Air and oxygen systems

Hydraulic systems

Seats and harnesses

List 2

Replacement of eg:

Brake pack

Retraction jack

Nose wheel door

Nose wheel steering motor

Equipment and furnishings

Seats

Restraints

Trims

Unit 206 Maintaining aircraft mechanical systems

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit contains the Mechanical Systems part of the syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 11A – The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 3 (Except 3 (EASA Level 1))
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 9: EASA Level 3 (except 1 and 2 (EASA Level 2))
- Outcome 10: EASA Level 3

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B1 licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Note: the ‘ATA’ references in the outcome titles refer to chapters in the standard Air transport Association of America (ATA) aircraft maintenance manual template in general use throughout the civilian aviation industry.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Level: 3

Credit value: 15

UAN: A/503/1195

Unit aim

This unit aims to provide learners with a detailed understanding of Gas Turbine Engines fitted to rotary and fixed wing aircraft, together with propeller assemblies. The unit also offers associated practical skills. The unit covers the complete syllabi for EASA Part-66 Modules 14 for Category B2 and 15 and 17 for category B1 licences.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand the fundamentals of gas turbine engine theory
2. understand inlets and compressors
3. understand combustion, turbine and exhaust sections
4. understand lubrication and fuel systems
5. understand starting, ignition, air and power augmentation systems
6. know engine indication and protection systems
7. understand types of aircraft gas turbine engine installations
8. understand propellers and propeller systems
9. understand engine ground operation, monitoring and storage
10. be able to undertake practical tasks on aircraft equipment.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **120** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 143, 152 etc.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Communication

Improving Own Learning and Performance

Problem Solving

Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- A centre set assignment covering both practical activities and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 1

Understand the fundamentals of gas turbine engine theory

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain energy and Newton's Laws of Motion
2. explain the Brayton cycle
3. explain the relationship between force, work, power, energy, velocity, and acceleration
4. explain terms relating to gas turbine engine performance
5. explain engine efficiencies
6. explain by-pass and engine pressure ratio
7. explain pressure, temperature and velocity of the gas flow
8. explain engine ratings
9. explain the constructional arrangement of turbo-jet and turbofan engines
10. describe the features bearings and seals used in gas turbine engines.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Potential and Kinetic energy

Force, mass, acceleration, inertia, momentum

Continuity equation

Bernoulli's equation

Local speed of sound

List 2

Constant pressure cycle (Brayton cycle)

List 3

Newton's Laws of motion

Work done

Thrust equations

Factors affecting thrust

List 4

Gross thrust, net thrust, choked nozzle thrust, thrust distribution, resultant thrust

Thrust horsepower, equivalent shaft horsepower and specific fuel consumption

International Standard Atmosphere

Thrust equations

Thrust in flight

Momentum drag

Specific fuel consumption

Power to weight ratio

Nozzle
Convergent-divergent nozzles

List 5

Propulsive efficiency
Thermal efficiency
Mass airflow

List 6

Mass airflow
Bypass airflow
Engine pressure ratio
Core gas generator
Temperature, density,

List 7

Boyle's law
Charles' law
Ideal Gas law

List 8

Static thrust
Influence of speed, altitude climate on performance
Altitude; fall in ambient air pressure/density
Temperature: increase/reduction in air density
Flat rating and limitations
ISA correction
RPM/Temperature limitation
Factors affecting thrust:-
Fuel consumption and power to weight ratio

List 9

Thrust producing engines – Turbojet/turbofan
Single and twin spool engines
Low and high bypass turbofan

List 10

Construction and performance of eg:
Ball/Roller/Squeeze film bearings
Axial loadings
Ring seals
Hydraulic seals
Brush seals
Labyrinth seals
Bearing chambers
Carbon seals
Air blown seals.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 2

Understand inlets and compressors

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe compressor inlet ducts
2. explain the effects of various inlet configurations
3. describe inlet ice protection
4. explain axial and centrifugal compressors
5. explain compressors
6. explain fan balancing
7. explain how a compressor operates
8. explain compressor stall and surge
9. explain methods of air flow control
10. explain compressor ratio.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Ram effect
Diffuser
Kinetic energy
Pressure energy

List 2

Pod, side, bifurcated, chin, subsonic, supersonic
Shock waves
Boundary layer devices

List 3

Electrical heating system
Hot air system

List 4

Purpose
Requirements
Types:- Single, twin and multi-spool compressors

List 5

Constructional features, operating principles and applications:

Impeller, diffuser, casing (Centrifugal)

Operation, construction

Axial flow: operation

Construction:

Rotors, Rotor blades, Stator vanes

Blade attachment methods

Materials

Forging

Airflow pressure and velocity

Kinetic energy

Inlet/outlet guide vanes

List 6

Static balancing

Dynamic balancing

Blade moment weight

List 7

Airflow

Temperature

Pressure

Velocity

Optimum efficiency/Design point

Compressor characteristics

List 8

Causes and effects of:

Blade stall

Engine surge

List 9

Including:

Bleed valve systems

Variable inlet guide vanes

Variable and rotating stator vanes

List 10

Inlet pressure and temperature

Exit pressure and temperature.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 3

Understand combustion, turbine and exhaust sections

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the construction of a typical combustion section
2. explain the principle of operation of a typical combustion section
3. describe types of turbine blade
4. describe blade to disk attachment
5. describe nozzle guide vanes
6. explain the process of turbine blade stress and creep
7. describe the constructional features of a typical exhaust section
8. describe the principle of operation of a typical exhaust section
9. describe engine noise reduction methods
10. describe thrust reversers.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose/requirements

Materials

Combustion chamber inner and outer cases

Multiple, turbo-annular or cannular, annular and reverse flow annular chambers

List 2

Fuel/Air ratio

Calorific value

Airflow diverter

Primary, secondary and tertiary air

Simplex, duplex and spray nozzle atomisers

Vaporisers

Drain/dump valves

List 3

Construction, operation and characteristics:

Materials and manufacture

Impulse

Reaction

Impulse/reaction/radial inflow

Blade twist/Shrouds

List 4

Fir tree root

BLISK bonding

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List 5

Purpose
Shrouded vanes

List 6

Causes and effects:
Temperature
Extended high power
Erosion
Rate of acceleration
Run down times
Performance loss

List 7

Materials
Jet pipe/Exhaust unit/Propelling nozzle

List 8

Velocity
Mass airflow
Temperature
Low and high by-pass ratio
Convergent, divergent and variable area nozzles
Thrust vectoring

List 9

Noise suppression
Exhaust design
Acoustic shields/blankets

List 10

Eg:
High by-pass ratio fan engine
Clamshell deflector doors
Bucket target system.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 4

Understand lubrication and fuel systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the properties of gas turbine lubricants
2. describe the layout, operation and components in a typical lubrication system
3. describe the properties of gas turbine fuels
4. describe the properties and uses of fuel additives
5. describe the operation of engine control and fuel metering systems
6. describe electronic engine control (FADEC)
7. describe typical fuel system components and layout.
8. describe safety precautions applicable to lubricants and fuels.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Viscosity

Specification/Classification

Synthetic oil

List 2

Wet sump, dry sump

Pressure relief valve system

Scavenge system

Full flow system

Total loss system

Oil tanks

Oil filters

Oil pumps - pressure, scavenge

Oil coolers - air cooled, fuel cooled

Venting/Centrifugal breather

Contamination

List 3

Viscosity

Calorific value

Specific gravity

Vapour locking and boiling

Contamination

List 4

Eg:

Anti icing additives

Biocides

Antistatic agents

Antioxidants

List 5

Typical systems eg:

Hydro-mechanical flow control

Electronic flow control

Low pressure element – LP cock, LP pump, LP filter

High pressure element – HP cock, HP pump, HP pump

Fuel control unit (FCU)

List 6

Supervisory control

Full authority control

Analogue control

Digital control

Fuel metering unit

List 7

Fuel pumps

Filters

Fuel and flow control

Fuel spray nozzles

List 8

Fire

Contamination

Viscosity comparator

Water sediment

Bacterial Growth (*Cladisporium Resinae*)

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 5

Understand starting, ignition, air and power augmentation systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the operation of engine start systems
2. describe ignition systems and components
3. describe maintenance safety requirements
4. describe the operation of engine air distribution and anti-ice controls
5. explain the need for power augmentation
6. describe water injection systems
7. describe afterburner systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose/requirements and components

Electric

Air turbo

Gas turbine starter/APU

Secondary power system

Hydraulic

List 2

High energy ignition unit

Igniter plug

List 3

High energy ignition units

Electrical systems safe

Systems isolation

Oil and fuel contact and spillage

Air intake and exhaust checks

List 4

Compressor/shaft cooling

Turbine cooling

Combustion cooling

Bearing chamber cooling/sealing

Accessory cooling

Exhaust cooling

Regulated/unregulated anti icing

External air services

List 5

Including typical applications
Purpose of thrust augmentation
When it might be used

List 6

Water/methanol mixture
Combustion chamber injection
Compressor injection

List 7

Principle of operation
Construction
Requirements
Methods of ignition
Methods of control

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 6

Know engine indication and protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe inter-stage turbine and exhaust gas temperature systems
2. describe engine thrust indication
3. describe oil pressure and temperature indication
4. describe fuel pressure and flow indication
5. describe engine speed indication
6. describe vibration measurement and indication
7. describe torque indication
8. describe power indication
9. describe the operation of engine fire detection and extinguishing systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Thermocouples

Pyrometers

Exhaust Gas temperature, turbine gas temperature

Sensors

List 2

Engine pressure ratio

Engine turbine discharge pressure

RPM

Torque

List 3

Pressure/Temperature sensors and transmitters

List 4

Fuel flow transmitter

Fuel pressure transmitter

Indicator

List 5

RPM indicators

Phonic wheel

Tacho-generators

List 6

Vibration transmitter/transducers
Indicator

List 7

Torque meter
Torque sensor

List 8

Power checks
Hover performance
ISA corrected performance data (Placard)
Power performance indicators
Efficiency run

List 9

Engine cooling and ventilation
Fireproof bulkheads and cowlings
Cowling drains
Fire detectors and sensors
Fire extinguishants
Engine overheat detection.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 7

Understand the types of aircraft gas turbine engine and their installations

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the basic constructional arrangement of torque-producing engines
2. describe gas coupled, free turbine and gear coupled turbines
3. describe turboprop reduction gear
4. describe integrated engine and propeller controls
5. describe overspeed safety devices.
6. describe turboshaft arrangements
7. explain the operation of a typical APU
8. describe the configuration of typical engine installations.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Torque producing engines:

Turboprop

Turboshaft

List 2

Flexibility

Ease of starting

Acceleration

List 3

Epicyclic/spur gearbox

List 4

Two lever control system layout and function.

Single lever control system layout and function.

List 5

Speed governor/limiter systems

List 6

Drive systems, reduction gearing, couplings and control systems:

Types of gearboxes/gears

Types of clutches

Types of drive shafts

List 7

Purpose and description
Simple APU
Complex APU
Outputs
Over-speed
Over-temperature
Low oil
Fire detection

List 8

Thrust-producing and torque-producing:
Firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, control cables and rods, lifting points
Air intakes, jet pipe mountings, engine cowlings,
Fuel connections
Mechanical control rods and cables
Electrical cables, connectors and looms
Accessory drives
Fuel and oil drains
Engine lifting points.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 8

Understand propellers and propeller systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the fundamentals of propeller theory
2. describe the construction of typical propellers and their principles of operation
3. describe the principles of propeller pitch control
4. describe propeller ice protection
5. describe typical maintenance operations on propellers
6. describe how propellers are stored.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Blade element theory
High, low and reverse angle of attack
Rotational speed
Propeller slip
Aerodynamic centrifugal and thrust forces
Torque
Relative airflow on blade angle of attack
Vibration and resonance

List 2

For typical propeller types including:
Materials for composite and metal blades
Position of blade station, blade face, blade shank and hub assembly
Assembly of fixed, variable and constant speed propellers
Propeller and spinner installation

List 3

Speed control and pitch change methods
Feathering and reverse pitch
Overspeed protection

List 4

Fluid and electrical

List 5

Scheduled and unscheduled:

Static and dynamic balancing

Blade tracking

Assessment of blade damage: erosion, corrosion, delamination, impact damage

Propeller treatment and repair schemes - overview

Propeller engine running

List 6

Preservation and recovery from preservation.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 9

Understand engine ground operation, monitoring and storage

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe typical procedures for starting and ground run-up
2. explain the interpretation of engine power output and parameters
3. describe trend monitoring processes
4. describe inspection methods for engines and components
5. describe compressor washing/cleaning
6. explain how foreign object damage is caused
7. describe preservation and recovery methods for engines and accessories
8. describe typical scheduled and unscheduled maintenance operations on gas turbine engines.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose

Ground running danger zones

Wet run/Dry run

Normal start

Ignition checks

List 2

Limitations

Starting/running

Performance checks

List 3

Purpose of trend monitoring

Typical methods eg:

Engine usage monitoring system

Low cycle fatigue

Magnetic chip detectors

Oil sampling

Borescope inspection

List 4

To criteria, tolerances and data specified by the engine manufacturer:

Typical inspection process

Typical damage assessment

Blade blending

Engine handling

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List 5

Purpose
Gas path erosion
Performance loss
Fluid cleaning
Abrasive grit cleaning

List 6

Types of damage
Typical location of damage
Effects: Loss of performance/imbalance failure
Actions:
Repair/assessment/limitation
Blade weighing
Repair/replacement

List 7

Purpose
Short term storage
Long term storage
Bungs, blanks and covers
Fuel system inhibiting
Oil system inhibiting
Water vapour resistant bags
Liquid protective barrier

List 8

Eg: filter, magnetic chip change
Replenishment
Lubrication
Borescope and other inspections.

Unit 207

Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Outcome 10

Be able to perform routine inspection and maintenance.

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. perform scheduled and un-scheduled maintenance tasks on gas turbine engines.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Engine eg:

Filter, magnetic chip change

Replenishment

Lubrication

Inspection

Replacement of external components

Unit 207 Maintaining gas turbine engines and propellers

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit contains the complete syllabi of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 14 – Propulsion (Cat B2), Module 15 – Gas Turbine Engine and Module 17 - Propeller. The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 2 (except 5, 6 and 7- EASA Level 1)
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 2
- Outcome 9: EASA Level 3 (except 7&8 – EASA Level 2)
- Outcome 10: EASA Level 2

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B1 licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Level: 3
Credit value: 8
UAN: R/503/0980

Unit aim

This unit aims to give the learner the maths and science knowledge in an aviation context to allow further study of aircraft manufacturing and maintenance practices.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. be able to use principles of arithmetic
2. be able to use SI, Imperial and US customary units
3. be able to manipulate algebraic expressions and formulae using standard techniques
4. be able to calculate physical properties of common two and three dimensional shapes
5. be able to use graphs to determine values and solve engineering problems
6. understand the nature of matter
7. understand principles of statics
8. understand principles of types of motion related to aircraft in flight
9. understand principles of dynamics related to aircraft in flight
10. understand principles of fluid motion related to aircraft in flight

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **70** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 155, 177 etc

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

Application of Number

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- An online multiple choice test.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 1

Be able to use principles of arithmetic

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define arithmetical terms
2. use standard operators on arithmetical expressions
3. calculate the LCM and HCF of arithmetical expressions
4. use basic operators on fractions
5. convert between fraction, decimal and percentage values
6. simplify fractions by cancelling
7. distinguish between ratio and proportion
8. calculate percentage values for common engineering variables
9. calculate by manipulating simple arithmetic ratios
10. distinguish between direct and inverse proportion
11. calculate the constant of proportionality for arithmetical expressions.
12. define types of decimal values
13. distinguish between 'significant figures' and 'decimal places'
14. convert numbers to standard form
15. manipulate arithmetic expressions in standard form
16. estimate values for expressions involving decimal values.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including: positive, negative and real numbers

List 2

Add, subtract, multiply, divide

A range of first degree expressions in an aeronautical context

List 3

Expressions with at least four component values

List 4

Basic rules of fractions

Proper and improper fractions

List 5

Standard fractions found in engineering (eg: imperial sizes)

Non-standard 'awkward' fractions

Proper and improper fractions

List 6

Suitable proper and improper fractions

List 7

Nil

List 8

Eg:

Engine thrust

Voltage variation

Fuel tank contents

List 9

Nil

List 10

Nil

List 11

Nil

List 12

Recurring

Terminating

Non-terminating

List 13

Definitions and examples

List 14

Using more complex expressions than in '2.' with all basic operators

List 15

Rules of estimation

Practice with and without calculator

The implications of erroneous estimation in an engineering context.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 2

Be able to use SI, Imperial and US customary units

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define the base SI units of measurement
2. define the base Imperial units of measurement
3. convert base and derived units between Imperial, US Customary and SI units
4. calculate derived unit conversion factors using base units
5. explain the terms 'relative error' and 'absolute error'
6. apply error arithmetic to experimental data
7. convert aircraft fuel loads between US Customary, Imperial and SI units
8. convert system pressures between Imperial and SI units
9. extract data from analogue and digital system gauges

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Metre, kilogram, second, ampere, Kelvin, Pascal, Newton Joule

Names and symbols for preferred prefixes:

Giga (G), mega (M), kilo (k), nano (n), pico (p)

Include their typical uses

List 2

Foot (ft), pound (lb), minute (min), Fahrenheit (F)

Include their typical uses

List 3

All those commonly used in engineering

With and without a calculator

Derived SI units eg: Hertz, Newton, Pascal, Joule, Watt, Volt, Ohm, °Celsius, Kelvin

Compound derived units eg:

Metres per second

Newton metre

Relevant US Imperial measures eg: US gallons

Imperial: feet, inches, yards, pounds (lb), Imp gallons,

List 4

Using both arithmetical means and standard reference tables/graphs/calculators

For Imperial and SI systems

List 5

Explanation of the definition

Using suitable examples from engineering

List 6

Relevant to engineering

Tolerance

List 7

Pounds, kilograms, litres, imperial gallons, US gallons

Explain the reasons for doing this accurately

List 8

Eg:

Pascal

Bar

Atmosphere

Psi

Nm⁻²

Explain the reasons for doing this accurately

Note: Simulation in the form of representative drawings or photographs of relevant gauges can be used when real equipment is not available

List 9

Using common scales eg: pounds, kilograms, litres, US gallons

Aircraft and refueller fuel gauges

Aircraft system pressure gauges

Ground support system pressure gauges

List 10

Eg: oxygen, nitrogen, air, fuel

List 11

Eg: oxygen, nitrogen, air, fuel

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 3

Be able to manipulate algebraic expressions and formulae using standard techniques

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. factorise algebraic expressions
2. define 'algebraic expression', 'equation' and 'identity'
3. simplify expressions containing brackets, powers and roots
4. solve simultaneous equations
5. solve second degree equations
6. evaluate aeronautical and scientific formulae by substituting data
7. use formulae to obtain engineering and scientific data

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

By grouping and extracting common factors

List 2

Basic definitions with examples

List 3

Using BODMAS

Including nested brackets

Indices and powers

Negative and fractional indices

List 4

Simple equations using basic methods

List 5

With one unknown

List 6

Eg:

Gas laws

Aircraft weighing

Aircraft loading (C of G etc)

List 7

Eg:

Specific gravity

Pressure

Temperature and heat.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 4

Be able to calculate physical properties of common two and three dimensional shapes

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define the components of a circle
2. solve problems related to dimensions of a circle
3. create geometrical constructions
4. use coordinate systems
5. use formulae to calculate dimensions of plane figures
6. use formulae to calculate surface area and volume of common solids.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Radius

Diameter

Circumference

Arc

Chord

List 2

Radius

Diameter

Circumference

List 3

Simple constructions on paper eg:

Triangle

Square

Rectangle

Parallelogram

Circle

List 4

Rectangular

Polar

List 5

Using:

sine, cosine and tangent relationships

Triangle

Square

Rectangle

Parallelogram

List 6

Cube

Cylinder

Cone

Sphere

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 5

Be able to use graphs to determine values and solve engineering problems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. select scales and origins for graph axes
2. extract values from graphs
3. extrapolate linear graphs to determine x and y intercepts
4. determine y , x , m and c from linear equations and graphs
5. solve graphically pairs of simultaneous equations
6. recognise graphical representations of sine and cosine waveforms
7. determine data values from graphs and tables
8. apply graphical techniques to the solution of engineering problems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

By examining experimental data using various origins

List 2

Including interpolate between known points

List 3

Extrapolate graph trends

List 4

Graphically and by calculation

List 5

First order equations

List 6

Recognise peak values and phase difference

List 7

Pressure

Density

Relative density

Temperature

List 8

Eg: ICAO tables, Take-off performance graphs, Fuel data.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 6

Understand the nature of matter

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the kinetic theory of matter
2. identify common engineering chemical elements by name and symbol
3. explain the three basic states of matter and the changes of state of common substances
4. explain the three main bonds at molecular level
5. describe the nature of molecules found in metals and non-metals
6. explain the difference between heat and temperature
7. explain the relationship between the common temperature scales
8. convert temperature values between the common temperature scales
9. use the ISA tables to derive specific values.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Explanation including:

Random motion of particles

Brownian motion

Gas properties of pressure, temperature and volume

Conduction, Convection, Radiation, Adiabatic compression

List 2

Eg carbon, iron, aluminium, copper

List 3

Solid, liquid, gas

Include all state changes: solid > liquid > gas > liquid > gas

Basic explanation of latent heat

Common features of state changes such as the expansion of water when frozen.

List 4

Metallic

Ionic

Covalent

Relative strengths of each bond

Reasons for forming each type

List 5

Materials used in aircraft eg:

Steel

Aluminium alloys

Plastics

Conductors

Insulators

List 6

Engineering explanation using aircraft related examples

List 7

Kelvin

Degrees Fahrenheit

Degrees Celsius

Thermometers

List 8

Kelvin

Degrees Fahrenheit

Degrees Celsius

List 9

Eg:

Altitude

Temperature

Density.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 7

Understand principles of statics

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. identify forces represented graphically as vectors
2. explain the concept of equilibrium
3. define the meaning of 'the moment of a force about a point'
4. define centre of gravity
5. solve problems involving straight levers, bell cranks and aircraft loading
6. solve problems graphically using the 'triangle of forces' theorem
7. solve problems graphically using the 'parallelogram of forces' theorem
8. define pressure and its units
9. explain the difference between gauge pressure and absolute pressure
10. solve problems involving atmospheric, gauge and absolute pressures
11. calculate pressures in liquids using basic physical measurement.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Define 'vector'

Draw vector lines to represent forces in a system

List 2

With respect to mechanical systems

List 3

Basic principle of moments

List 4

Explain the meaning

Examples of position in common objects including aircraft

List 5

Relate problems to aircraft eg:

Bell crank on control cables

Aircraft balance about main undercarriage on the ground

Aircraft loading to adjust C of G

List 6

Including some aircraft-related problems

List 7

Including some aircraft-related problems

List 8

The atmosphere

Free liquids and gases

Constrained liquids and gases

Stress and strain of materials

Gas laws (Boyle's Charles)

List 9

Aircraft-related examples

List 10

Aircraft related

List 11

Measuring height

Applying $p_p = \rho g h$

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 8

Understand principles of linear, angular and oscillating motion related to aircraft in flight

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define speed, velocity and acceleration
2. state Newton's Laws of Motion
3. explain the relationships $F = ma$ and $W = mg$
4. define the equations of linear motion for constant acceleration
5. solve problems related to an aircraft in flight
6. define basic terms for angular motion
7. define terms for oscillating motion
8. explain simple harmonic motion in terms of mass-spring and simple pendulum systems
9. calculate the natural frequency of small oscillations in a pendulum.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including acceleration due to gravity and its approximate value

List 2

In standard form

Include aircraft-related examples

List 3

Including aircraft-related examples

List 4

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

List 5

Using:

Newton's Laws of Motion

Linear motion equations

List 6

Centripetal acceleration

Centrifugal force

Angular velocity

Calculations

List 7

For elastic systems:

Free vibration

Simple harmonic motion

Forced vibration

Resonance

Time period

Cycle

Frequency

Amplitude

List 8

Applying definitions in (7.)

List 9

Using the simplified version of the pendulum formula for small oscillations.

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 9

Understand principles of dynamics related to aircraft in flight

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. define terms relating to simple machines
2. solve problems involving simple machines
3. explain terms related to gyroscopic motion
4. define work and power
5. define common forms of energy
6. explain the concept of the conservation of energy
7. solve simple problems involving potential and kinetic energy
8. explain terms related to friction
9. solve simple problems involving friction affecting objects on horizontal surfaces.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Velocity ratio

Mechanical advantage

Efficiency

List 2

Related to aircraft where possible:

Relationship between pressure, force and area

Pulley systems

Worm and wheel

Lever

Gears

Screw jack

Efficiency

List 3

Momentum

Inertia

Rigidity

Precession

Gimbal Lock, Degrees of freedom

List 4

Calculations

List 5

Potential
Kinetic
Heat
Electrical
Chemical

List 6

Eg: 'energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but only converted from one form to another'

List 7

Related to aircraft where possible:

List 8

Static friction
Dynamic friction
Coefficient of friction
Reaction
Normal force

List 9

Applying definitions in 8

Unit 215

Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Outcome 10

Understand principles of fluid motion related to aircraft in flight

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain density and relative density (specific gravity)
2. solve simple problems involving changing altitude
3. explain viscosity
4. describe the effects of streamlining on the properties of air over an aerofoil surface
5. explain Bernoulli's Principle for a non-viscous fluid
6. explain the relationship between Bernoulli's principle, a venturi and lift on an aerofoil

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Including practical examples eg: fuel

List 2

Changes with altitude of air properties:

Density

Pressure

Temperature

List 3

In terms of:

Resistance to fluid flow

Shear stresses close to the system boundary

List 4

Velocity of the air

Resistance of the air

List 5

Eg: potential energy, kinetic energy and pressure energy remain constant in the streamline

List 6

Simplified explanation.

Unit 215 Aviation mathematics and science for technicians

Notes for guidance

This unit contains the complete syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 1 – Mathematics and Module 2 – Physics, for Category A Licences but is taught to the depth for Category B1. B1 syllabus paragraphs not covered are:

- 1.2b – Logarithms (only)
- 2.3b – Thermodynamics
- 2.4 – Optics (Light)
- 2.5 – Wave Motion and Sound

The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 2
Outcome 2: EASA Level 2
Outcome 3: EASA Level 2 (3.1-3) EASA Level 2 (3.4-7)
Outcome 4: EASA Level 2 (except 4.3 – EASA Level 1)
Outcome 5: EASA Level 2
Outcome 6: EASA Level 1 (except 6.6-8 – EASA Level 2)
Outcome 7: EASA Level 2
Outcome 8: EASA Level 2
Outcome 9: EASA Level 2
Outcome 10: EASA Level 2

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 216

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Level: 3
Credit value: 15
UAN: H/503/1150

Unit aim

This unit aims to provide learners with a detailed understanding of Gas Turbine Engines fitted to rotary and fixed wing aircraft, together with helicopter rotor assemblies. The unit also offers associated practical skills. It covers the complete syllabi for EASA Part-66 Modules 14 for Category B2, Module 15 and parts of Module 12 for category B1 licences.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

1. understand the fundamentals of gas turbine engine theory
2. understand inlets and compressors
3. understand combustion, turbine and exhaust sections
4. understand lubrication and fuel systems
5. understand starting, ignition, air and power augmentation systems
6. understand engine indication and protection systems
7. understand the types of aircraft gas turbine engine and their installations
8. understand rotor heads and blades
9. understand engine ground operation, monitoring and storage
10. be able to carry out routine inspection and maintenance.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **120** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 145, 168 etc

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

- Application of Number
- Communication
- Improving Own Learning and Performance
- Problem Solving
- Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- A centre set assignment covering both practical activities and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 216

Outcome 1

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand the fundamentals of gas turbine engine theory

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain energy and Newton's Laws of Motion
2. explain the Brayton cycle
3. explain the relationship between force, work, power, energy, velocity, and acceleration
4. explain terms relating to gas turbine engine performance
5. explain engine efficiencies
6. explain by-pass and engine pressure ratio
7. explain pressure, temperature and velocity of the gas flow
8. explain engine ratings
9. explain the constructional arrangement of turbo-jet and turbofan engines
10. describe the features bearings and seals used in gas turbine engines.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Potential and Kinetic energy

Force, mass, acceleration, inertia, momentum

Continuity equation

Bernoulli's equation

Local speed of sound

List 2

Constant pressure cycle (Brayton cycle)

List 3

Newton's Laws of motion

Work done

Thrust equations

Factors affecting thrust

List 4

Gross thrust, net thrust, choked nozzle thrust, thrust distribution, resultant thrust

Thrust horsepower, equivalent shaft horsepower and specific fuel consumption

International Standard Atmosphere

Thrust equations

Thrust in flight

Momentum drag

Specific fuel consumption

Power to weight ratio

Nozzle

Convergent-divergent nozzles

List 5

Propulsive efficiency
Thermal efficiency
Mass airflow

List 6

Mass airflow
Bypass airflow
Engine pressure ratio
Core gas generator
Temperature, density,

List 7

Boyle's law
Charles' law
Ideal Gas law

List 8

Static thrust
Influence of speed, altitude climate on performance
Altitude; fall in ambient air pressure/density
Temperature: increase/reduction in air density
Flat rating and limitations
ISA correction
RPM/Temperature limitation
Factors affecting thrust:-
Fuel consumption and power to weight ratio

List 9

Thrust producing engines – Turbojet/turbofan
Single and twin spool engines
Low and high bypass turbofan

List 10

Construction and performance of eg:
Ball/Roller/Squeeze film bearings
Axial loadings
Ring seals
Hydraulic seals
Brush seals
Labyrinth seals
Bearing chambers
Carbon seals
Air blown seals.

Unit 216

Outcome 2

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand inlets and compressors

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe compressor inlet ducts
2. explain the effects of various inlet configurations
3. describe inlet ice protection
4. explain axial and centrifugal compressors
5. explain compressors
6. explain fan balancing
7. explain how a compressor operates
8. explain compressor stall and surge
9. explain methods of air flow control
10. explain compressor ratio.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Ram effect
Diffuser
Kinetic energy
Pressure energy

List 2

Pod, side, bifurcated, chin, subsonic, supersonic
Shock waves
Boundary layer devices

List 3

Electrical heating system
Hot air system

List 4

Purpose
Requirements
Types:- Single, twin and multi-spool compressors

List 5

Constructional features, operating principles and applications:

Impeller, diffuser, casing (Centrifugal)

Operation, construction

Axial flow: operation

Construction:

Rotors, Rotor blades, Stator vanes

Blade attachment methods

Materials

Forging

Airflow pressure and velocity

Kinetic energy

Inlet/outlet guide vanes

List 6

Static balancing

Dynamic balancing

Blade moment weight

List 7

Airflow

Temperature

Pressure

Velocity

Optimum efficiency/Design point

Compressor characteristics

List 8

Causes and effects of:

Blade stall

Engine surge

List 9

Including:

Bleed valve systems

Variable inlet guide vanes

Variable and rotating stator vanes

List 10

Inlet pressure and temperature

Exit pressure and temperature.

Unit 216

Outcome 3

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand combustion, turbine and exhaust sections

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the construction of a typical combustion section
2. explain the principle of operation of a typical combustion section
3. describe types of turbine blade
4. describe blade to disk attachment
5. describe nozzle guide vanes
6. explain the process of turbine blade stress and creep
7. describe the constructional features of a typical exhaust section
8. describe the principle of operation of a typical exhaust section
9. describe engine noise reduction methods
10. describe thrust reversers.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose/requirements

Materials

Combustion chamber inner and outer cases

Multiple, turbo-annular or cannular, annular and reverse flow annular chambers

List 2

Fuel/Air ratio

Calorific value

Airflow diverter

Primary, secondary and tertiary air

Simplex, duplex and spray nozzle atomisers

Vaporisers

Drain/dump valves

List 3

Construction, operation and characteristics:

Materials and manufacture

Impulse

Reaction

Impulse/reaction/radial inflow

Blade twist/Shrouds

List 4

Fir tree root

BLISK bonding

List 5

Purpose
Shrouded vanes

List 6

Causes and effects:
Temperature
Extended high power
Erosion
Rate of acceleration
Run down times
Performance loss

List 7

Materials
Jet pipe/Exhaust unit/Propelling nozzle

List 8

Velocity
Mass airflow
Temperature
Low and high by-pass ratio
Convergent, divergent and variable area nozzles
Thrust vectoring

List 9

Noise suppression
Exhaust design
Acoustic shields/blankets

List 10

Eg:
High by-pass ratio fan engine
Clamshell deflector doors
Bucket target system.

Unit 216

Outcome 4

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand lubrication and fuel systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the properties of gas turbine lubricants
2. describe the layout, operation and components in a typical lubrication system
3. describe the properties of gas turbine fuels
4. describe the properties and uses of fuel additives
5. describe the operation of engine control and fuel metering systems
6. describe electronic engine control (FADEC)
7. describe typical fuel system components and layout.
8. describe safety precautions applicable to lubricants and fuels.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Viscosity

Specification/Classification

Synthetic oil

List 2

Wet sump, dry sump

Pressure relief valve system

Scavenge system

Full flow system

Total loss system

Oil tanks

Oil filters

Oil pumps - pressure, scavenge

Oil coolers - air cooled, fuel cooled

Venting/Centrifugal breather

Contamination

List 3

Viscosity

Calorific value

Specific gravity

Vapour locking and boiling

Contamination

List 4

Eg:

Anti icing additives

Biocides

Antistatic agents

Antioxidants

List 5

Typical systems eg:

Hydro-mechanical flow control

Electronic flow control

Low pressure element – LP cock, LP pump, LP filter

High pressure element – HP cock, HP pump, HP pump

Fuel control unit (FCU)

List 6

Supervisory control

Full authority control

Analogue control

Digital control

Fuel metering unit

List 7

Fuel pumps

Filters

Fuel and flow control

Fuel spray nozzles

List 8

Fire

Contamination

Viscosity comparator

Water sediment

Bacterial Growth (*Cladisporium Resinae*)

Unit 216

Outcome 5

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand starting, ignition, air and power augmentation systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the operation of engine start systems
2. describe ignition systems and components
3. describe maintenance safety requirements
4. describe the operation of engine air distribution and anti-ice controls
5. explain the need for power augmentation
6. describe water injection systems
7. describe afterburner systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose/requirements and components

Electric

Air turbo

Gas turbine starter/APU

Secondary power system

Hydraulic

List 2

High energy ignition unit

Igniter plug

List 3

High energy ignition units

Electrical systems safe

Systems isolation

Oil and fuel contact and spillage

Air intake and exhaust checks

List 4

Compressor/shaft cooling

Turbine cooling

Combustion cooling

Bearing chamber cooling/sealing

Accessory cooling

Exhaust cooling

Regulated/unregulated anti icing

External air services

List 5

Including typical applications
Purpose of thrust augmentation
When it might be used

List 6

Water/methanol mixture
Combustion chamber injection
Compressor injection

List 7

Principle of operation
Construction
Requirements
Methods of ignition
Methods of control

Unit 216

Outcome 6

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand engine indication and protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe inter-stage turbine and exhaust gas temperature systems
2. describe engine thrust indication
3. describe oil pressure and temperature indication
4. describe fuel pressure and flow indication
5. describe engine speed indication
6. describe vibration measurement and indication
7. describe torque indication
8. describe power indication
9. describe the operation of engine fire detection and extinguishing systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Thermocouples

Pyrometers

Exhaust Gas temperature, turbine gas temperature

Sensors

List 2

Engine pressure ratio

Engine turbine discharge pressure

RPM

Torque

List 3

Pressure/Temperature sensors and transmitters

List 4

Fuel flow transmitter

Fuel pressure transmitter

Indicator

List 5

RPM indicators

Phonic wheel

Tacho-generators

List 6

Vibration transmitter/transducers
Indicator

List 7

Torque meter
Torque sensor

List 8

Power checks
Hover performance
ISA corrected performance data (Placard)
Power performance indicators
Efficiency run

List 9

Engine cooling and ventilation
Fireproof bulkheads and cowlings
Cowling drains
Fire detectors and sensors
Fire extinguishants
Engine overheat detection.

Unit 216

Outcome 7

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand the types of aircraft gas turbine engine and their installations

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the basic constructional arrangement of torque-producing engines
2. describe gas coupled, free turbine and gear coupled turbines
3. describe turboprop reduction gear
4. describe integrated engine and propeller controls
5. describe overspeed safety devices.
6. describe turboshaft arrangements
7. explain the operation of a typical APU
8. describe the configuration of typical engine installations.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Torque producing engines:

Turboprop

Turboshaft

List 2

Flexibility

Ease of starting

Acceleration

List 3

Epicyclic/spur gearbox

List 4

Blade element theory

Blade pitch

Feathering

Reverse pitch

Propeller pitch control systems

List 5

Speed governor/limiter systems

List 6

Drive systems, reduction gearing, couplings and control systems:

Types of gearboxes/gears

Types of clutches

Types of drive shafts

List 7

Purpose and description
Simple APU
Complex APU
Outputs
Over-speed
Over-temperature
Low oil
Fire detection

List 8

Thrust-producing and torque-producing:
Firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, control cables and rods, lifting points
Air intakes, jet pipe mountings, engine cowlings,
Fuel connections
Mechanical control rods and cables
Electrical cables, connectors and looms
Accessory drives
Fuel and oil drains
Engine lifting points.

Unit 216

Outcome 8

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand rotor heads and blades

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the lift produced by rotor blades
2. describe the construction of typical rotor blades
3. describe the construction of types of rotor head
4. describe types of tail rotor
5. describe rotor blade ice protection
6. describe typical maintenance operations on rotor heads and blades
7. describe how rotor blades are stored.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Blade profile

Coriolis Effect

Magnus Effect

Bernoulli's Principle

Blade angle

Rotation speed

Effects of gyroscopic precession;

Torque reaction and directional control;

Dissymmetry of lift,

Blade tip stall

Translating tendency and its correction

Coriolis Effect and compensation

Vortex ring state, power settling, overpitching

Auto-rotation;

Ground effect

List 2

Eg:

Composite

Honeycomb

List 3

Eg:

Rigid

Semi-rigid

Fully articulated

Swash plate

Dampers

Blade attachments

Actuators

List 4

Eg:

Open anti-torque rotor

Closed 'Fenestron' rotor

List 5

Eg:

Electrical

Chemical

List 6

Eg:

Scheduled and unscheduled:

Static and dynamic balancing

Blade tracking

Assessment of blade damage: erosion, corrosion, delamination, impact damage

Inspection of rotor head components

Lubrication

Replacement of components

List 7

Eg:

Preservation and recovery from preservation

Covers

Storage racks

Climate control.

Unit 216

Outcome 9

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Understand engine ground operation, monitoring and storage

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe typical procedures for starting and ground run-up
2. explain the interpretation of engine power output and parameters
3. describe trend monitoring processes
4. describe inspection methods for engines and components
5. describe compressor washing/cleaning
6. explain how foreign object damage is caused
7. describe preservation and recovery methods for engines and accessories
8. describe typical scheduled and unscheduled maintenance operations on gas turbine engines.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Purpose

Ground running danger zones

Wet run/Dry run

Normal start

Ignition checks

List 2

Limitations

Starting/running

Performance checks

List 3

Purpose of trend monitoring

Typical methods eg:

Engine usage monitoring system

Low cycle fatigue

Magnetic chip detectors

Oil sampling

Borescope inspection

List 4

To criteria, tolerances and data specified by the engine manufacturer:

Typical inspection process

Typical damage assessment

Blade blending

Engine handling

List 5

Purpose
Gas path erosion
Performance loss
Fluid cleaning
Abrasive grit cleaning

List 6

Types of damage
Typical location of damage
Effects: Loss of performance/imbalance failure
Actions:
Repair/assessment/limitation
Blade weighing
Repair/replacement

List 7

Purpose
Short term storage
Long term storage
Bungs, blanks and covers
Fuel system inhibiting
Oil system inhibiting
Water vapour resistant bags
Liquid protective barrier

List 8

Eg: filter, magnetic chip change
Replenishment
Lubrication
Borescope and other inspections.

Unit 216

Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Outcome 10

Be able to carry out routine inspection and maintenance

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. perform scheduled and unscheduled maintenance tasks on a gas turbine engine
2. perform scheduled and unscheduled maintenance on a main rotor head and blades.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Engine eg:

Filter, magnetic chip change

Replenishment

Lubrication

Inspection

Replacement of external components

List 2

Rotor head eg:

Inspection

Test

Lubrication

Replacement of minor components

Rotor blades eg:

Inspection for impact damage, cracks, erosion, delamination etc

Minor surface maintenance

Dimensional measurement.

Unit 216 Maintaining gas turbine engines and rotors

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit contains the complete syllabi of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 14 – Propulsion (Cat B2), Module 15 – Gas Turbine Engine and parts of Module 12 – Helicopter Aerodynamics etc. for category B1 licences

The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Outcome 1: EASA Level 2

Outcome 2: EASA Level 2

Outcome 3: EASA Level 2

Outcome 4: EASA Level 2

Outcome 5: EASA Level 2 (except 5, 6, and 7 – EASA Level 1)

Outcome 6: EASA Level 2

Outcome 7: EASA Level 2

Outcome 8: EASA Level 2

Outcome 9: EASA Level 3 (except 7&8 – EASA Level 2)

Outcome 10: EASA Level 2

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Level: 3

Credit value: 12

UAN: R/503/0980

Unit aim

The aim of this unit is to provide learners with a detailed understanding of aircraft mechanical systems with an emphasis on rotary wing. It provides knowledge and understanding for a number of NVQ Diploma units and for parts of EASA Part-66 Modules 11 and 12.

Learning outcomes

There are **ten** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

- 1 understand aircraft air systems
- 2 understand aircraft fire protection systems
- 3 understand aircraft hydraulic power supply systems
- 4 understand rotary wing flight control systems
- 5 understand aircraft landing gear systems
- 6 understand aircraft fuel system
- 7 understand aircraft ice and rain protection system
- 8 understand aircraft oxygen system
- 9 understand aircraft cabin and cargo equipment and furnishings
- 10 be able to carry out maintenance procedures on aircraft mechanical systems.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **100** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Units 147, 156 etc.

Complete the **Key Skills** section **only** if the unit's outcomes have actually been signposted to one or more key skills qualifications, otherwise remove. Remove any key skills that aren't relevant.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

- Communication
- Improving Own Learning and Performance
- Problem Solving
- Working with Others

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- A centre set assignment covering both practical activities and underpinning knowledge.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 1

Understand aircraft air systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe methods of supplying air for aircraft air conditioning systems
2. explain how air cycle and vapour cycle machines operate and are maintained
3. describe the distribution of air conditioning supply systems
4. explain the operation of control systems
5. explain how cockpit and cabin pressurisation systems operate and are maintained
6. describe safety and warning devices used in air conditioning systems
7. explain the sources of pneumatic/vacuum supply.
8. describe the layout of a typical pneumatic/vacuum system.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

All of:

Engine bleed air

APU

Ground maintenance trolley

ECU driven compressor

RAM air

List 2

Eg:

Air cooling systems (eg: primary and secondary heat exchangers, cold air unit)

Liquid cooling systems

Refrigerant

Flight suit cooling

Safety devices

System inspection and maintenance

List 3

To include:

Air supply piping

Ducting and ducting connectors

Ducting insulation

ECU Non-return valve

Ejector shut off valves

Ejector assemblies

Pressure regulating shut off valves

List 4

For flow, temperature and humidity eg:
Temperature control valve
Humidifier
Cabin temperature sensor

List 5

Cockpit and Cabin sealing
Cabin pressure controllers
Pressure inwards/outwards relief valves
Ventilation
RAM air valves
Cabin pressure tests
Medical requirements for personnel

List 6

EG:
Flow, temperature and humidity control systems
Central Warning Panel
Attention getters
Alarms

List 7

Main engines,
APU
Compressor
Reservoirs
Ground supply

List 8

Installation and uses
Pressure regulation
Indications and warnings.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 2

Understand aircraft fire protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain fire extinguishing systems and system tests
2. explain detection and warning systems for fire and smoke
3. describe typical aircraft portable fire extinguishers.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Nature of fire

Fire hazards

Fire extinguishing methods eg: cooling, smothering

Fire extinguishers and extinguishants

Pipelines, spray rings and nozzles

Explosion suppression systems

List 2

Fire wire

Bi-metallic heat detectors

Thermo-electric fire detector

Smoke detectors

Fire Warning panel

Attention getters

Fire buttons

Crash switches

List 3

Hand held extinguishers

Safety precautions.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 3

Understand aircraft hydraulic power supply systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the components of a typical aircraft hydraulic power supply system
2. describe fluids used in aircraft hydraulic systems
3. explain hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators
4. explain methods of hydraulic power generation
5. explain methods of emergency power generation
6. explain methods of controlling pressure, flow and distribution
7. explain types of hydraulic indication and warning systems used in aircraft
8. describe hydraulic power interfaces with other systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Brahma's press

Reservoirs

Pumps

Actuators

Pressure control

Filters

Pipes

List 2

Types of fluid (eg mineral, vegetable, synthetic)

Resistance to compression

Temperature stability

Chemical stability

Corrosive properties

Fluid/system cleanliness

Fluid contamination/decontamination procedures

Replenishment equipment and procedures

Health and Safety

List 3

Purpose and operation eg:

Storage of fluid

Storage of emergency pressure

Damping of pressure fluctuations

Gas charging

List 4

Electric, mechanical and pneumatic eg:

Engine driven hydraulic pumps, fixed displacement, self idling pumps

Electrical driven hydraulic pumps

Power transfer units

Hand operated pumps

List 5

Eg:

Ram Air turbine

Power transfer unit

Accumulator

APU

List 6

Including

Control valves

Pressure regulators

Non return valves

Shuttle valves

List 7

Pressure switches

Pressure transducers

Hydraulic pressure gauges

Central warning panel

Attention getters

List 8

Eg:

Electrical

Flight controls (auto and manual)

Cooling of hydraulics using fuel.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 4

Understand rotary wing flight control systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain the principles of cyclic control
2. explain the principles of collective control
3. explain the principles of operation of a swash plate
4. explain the principles of yaw control
5. explain the design and operational features of a main rotor head
6. explain the function and construction of blade dampers
7. explain the construction and attachment of rotor blades
8. explain the construction and operation of trim control, fixed and adjustable stabilisers
9. explain the operation of flight control systems
10. explain the principles and operation of artificial feel
11. explain the principles and processes of balancing and rigging.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Detailed knowledge of: mechanical and electrical layout, control movement produced by each movement of the control, aerodynamic effect of each movement

Including grip mounted switches

Maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 2

Detailed knowledge of: mechanical and electrical layout, control movement produced by each movement of the control, aerodynamic effect of each movement

Including throttle and the combined and separate effects of collective and throttle on rotor RPM and piston engine manifold pressure, function of a correlator/governor

Typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 3

Detailed knowledge of: purpose, design and mechanical layout, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 4

Detailed knowledge of: purpose, design and mechanical layout, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures:

Anti-Torque Control

Tail rotor

Bleed air

List 5

Detailed knowledge of: types (fully articulated, semi-rigid, rigid); design and operation features purpose, mechanical layout, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 6

Detailed knowledge of: purpose, design and installation, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 7

Detailed knowledge of: design and installation, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures:

Main and tail rotor blade construction and attachment

List 8

Detailed knowledge of: design and installation, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 9

Detailed knowledge of: design and installation, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

System types: manual, hydraulic, electrical and fly-by-wire

List 10

Detailed knowledge of: design and installation, function, maintenance, typical faults, symptoms, causes, corrective measures

List 11

Detailed knowledge of main rotor control system including: rigging procedure including freedom of operation, range of movement, throttle-collective correlation, synchronised elevator operation, friction

Detailed knowledge of tail rotor control system including: pedal travel, pedal alignment, T/R range of movement, cable tension, control chain twist and sprocket engagement, rod/tube adjustment.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 5

Understand aircraft landing gear systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the layout of typical landing gear systems
2. explain construction and methods used on aircraft landing gear
3. explain shock absorbing methods used on aircraft landing gear
4. explain landing extension and retraction systems
5. explain wheels, brakes, anti-skid and auto braking systems used on aircraft
6. describe types and construction of tyres used on aircraft landing gear
7. explain typical steering systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Fixed, retractable

Tail wheel, tricycle, tandem

Single wheel, double wheel, tandem wheel, bogie

List 2

Eg:

Main and nose casting

Torque links

List 3

Shock absorber type eg:

Oleo/oil with/without separator

Liquid spring

Rubber

Leaf Spring

List 4

Landing gear hydraulic system

Sequencing of retraction/extension

Retraction mechanisms

Locking mechanisms

Bracing struts

Axles

Indications and warnings

Emergency lowering

List 5

Types of wheel: material, detachable flange, split rim, wheel bearings, fusible plugs
Brake unit construction, wear limits, maintenance
Hydraulic brake systems
Emergency brake systems
Parking brake systems
Mechanical/hydraulic anti-skid
Electro-hydraulic anti-skid
Auto-brake systems (landing, take-off, intensity settings, conditions for operation)

List 6

Eg:
Bias (cross) ply
Radial ply
Tubed
Tubeless
Sidewall markings
Tread patterns
Wear limits
Damage limits (eg: oil contamination, cuts, blisters etc)

List 6

Castoring
Differential braking
Mechanical-hydraulic systems
Electro-hydraulic systems
Self centring

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 6

Understand aircraft fuel systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe the layout of a typical aircraft fuel system
2. describe the types of fuel tanks used in aircraft
3. describe a typical fuel supply system from tank to engine
4. explain fuel cross-feed, transfer and longitudinal balance systems
5. describe indication and warning systems used in fuel systems
6. explain the process of refuelling and defueling aircraft.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

To include:

Fuel tanks

Collector tanks

Pipelines and couplings

Vents

Fuel/water drain points

List 2

Types of tank, bag tanks, integral tanks, external tanks

Layout and construction

Fuel tank inert gas systems

Foam fire suppressant

List 3

Pipelines and connectors

Fuel pumps

HP fuel valves

LP fuel valves

Inwards/outwards vent valves

Dumping, venting and draining

List 4

Centre of gravity

Fuel pressurisation

Transfer pumps

Float valves/switches

Reed switches

Automatic balance

List 5

To include:

Fuel gauging and capacitors

Fuel selector panels

List 6

Pressure and open line gravity refuelling

Ground refuel/defuel selector panels

Refuel/defuel connection

Bonding.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 7

Understand aircraft ice and rain protection systems

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. explain ice formation, classification and detection
2. explain the anti-icing and de-icing systems used on aircraft
3. describe the use of windscreen ice protection, wiper systems and rain repellent.
4. describe probe and drain heating systems
5. describe indication and controls used in ice and rain protection systems

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Ice formation, type and severity

Ice detectors (pressure, electro-mechanical, visual, ultrasonic)

List 2

Thermal

Mechanical

Electrical

Fluids

List 3

Fluid spray

Electrical heating

Hot air blowing

Windscreen wiper actuation (electric, hydraulic)

Windscreen cleaning

Chemical rain repellents

De-misting systems

List 4

Probe heating systems

Water drain heating

List 5

Warning systems

Cockpit indications

Control panel.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 8

Understand aircraft oxygen system

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1 describe the layout of a typical aircraft oxygen supply system
- 2 describe the storage and distribution of oxygen on an aircraft
- 3 explain oxygen supply regulation
- 4 describe indication and warning systems used in oxygen systems.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Pipelines
Heat exchangers
Expansion vessels
Cylinders
Labelling

List 2

Including charging
Gaseous oxygen
Liquid oxygen
On board oxygen generation systems
Portable oxygen systems
Emergency oxygen

List 3

Pressure and flow regulators
Pressure-demand
Oxygen masks and hoses

List 4

High pressure indication
Low pressure indication
Flow and contents gauges.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 9

Understand aircraft cabin and cargo equipment and furnishings

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

- 1 describe the layout of a typical aircraft water supply system
- 2 describe aircraft toilet systems
- 3 explain the problems of corrosion associated with aircraft toilets and galleys
- 4 explain the requirements for aircraft emergency equipment
- 5 explain typical aircraft seats, harnesses and belts
- 6 explain lifting systems
- 7 explain emergency flotation systems
- 8 explain typical cargo retention systems

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Potable water storage
Bleed air supply
Pipeline and distribution
Water heaters
Taps, basins and drains
Fill and drain points
Venting
Valves

List 2

Waste tanks
Servicing ports
Vacuum system
Valves

List 3

Organic fluids corrosion
Cleaning
Sealing

List 4

Including:
Life jackets/preservers
Medical equipment
Emergency chutes
Lighting
Escape equipment

List 5

Eg:

Seats

Seat belts

Seat harnesses

Sky cots

List 6

Hoists

Winches

Lifts

List 7

Aircraft flotation

List 8

Cabin and cargo hold layout including:

Ball and roller

Cargo nets

Attachment points

Luggage boxes

Pallets

Containers.

Unit 217

Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Outcome 10

Be able to carry out maintenance procedures on aircraft mechanical systems.

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. perform typical maintenance operation on an undercarriage system
2. perform maintenance operations on aircraft equipment and furnishings.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Replacement of eg:

Brake pack

Retraction jack

Nose wheel door

Nose wheel steering motor

List 2

Eg inspection and/or replacement of:

Seats

Restraints

Trims

Unit 217 Rotary wing mechanical systems and rotary wing flight controls

Notes for guidance

Practical assignments and short-answer papers will be set by the Centre using templates and examples provided by City & Guilds and approved by the External Verifier.

This unit contains the Mechanical Systems part of the syllabus of EASA 2042/2003 part 66 Basic Knowledge Requirements Module 11A and 12 – The equivalent EASA knowledge level indicators for each of the above outcomes - required for the B1 category - are listed below with an abridged description of each level:

Level 1 – “A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject”

Level 2 – “A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

Level 3 – “A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject”

- Outcome 1: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 2: EASA Level 3 (Except 3 (EASA Level 1))
- Outcome 3: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 4: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 5: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 6: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 7: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 8: EASA Level 3
- Outcome 9: EASA Level 1 (except 1 and 2 (EASA Level 2))
- Outcome 10: EASA Level 3

Note: the above list equates to the EASA requirement for category B1 licences and is for guidance only. It is primarily for those learners wishing to sit the CAA examination in this subject.

Unit 220 Fundamentals of aircraft wood and fabric maintenance

Level: 2

Credit value: 2

UAN: T/507/5894

Unit aim

The aim of this unit is to provide learners with an understanding of the maintenance of aircraft wood-and-fabric structures. The unit covers the knowledge requirement for EASA Part-66 Module 6.3.2 - Wooden structures, and 6.3.3 - Fabric covering, for Category A licences.

Learning outcomes

There are **two** learning outcomes to this unit. The learner will:

- 1 know how wooden airframes are constructed
- 2 know about aircraft fabric coverings.

Guided learning hours

It is recommended that **10** hours should be allocated for this unit. This may be on a full-time or part-time basis.

Details of the relationship between the unit and relevant national occupational standards

This unit is linked to the Aeronautical Engineering Level 3 NOS Unit 013.

Endorsement of the unit by a sector or other appropriate body

This unit is endorsed by SEMTA.

Key Skills

This unit may help candidates to gain confidence in, and possibly generate portfolio evidence for, the following Key Skills:

- Communication
- Improving Own Learning and Performance

Assessment and grading

This unit will be assessed by:

- a written examination covering knowledge and understanding.

Unit 220

Fundamentals of aircraft wood and fabric maintenance

Outcome 1

Know how wooden airframes are constructed

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe construction methods for wooden airframe structures
2. describe characteristics and properties of the types of wood and glue used in aeroplanes
3. describe methods of preserving wooden structures
4. describe methods of maintaining wooden structures
5. describe the common defects found in wood material and wooden structures
6. describe methods of detecting defects in wooden structures
7. describe methods of repairing wooden structures.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Structural members, fabric or plywood skin, type of joints, general direction of grain, reinforcement, use of glues, screws and other fasteners.

List 2

Wood: type of wood used eg: spruce.

List 3

Eg:

Use of preservatives and coatings on internal members

Replacement of older glues with non-brittle epoxy.

List 4

Eg:

visual inspection and testing of glued joints, metal fittings, structural members and skin; moisture testing; inspecting fabric/wood joints for loss of adhesion.

List 5

Cross grain
Wavy curly and interlocked grain
Hard knots
Pin knot clusters
Pitch pockets
Mineral streaks
Dry rot
Wet rot
De-bonded joints
Odour from damp wood

List 6

Eg:
Borescope
Moisture tester
Acoustic test using plastic faced hammer.

List 7

Eg:
Splicing
Scarf joint
Reinforcement
Replacement
Patching (scarf, splayed, oval, plug).

Unit 220

Fundamentals of aircraft wood and fabric maintenance

Outcome 2

Know about aircraft fabric coverings

Assessment Criteria

The learner can:

1. describe characteristics, properties and types of fabric used in aeroplanes
2. describe inspection methods for fabrics
3. describe the common defects found in fabrics
4. describe common methods of repairing fabric coverings.

Range/Scope/Unit content

List 1

Eg:

Cotton, linen, Dacron, fibre glass

Classification of fabrics, stitching and lacing, anti-tear tape.

List 2

Eg:

Visual inspection, fabric punch tester; tensile testing, slackness, peeling of re-enforcing fabric from ply wood panels.

List 3

Tears, deterioration of fabric due to: humidity, extremes of temperature, chemical action, fungal growth, erosion, brittleness.

List 4

Eg: small tears – sew together and dope a pinked patch on top; larger tear – sewn in patch repairs; un-sewn doped-on patch repairs; panel replacement.

Appendix 1

Sources of general information

The following documents contain essential information for centres delivering City & Guilds qualifications. They should be referred to in conjunction with this handbook. To download the documents and to find other useful documents, go to www.cityandguilds.com or click on the links below:

Centre handbook: quality assurance standards

This document is for all approved centres and provides guidance to support their delivery of our qualifications. It includes information on:

- centre quality assurance criteria and monitoring activities
- administration and assessment systems
- centre-facing support teams at City & Guilds/ILM
- centre quality assurance roles and responsibilities.

The centre handbook should be used to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the centre contract.

Centre assessment: quality assurance standards

This document sets out the minimum common quality assurance requirements for our regulated and non-regulated qualifications that feature centre-assessed components. Specific guidance will also be included in relevant qualification handbooks and/or assessment documentation.

It incorporates our expectations for centre internal quality assurance and the external quality assurance methods we use to ensure that assessment standards are met and upheld. It also details the range of sanctions that may be put in place when centres do not comply with our requirements or actions that will be taken to align centre marking/assessment to required standards. Additionally, it provides detailed guidance on the secure and valid administration of centre assessments.

Access arrangements: when and how applications need to be made to City & Guilds This provides full details of the arrangements that may be made to facilitate access to assessments and qualifications for candidates who are eligible for adjustments in assessment.

The centre document library also contains useful information on such things as:

- conducting examinations
- registering learners
- appeals and malpractice.

Useful contacts

Please visit the contact us section of the City & Guilds website.

City & Guilds

For almost 150 years, we have worked with people, organisations and economies to help them identify and develop the skills they need to thrive. We understand the life-changing link between skills development, social mobility, prosperity and success. Everything we do is focused on developing and delivering high-quality training, qualifications, assessments and credentials that lead to jobs and meet the changing needs of industry.

We partner with our customers to deliver work-based learning programmes that build competency to support better prospects for people, organisations and wider society. We create flexible learning pathways that support lifelong employability because we believe that people deserve the opportunity to (re)train and (re)learn again and again – gaining new skills at every stage of life, regardless of where they start.

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