



AEROSPACE STANDARD

AS6453™**REV. A**Issued 2013-08
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Superseding AS6453

Fire Containment Cover - Design, Performance, and Testing Requirements

RATIONALE

Revision of AS6453 first edition issued 01-22-2013 (reference of TSO-C203) to meet concerns exposed by the FAA and add results of testing experience.

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1. SCOPE

1.1 This SAE Aerospace Standard (AS) specifies the minimum design and performance criteria and testing methods of fire containment covers (FCCs) used either:

- a. In those cargo compartments of civil transport aircraft where they constitute one means of complying with applicable airworthiness regulations, or
- b. On a voluntary basis, when deemed appropriate by operators to improve fire protection in aircraft cargo compartments where airworthiness regulations do not mandate their use.

1.2 The fire containment covers (FCCs) specified by this Standard are intended to be used to cover unitized cargo contained/restrained in an air cargo pallet and net assembly, for loading into aircraft main deck cargo compartments:

- a. Either class F cargo compartments according to CS-25 § 25.857(f), 14 CFR Part 25 § 25.857(f), and AMC to CS-25.855 and 25.857, AC 25.857-1, in accordance with 1.1 (a) above,
- b. Or class B cargo compartments according to CS-25 § 25.857(b), JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 § 25.857(b) with a Type Certification Basis prior to FAR 25-142 (CS-25 Amdt. 8), in accordance with 1.1 (b) above,
- c. Or class E aircraft cargo compartments according to CS-25 § 25.857(e), JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 § 25.857(e), in accordance with 1.1 (b) above.

NOTE 1: Though nothing prevents a fire containment cover (FCC) from being carried in a lower deck class C aircraft cargo compartment, it is not intended for this use since its fire containment capability would be redundant with that of the aircraft's fire detection and suppression system, which it could hamper.

1.3 The fire containment covers specified by this Standard may be of two types:

- a. Type I: separate devices to be installed over a pallet's load below a net approved for this purpose, or
- b. Type II: devices permanently attached to a pallet net approved for this purpose.

1.4 The unit load devices (pallet and net) used in conjunction with the fire containment cover are specified in this Standard only insofar as their flammability requirements are concerned. They are not otherwise specified in this Standard.

NOTE 2: See Bibliography for applicable ULD airworthiness approval and general design standards.

- 1.5 This Standard does not cover fire containment of loose baggage or loose cargo loaded in bulk cargo compartments.
- 1.6 This Standard does not cover requirements for fire detection or suppression devices. The specified fire containment covers (FCCs) are passive devices.
- 1.7 The use of fire containment covers meeting the requirements of this Standard does not alone ensure flight safety. This Standard is based on the assumption that the approved fire containment covers will be installed and checked prior to aircraft loading in accordance with appropriate operating instructions, by competent, suitably trained, personnel as defined for example in ISO 9001 (see Reference [7] in Bibliography and 9.3).

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following publications form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publications shall apply. The applicable issue of other publications shall be the issue in effect on the date of the purchase order. In the event of conflict between the text of this document and references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

- AIR1490 Environmental Degradation of Textiles Used in Air Cargo Equipment
- ISO 877 Plastics - Methods of exposure to solar radiation - Part 1: General guidance
- ISO 4892 Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance
- ISO 4892 Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps
- ISO 7166 Aircraft - Rail and stud configuration for passenger equipment and cargo restraint
- ISO 10046 Aircraft - Methodology of calculating cargo compartment volumes
- ISO 10254 Air cargo and ground equipment - Vocabulary
- ISO 12236 Geotextiles and geotextile-related products - Static puncture test (CBR test)
- ISO 16412 Air cargo equipment - Air cargo pallets - Utilization guidelines
- EASA CS-25 Certification Specifications for Large Airplanes ^{1), 4)}
- EASA Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC) to CS-25.855/25.857, Cargo or baggage compartments ¹⁾
- U.S. FAA Advisory Circular AC 25.857-1, Class B & F cargo compartments
- EASA Technical Standard Order ETSO-C90, Cargo pallets, nets and containers (Unit Load Devices) ¹⁾
- Japanese Airworthiness Standard Part 3 (Civil Aeronautics Law Article 10 § 4) ^{2), 4)}
- U.S. Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Title 14 CFR Part 25 - Airworthiness Standards: Transport Category Airplanes ("14 CFR Part 25") ^{3), 4)}
- U.S. FAA Technical Standard Order TSO-C90, Cargo pallets, nets and containers (Unit Load Devices) ³⁾
- EUROCAE ED-14, Environmental conditions and test procedures for airborne equipment ⁵⁾
- U.S. FAA Aircraft Materials Fire Test Handbook
- RTCA DO-160, Environmental conditions and test procedures for airborne equipment ⁶⁾

¹⁾ EASA CS-25, abbreviated throughout this Standard as "CS-25", constitutes the European Union Aviation Safety Agency Large Aeroplane Certification Specification, and can be obtained from the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), Otto Platz 1, Postfach 101253, D-50452 Cologne, Germany, or its web site at www.easa.europa.eu.

²⁾ The Japanese Airworthiness Standard Part 3 (ISBN 4-89279-661-1) constitutes the Japanese government transport aircraft airworthiness approval Regulations, and can be obtained from the Civil Aviation Bureau (CAB) of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Tokyo, Japan.

³⁾ 14 CFR Part 25, abbreviated throughout this Standard as "14 CFR Part 25", constitutes the U.S.A. government transport aircraft airworthiness approval Regulations, and can be obtained from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington DC 20402-9328, U.S.A., or its website at www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr.

⁴⁾ See paragraphs 25.855, 25.857 and Appendix F.

⁵⁾ EUROCAE ED-14 can be obtained from the European Organization for Civil Aviation Equipment, 102 rue Etienne Dolet, 92240 Malakoff, France, or its website at www.eurocae.eu.

⁶⁾ Equivalent to EUROCAE ED-14, can be obtained from RTCA Inc, 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 805, Washington, DC 20036, USA, or through its web site at www.rtca.org.

CAAC CCAR-25 Airworthiness Standards-Transport Category Airplanes

CAAC Chinese Technical Standard Order CTSO-C90, Cargo Pallets, nets and containers

NOTE 3: Also refer to ULD (E/C/UK/TSO) airworthiness approval standards under References [4] and [5] in Bibliography.

3. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions of ISO 10254 and the following apply:

3.1 FIRE CONTAINMENT/FIRE CONTROL

Ensuring that a fire does not grow to a state where damage to the airplane or harm to passengers or crew occurs during the time for which the fire containment system is demonstrated to be effective.

3.2 FIRE CONTAINMENT COVER (FCC)

Passive device used in conjunction with an air cargo pallet and net in order to contain a possible cargo fire beneath it for a rated period. Guidance addressing the use of FCCs is provided in airworthiness regulatory guidance as one of the allowable means of compliance with fire containment requirements in certain classes of aircraft cargo compartments. The fire containment cover may be a separate article (Type I FCC) or it may be permanently attached to a pallet net approved for this purpose (Type II FCC). See 1.3 and 4.1.2.

3.3 ACTIVE UNIT LOAD DEVICE

Unit load device incorporating built-in fire detection and/or fire extinguishing systems.

3.4 PASSIVE UNIT LOAD DEVICE

Unit load device or accessory thereto (e.g., FCC) that includes neither fire detection nor fire extinguishing systems, and ensures fire containment by its use of fire resistant or fire proof material and limiting the supply of air.

3.5 UNIT LOAD DEVICE (ULD)

Device for grouping, transferring, and restraining cargo for transit. It may consist of a pallet with a net or it may be a container.

3.6 CLASS A FIRE

Fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and plastics for which the quenching and cooling effects of quantities of water, or of solutions containing a large percentage of water, are of prime importance.

3.7 FIRE RESISTANT

Grade designating components, equipment and structures capable of withstanding application of heat by a defined flame for 5 min, as opposed to fire proof (refer to ISO 2685 and EUROCAE ED-14 Section 26).

3.8 FIRE PROOF

Grade designating components, equipment and structures capable of withstanding the application of heat by a defined flame for 15 minutes (refer to ISO 2685 and EUROCAE ED-14 Section 26).

3.9 BURN LENGTH

Distance from the original edge to the farthest evidence of damage on a test specimen due to flame impingement, including areas of partial or complete consumption, charring, or embrittlement, but not including areas sooted, stained, warped, or discolored, nor areas where material has shrunk or melted away from the heat source.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Approval

4.1.1 The fire containment cover type design shall be approved on the basis of demonstration of compliance with the present Standard, and a Certificate of Conformity shall accordingly be delivered by the manufacturer. Where the fire containment cover is intended to constitute a means of complying with applicable airworthiness regulations per 1.1(a) and 1.2(a), type approval should be sought from the airworthiness Authority concerned, who may include additional requirements.

4.1.2 The fire containment cover may be an entirely separate device (Type I), or it may be attached to or integrated with an approved air cargo pallet net (Type II). In the latter case, both sets of airworthiness approval requirements shall simultaneously be met, and no feature of either the cover or the net shall compromise an applicable requirement for the other function. The pallet net used in conjunction with the cover (Type I) or attached to it (Type II) shall be airworthiness approved under E/C/UK/TSO-C90d or later, and meet the additional flammability requirements in 5.1.3. The E/C/UK/TSO-C90 ultimate load requirements for the net and the flammability requirements are not required to be met simultaneously, because it is highly improbable that a cargo fire and maximum flight load condition would simultaneously occur.

4.2 Dimensions

4.2.1 The fire containment cover shall completely enclose one of the standard ULD contours in Annexes A to C, down to its base pallet edges but not covering its surface (see Note 4).

NOTE 4: The absence of a floor covering requirement is based on the fact all known modern approved pallets have aluminum alloy base sheets sufficient to meet regulatory requirements [CS-25/14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F Part I § (a) (2) (iii)] by themselves. FCCs built to the present Standard may not be suitable for pallets constructed of other materials. See 5.1.2: pallets not meeting this minimum performance requirement would at least require a cover with a bottom panel over the pallet's surface, not specified in the present standard.

NOTE 5: Industry standard ULD contours, applicable to pallets, are defined in the IATA ULD Regulations (ULDR) standard specification 50/0 (see [10] in Bibliography). Where the FCC is intended and approved for one aircraft type only, the specific maximum ULD contour for that aircraft is to be used. In all cases, maximum pallet load contour is 50 mm (2.0 inches) inside the maximum ULD contour on all four sides (refer to ISO 10046).

NOTE 6: At the time of publication of this Standard, there are no known aircraft lower deck cargo compartments where fire containment covers are allowed means of meeting the regulatory requirements. However, because pallets built-up to the lower deck contour can be carried on main deck, FCCs for this purpose may also be built to the lower deck P standard ULD contour (see Annex C).

4.2.2 The fire containment cover's size shall provide sufficient clearance over the allowable contour to allow installation, but also to enable minimizing the risk of air entry at the base edge after installation (see 9.2.4).

4.3 Materials

4.3.1 The fire containment cover shall be constructed of flexible fire proof or fire resistant material, or multi-layer composite material, meeting the fire resistance (flammability and flame penetration) requirements specified in 5.1. Any other elements of the fire containment cover's construction (e.g., sewing thread, any seams, closure devices, seals, attachments, labels, placard holders, etc.) shall meet the same requirements once fitted on the FCC assembly. The material shall be sufficiently flexible to allow the FCC to collapse with the fire load.

- 4.3.2 Material selection shall ensure the highest possible wear, abrasion, shearing, tearing and puncture resistance. See 6.1.2 for puncture resistance testing and 6.1.4 for abrasion testing.
- 4.3.3 During material selection, preference shall be given to recyclable materials where this does not compromise best fire protection performance. Asbestos or asbestos compounds shall not be used. Other materials shall be assessed prior to selection as to potential detrimental effects on human health.
- 4.3.4 Material heating should not produce hazardous amounts of toxic gases. See 5.2.4.
- 4.3.5 Material color is open to purchaser's choice, but should be selected in order to be clearly different from and contrasting with that of any general purpose cargo covers (refer to ISO 16412, 9.1.2) used by the same operator in order to avoid mistakes. Where a composite material of a nonattached fire containment cover is such that one side must be the inner one to withstand fire, the inner and outer colors shall be different to prevent inverted installation (also see 7.4).

4.4 Weight

- 4.4.1 The fire containment cover's weight shall be kept to a minimum, consistent with fire and puncture resistance requirements. As a target, a Type I fire containment cover's mass should not exceed 45 kg (100 pounds), in order to allow installation by two persons, and a Type II (with attached net) FCC's mass should not exceed 70 kg (150 pounds), to allow installation by three persons where mechanical aids are not available.
- 4.4.2 If the 45 kg (100 pound) target mass is exceeded, consideration should be given to providing mechanical handling aids at pallet build-up sites, and the fire containment cover should have features and/or provisions for their use (see 4.5.7).

4.5 Design

- 4.5.1 The fire containment cover's design shall be such that any inner features provide the minimum required fire resistance.
- 4.5.2 Where cover installation/removal requires opening/closing, the closure devices shall provide the required minimum fire resistance, and be protected by a sealing feature to avoid air entry once closed.
- 4.5.3 The fire containment cover's outer surface should be as smooth as possible to avoid any interference with the aircraft's doors, compartment linings, and lights, and/or risk of snagging on adjacent ULDs hardware.
- 4.5.4 Where deemed necessary, the lower edges of the fire containment cover, if not attached to or integrated with an approved pallet net, may include attachment fittings to fix it to the pallet's outer seat track. Such fittings if provided shall meet ISO 7166 geometric requirements. No minimum ultimate load capability is required, but fittings shall withstand normal cargo handling without disengaging.
- 4.5.5 The cover's normal and emergency (rapid decompression) pressure equalization functions (see Bibliography Reference [9], ISO 11242) are to be ensured by there being no closure between the bottom edges and the pallet edges. No specific feature is required.
- 4.5.6 For a Type II fire containment cover attached to a pallet net, net attachment to the fire containment cover shall meet the flammability requirements for the net per 5.1.3.
- 4.5.7 The fire containment cover's design shall minimize installation and removal time. The target for installation over a full contour cargo pallet assembly built-up to the same maximum contour should not exceed two persons for a duration no longer than a standard net's, and installation should be possible without tools except means of access (e.g., ladder). Where a 45 kg (100 pound) target mass is exceeded, consideration should be given to providing mechanical handling aids at cargo terminals, and any provisions necessary for their use on the fire containment cover. If provisions for handling aids are fixed on the cover, they shall meet the requirements of 5.1.

4.5.8 Fire containment cover removal should be accomplished by two or less people, and take no longer to remove than a standard net, preferably without mechanical handling aids. .

4.5.9 Two placard holders shall be provided on opposite long sides of the outer surface of the fire containment cover at a height between 1200 mm and 1600 mm (48 inches and 64 inches) above the pallet edge. They shall receive a minimum ISO A5 format (148 mm x 210 mm, 8-1/4 inches x 5-7/8 inches) standard pallet tag.

4.6 Environment

4.6.1 The fire containment cover shall be designed and its materials selected assuming it will be operated outdoors throughout temperature ranges of -40 °C (-40 °F) to 60 °C (140 °F) with relative humidity between 20% and 85%, including ice, snow, and soaking in water.

4.6.2 The fire containment cover's materials shall be assessed for potential deterioration of their fire and puncture resistance due to weathering or other environmental factors, including U.V. and chemicals (e.g., kerosene, solvents, lubricants, aircraft hydraulic fluid, glycol-based de-icing or anti-icing fluid), temperature variations, humidity or fungus exposure, likely to be encountered in the course of worldwide air cargo operations. The manufacturer shall inform the purchaser about expected performance degradation and any identified chemical incompatibility.

4.6.3 The above shall be substantiated by at least the following tests performed on material specimens:

a. U.V. and humidity test (see 6.1.3 for methods and requirements),

b. Puncture test (see 6.1.2 for methods and requirements),

c. Abrasion test (see 6.1.4 for methods and requirements).

4.6.4 Where applicable, testing should take into account the requirements of the EUROCAE ED-14 standard, and be accordingly subject to an Environment Qualification Form identifying the performed tests.

NOTE 7: Refer to EUROCAE ED-14 Appendix A for Environment Qualification Form. RTCA DO-160, Reference [17] in Bibliography, is equivalent to EUROCAE ED-14 and may alternately be used.

4.6.5 An expiry date after which the rated performance may not be expected to be maintained shall be provided to the purchaser at or before the time of delivery of each production batch, and shall be marked on each cover as part of the required traceability code (see 7.2). The expiry date may take into account the expected storage duration, provided storage conditions which might affect performance degradation are identified and catered for.

4.6.6 If the fire containment cover's construction includes woven textile material or thread, the available data concerning degradation of woven textile fiber performance when exposed to environment factors shall be taken into account for material and thread selection and treatment, commensurate with the expected storage and service life of the fire containment cover unit. Refer to AIR1490.

4.6.7 In addition, the fire containment cover's components and materials should be selected in order to allow identified recycling methods when the unit is out of use or after its expiry date. Instructions for recycling shall be provided by the manufacturer (see 8.1).

4.7 Maintenance

4.7.1 The manufacturer should, where feasible, provide approved procedures and repair kits meeting the fire resistance (flammability and flame penetration) requirements specified in 5.1 to durably repair punctures or tears in the fire containment covers in excess of the allowable damage limits (see 5.3).

- 4.7.2 The approved repair method(s) shall be defined in the Component Maintenance Manual (CMM, see 8.2). Any approved repairs shall re-establish the unit's fire containment and air-tightness performance. This shall be substantiated by a repaired cover being subjected to a full scale FCC assembly test (see 6.2). For this test, the repaired part should be located adjacent to and over the ignition box (see 6.2.2 and Annex E).
- 4.7.3 Whenever possible, repairs should be achievable using field kits without returning the damaged unit to a specialized workshop. Any curing time for bonding or equivalent shall be specified, and should not exceed 2 hours in the open in the defined weather conditions. The allowable minimum and maximum ambient conditions together with the associated curing time shall be specified in the Component Maintenance Manual (CMM).

5. PERFORMANCE

5.1 Components

5.1.1 Cover

The fire containment cover's material(s) shall meet the flammability requirements of CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraphs (a)(2)(ii) and (a)(1)(ii); i.e., must be self-extinguishing when tested vertically in accordance with Part I paragraph (b)(4), and there must be no flame penetration during application of the specified flame source when subjected to the 45 degree angle test defined in Part I, paragraph (b)(6).

NOTE 9: The 45 degree test may be replaced by the Appendix F Part III flame penetration test hereafter deemed more critical.

In addition, it/they shall meet the flame penetration requirements of CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part III, paragraph (a)(3); i.e., there must be no flame penetration within 5 minutes after application of the specified flame source, and the peak temperature measured at 100 mm (4.0 inches) above the upper surface of the horizontal test sample must not exceed 204 °C (400 °F). See 6.1.1 through 6.1.5, materials flammability testing.

5.1.2 Pallet

The material(s) of any pallet used in conjunction with the fire containment cover shall meet the requirements of CS-25, JAS Part 3 or FAR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(2)(iii); i.e., must be self-extinguishing when tested vertically in accordance with Part I paragraph (b)(4), and there must be no flame penetration during application of the specified flame source when subjected to the 45 degree angle test defined in Part I, paragraph (b)(6). See 6.1.1.6, materials flammability testing. For pallets not meeting this requirement see Note 4 under 4.2.1.

5.1.3 Net

The material of any pallet net used in conjunction with the fire containment cover, whether or not attached to it, shall, in addition to E/C/UK/TSO-C90, meet the requirements of CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (a)(1)(ii); i.e., must be self-extinguishing when tested vertically in accordance with Part I paragraph (b)(4). See 6.1.1.7, materials flammability testing, and 7.5 for marking requirements of nets that satisfied the tests. Pallet nets not meeting this requirement shall not be used on a fire containment cover.

5.2 FCC Assembly

- 5.2.1 The fire containment cover assembly, when properly installed onto a pallet, shall effectively contain and control a fire beneath it (see 3.1).
- 5.2.2 The fire containment cover assembly when properly installed onto a pallet shall minimize heat generated outside it, to ensure that the adjacent airplane systems and structure are not adversely affected.

Compliance with this requirement shall be demonstrated by successfully completing both 6.1.1 materials flammability tests and 6.2 FCC assembly tests, showing that the temperature measured at any point 100 mm (4.0 inches) outside of the ULD contour or below the pallet at no time exceeds 204 °C (400 °F), in accordance with CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part III, paragraph (a)(3) (Amendment 25-72) and no flame penetration occurs. See 6.2.

5.2.3 The temperatures recorded and heat loads calculated at locations above, around and below the FCC covered pallet shall be used to establish the length of protection time afforded by the system. Where the FCC is intended and approved for one aircraft type only, the so determined protection time shall not be less than the approved extended range operations (EROPS) or long range operations (LROPS) maximum diversion time for the intended aircraft type. For unlimited aircraft type use, the protection time shall not be less than 360 minutes (6 hours).

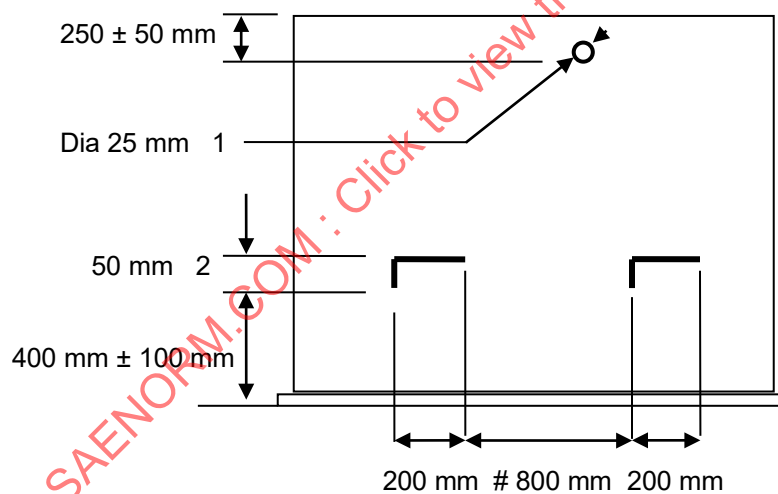
5.2.4 The fire containment cover assembly when properly installed onto a pallet should minimize the amount of contaminants such as smoke, fumes or noxious gases coming out of the covered pallet load. It is recommended that smoke and gaseous contaminants emitted by the cover itself when heated should not exceed the levels specified in Annex D (informative).

5.3 Allowable Damage

5.3.1 The fire containment performance of the FCC assembly shall be maintained in the presence of maximum allowable damage, to be determined and substantiated by the manufacturer. The maximum allowable damage shall be defined in the Component Maintenance Manual.

5.3.2 In order to facilitate damage control in third party handling operational conditions, the minimum required extent of maximum allowable damage shall be as follows:

- a. Two 50 mm x 200 mm (2 inch x 8 inch) punctures in the lower part of one side, corresponding to typical damage resulting from a forklift blades hit (see Figure 1); and simultaneously
- b. Two 25 mm (1 inch) diameter holes opposite to each other in the top part of opposite sides of the cover, corresponding to either tears from inappropriately used tools or cover handling mechanical aids (see Figure 1).



Key

1 two opposite sides

2 simulated forklift hit (one side)

Figure 1 - Maximum allowable damage

5.3.3 Intended maximum allowable damage shall be substantiated through a cover presenting that damage being subjected to the full scale FCC assembly test (see 6.2).

6. TESTING

6.1 Materials Testing

6.1.1 Flammability and Flame Penetration Tests

6.1.1.1 For fire containment cover's material qualification, at least three 406 mm $\pm$ 3 mm x 610 mm $\pm$ 3 mm (16 inch $\pm$ 1/8 inch x 24 inch $\pm$ 1/8 inch) specimens of the fire containment cover's material shall be tested in accordance with CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part III, using the test apparatus (mounting stand, kerosene test burner, thermocouples) specified in its paragraph (d) and the test procedure specified in its paragraph (g).

6.1.1.2 Each specimen shall be pre-conditioned prior to testing as follows:

a. Soaking for 24 hours in water, then drying at room temperature in a well-ventilated place;

NOTE 11: The burning resistance of textile materials was empirically found to be negatively affected by previous soaking, which is a very common and hardly avoidable occurrence in air cargo.

b. Then apply the sample conditioning procedure of CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (b)(1); i.e., bring the specimens to 21 °C $\pm$ 3 °C (70 °F $\pm$ 5 °F) and at 50% $\pm$ 5% relative humidity until moisture equilibrium is reached or for 24 hours. Each specimen must remain in the conditioning environment until it is subjected to the flame.

6.1.1.3 Each specimen shall be tested in the horizontal position. Where the material is unsymmetrical, it shall be installed on the apparatus with the inner side of the FCC material down (exposed to the flame).

6.1.1.4 The tested specimens shall include any other elements part of the FCC's construction, e.g., sewing thread, seams, closure devices, seals, any accessories, placard holders, labels, etc., the failure of which would affect the capability of the cover to safely contain a fire.

6.1.1.5 On completion of the tests, there shall be no flame penetration of any specimen within 5 minutes after application of the flame source, and the peak temperature measured at 100 mm (4.0 inches) above the upper surface of the horizontal test sample shall not exceed 204 °C (400 °F). The FAA Aircraft Materials Handbook includes an allowance for a brief ignition on the upper surface of the test specimen as long as the 400 °F requirement is not exceeded.

6.1.1.6 Pallet

Unless previously tested and demonstrated to meet flammability requirements, at least three specimens of the material(s) of any pallet to be used in conjunction with the fire containment cover shall be tested in accordance with CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) and (a)(2)(iii) as follows:

a. Vertical test:

- Each specimen shall be tested in accordance with CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (a)(1)(ii), using specimen configuration specified in its paragraph (b)(2), a Bunsen burner, the test apparatus (draft-free cabinet) specified in its paragraph (b)(3) and the test procedure specified in its paragraph (b)(4).
- The minimum flame temperature measured by a thermocouple in its center must be 840 °C (1550 °F). The flame must be applied for 12 seconds and then removed. Subsequent flame time, burn length and flaming time of drippings, if any, are to be recorded.
- On completion of the tests, the average burn length may not exceed 203 mm (8 inches), the average flame time after removal of the flame source may not exceed 15 seconds, and drippings from the test specimens, if any, may not continue to flame for more than an average of 5 seconds after falling.

b. 45 degree angle test:

- Each specimen shall be tested in accordance with CS-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (a)(2)(iii), using specimen configuration specified in its paragraph (b)(2), a Bunsen burner, the test apparatus (draft-free cabinet) specified in its paragraph (b)(3) and the test procedure specified in its paragraph (b)(6).

- The minimum flame temperature measured by a thermocouple in its center must be 840 °C (1550 °F). The flame must be applied for 30 seconds with one third contacting the material at the center of the specimen, and then removed. Subsequent flame time, glow time, and whether the flame passes through the specimen are to be recorded.
- On completion of the tests, the flame may not have passed through the material during application of the flame or subsequent to its removal, the average flame time after removal of the flame source may not exceed 15 seconds, and the average glow time may not exceed 10 seconds.

6.1.1.7 Net

For material qualification of pallet nets for use in conjunction with the fire containment cover, at least three specimens of the net's material shall be tested vertically in accordance with CS-25, JAS Part 3 or FAR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) and (b)(iv) as follows:

- Each specimen shall be tested in accordance with CS-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (a)(1)(ii), using specimen configuration specified in its paragraph (b)(2), the test apparatus (draft-free cabinet) specified in its paragraph (b)(3) and test procedure specified in its paragraph (b)(4).
- The minimum flame temperature measured by a thermocouple in its center must be 840 °C (1550 °F). The flame must be applied for 12 seconds and then removed. Subsequent average flame time, burn length and flaming time of drippings, if any, are to be recorded.
- On completion of the tests, the average burn length may not exceed 203 mm (8 inches), the average flame time after removal of the flame source may not exceed 15 seconds, and drippings from the test specimens, if any, may not continue to flame for more than an average of 5 seconds after falling.

6.1.2 Puncture Test

- 6.1.2.1 The cover's material shall be tested for puncture resistance in order to assess the likeliness of in-service puncture affecting the cover's capability to safely contain a fire. Five wetted specimens shall be tested using the apparatus, plunger and methodology of ISO 12236, ASTM D6241, or any method shown to be equivalent, at a pushing rate of 50 mm/min $\pm$ 10 mm/min (2 in/min $\pm$ 3/8 in/min).
- 6.1.2.2 The mean push-through force in kN (lbf) measured at full puncture through the material shall be recorded, and provided to the purchaser on request. It shall not be less than 3.3 kN (725 lbf).
- 6.1.2.3 The test shall be repeated with samples previously submitted to 6.1.3 accelerated U.V. and humidity test. See 6.1.3.4.

6.1.3 U.V. and Humidity Test

- 6.1.3.1 An accelerated U.V. and humidity test shall be conducted in accordance with ISO 4892-1 and ISO 4892-3, using laboratory equipment specified therein, for a minimum of 240 hours consisting in test cycles including 16 hours of U.V. A exposure (type 1A test of ISO 4892-3: "UVA-340" lamps with 340 nm peak irradiance) at 60 °C $\pm$ 2 °C (140 °F $\pm$ 5 °F), alternating with 8 hours of water condensation at 50 °C $\pm$ 2 °C (120 °F $\pm$ 5 °F) and 95% relative humidity $\pm$ 4% relative humidity in accordance with category A of EUROCAE ED-14G Section 6.

NOTE 12: Accelerated U.V. testing has no fixed relationship with actual weather conditions exposure, and can be used to obtain comparative results but does not allow to reliably anticipate in-service results. See 6.1.3.5 for additional recommended actual sun radiation exposure testing.

6.1.3.2 After completion of the required test cycles, the specimens shall be separately submitted to:

- a. the flammability and flame penetration test in 6.1.1, and
- b. the puncture resistance test in 6.1.2, in order to assess any performance degradation in these critical areas, in comparison with the original testing of new specimens.

- 6.1.3.3 All specimens exposed to U.V. and humidity testing shall be submitted to the flammability and flame penetration test and meet the acceptance criteria of 6.1.1.5.
- 6.1.3.4 After the puncture resistance test, the specimens exposed to U.V. and humidity testing shall exhibit a mean push-through force in kN (lbf), measured at full puncture through the material, of at least 50% of the mean value measured according to 6.1.2.2 on unexposed specimens.
- 6.1.3.5 Due to significant, material dependent, unpredictable variations between in-service exposure and accelerated laboratory testing, it is strongly recommended that accelerated U.V. testing per the present clause be complemented by actual sun radiation exposure over a minimum period of 6 months. Refer to ISO 877-1 and AIR1490 for guidance. Specimens shall then be tested to 6.1.3.2 to 6.1.3.4, and the results may be used to calibrate the accelerated testing method used for the same material, as well as better substantiate the cover expiry date per 4.5.6.

6.1.4 Abrasion Test

- 6.1.4.1 An abrasion test shall be performed on the fire containment cover material, commensurate with the expected service life of the cover. Service life and allowable damages to be at FCC manufacturer's discretion. The test methods in Bibliography References [12] or [13], or any method shown to be equivalent, may be used.
- 6.1.4.2 At least three specimens of the fire containment cover's material shall be tested. After the tests, the specimens shall be tested for flammability and flame penetration accordance with 6.1.1. The acceptance criteria in 6.1.1.5 shall be met.

NOTE 13: The abrasion test methods in Bibliography References [12] and [13] require the test sample size to be considerably smaller than the test sample required for flame penetration tests. Therefore, it is acceptable to use the test sample size required for flame penetration tests, given that sample size can be abraded per test methods in Bibliography References [12] and [13], or any method shown to be equivalent.

- 6.1.4.3 The mean abrasion measurement obtained shall be recorded, and provided to the purchaser on request together with the hypotheses concerning cover service life.

6.1.5 Fungus Test

- 6.1.5.1 A fungus resistance test shall be performed on the fire containment cover material. However, if all materials used in the construction of the fire containment cover can be shown to be non-nutrient for the growth of fungi, either through composition or through previous testing, this testing is not required. If non-nutrient material certification is used, this fact shall be declared by the manufacturer on the Environment Qualification Form (Appendix A of EUROCAE ED-14, see 4.6.4).
- 6.1.5.2 Where testing is deemed necessary, at least three specimens of the material shall be used. Fungus conditioning of the specimens shall be conducted in accordance with EUROCAE ED-14 section 13, using the mineral salts solution and fungi spores cultures specified therein. Incubation shall be maintained at $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($86\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) and 97% relative humidity $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity for 28 days.
- 6.1.5.3 On completion of incubation, the specimens shall be tested for flammability and flame penetration resistance in accordance with 6.1.1. The acceptance criteria in 6.1.1.5 shall be met.

6.1.6 Materials Testing Schedule

- 6.1.6.1 A typical schedule to perform the successive tests in 6.1.1 through 6.1.5 should be:

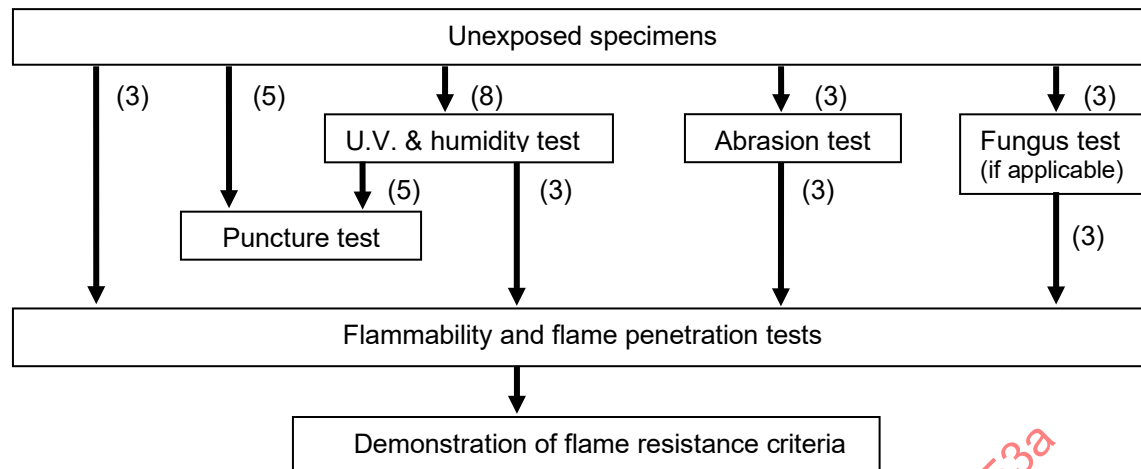


Figure 2

6.1.6.2 However, the number and sequence of tests may be altered in order to best fit testing arrangements, under condition that the requirements of each testing clause be complied with, and the actual numbers, sequence and results be recorded in the testing file.

6.2 FCC Assembly Test

6.2.1 In order to substantiate the fire containment cover model's approval, full scale tests of the fire containment cover assembly shall be performed: the Type I or Type II fire containment cover together with a pallet net meeting the flammability requirements, whether or not attached to it, constituting the assembly, shall be installed over a general cargo pallet built-up to the maximum contour, and a class A fire as defined in 3.6 lit within the cargo. The amount of fire materials shall be determined in order to sustain the fire for the minimum protection time defined in 5.2.3, and in accordance with the bulk load fire scenario of report US DOT/FAA/TC-TN-12/11 (see Reference [16] in Bibliography). Test recordings shall start on fire ignition.

6.2.2 Materials for the Class A fire shall be built-up on the pallet. The following arrangement is to be used for test repeatability purposes:

- Fill up corrugated cardboard boxes measuring approximately 450 x 450 x 450 mm (18 x 18 x 18 inch) and weighing approximately 1 kg (2 pounds) with approximately 1.2 kg (2.5 pounds) of shredded paper (not confetti) each. Each box shall be filled at least 75% in volume.
- Stack together, immediately adjacent to each other, as many of them as necessary to fill the ULD's maximum contour, and install the cover to be tested over the completed ULD. Position, calibrate and adjust any monitoring equipment.
- Fire ignition shall be obtained by remote control in one of the boxes at the lowest stacking level, immediately adjacent to one side of the fire containment cover (worst case), and adjacent to a stitching or bonding line if any is part of the design.

6.2.3 Thermocouple readings at locations above and around the fire containment cover and below the base shall be performed throughout the duration of the test to measure the temperature, at a distance of 100 mm (4.0 inches) outside of the cover, using test apparatus (thermocouples) specified in CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part III, paragraph (d), or equivalent. There shall be no flame penetration (burn-through) at any time, and the peak measured temperatures shall at no time exceed 204 °C (400 °F).

During each test, attention shall be paid to any external flaming (i.e., ignition of the exterior surface of the fire containment cover) with the relative location and duration of each event being recorded. The average flame duration of each occurrence may not exceed 60 seconds and peak temperatures measured 100 mm (4 inches) away from the exterior surface shall at no time exceed 204 °C (400 °F). As per the FAA Aircraft Materials Fire Test Handbook, Section 8.10.1, external flaming is a result of the ignition of flammable smoke and/or gases produced when the interior surface of the material and/or cover is exposed to flames. This occurrence does not constitute flame penetration (burn-through).

NOTE 14: Whilst the CS-25, CCAR-25, JAS Part 3 or 14 CFR Part 25 Appendix F, Part I, paragraph (a)(1)(ii) vertical flammability laboratory test referenced elsewhere in this document will provide a good indication of a material's resistance to flammability, the flame applied is regulated and for only a 12 second duration. In a full scale burn test, however, the materials are exposed to a more intense and prolonged flame and the probability, intensity and duration of external flame and drippings could well exceed the 15 second and 5 second limits respectively. The limit on temperatures measured 100 mm (4 inches) from the surface still applies and therefore visible external flame alone may not necessarily be a risk.

6.2.4 The pallet shall be supported at least 200 mm (8 inches) over a nonheat reflecting, e.g., concrete, floor. A minimum of eight recording thermocouples shall be located 100 mm $\pm$ 10 mm (4 inches $\pm$ 1/2 inch) away from the initial pallet contour and under the pallet, at the fixed locations defined in Annex E, not to be readjusted if the cover deforms either inside or outside its initial contour during the test.

Thermocouple readings should continue to be measured in situations where the distance from the initial pallet contour significantly varies from 100 mm (4 inches) as a result of internal load shift. The thermocouples should remain in fixed position and temperatures should not exceed 204 °C (400 °F). Meeting this requirement during a full scale test, where these fixed thermocouple positions represent adjacent cargo or aircraft ceiling/sidewall, is a necessary demonstration of the FCC assembly's fire containment capability.

NOTE 15: Additional thermocouples may be used, if deemed necessary according to previous testing results.

6.2.5 These measurements shall be continuously recorded at appropriate time intervals for the duration required by aircraft extended range operations maximum diversion time (see 5.2.3), after fire ignition, and the time history data shall be used to determine the length of protection time afforded by the system. This will become part of the fire containment cover's approval, to be in turn used to determine an approved aircraft cargo compartment protection time.

6.2.6 The test in 6.2.1 shall be repeated with a fire containment cover presenting the maximum damage, such as defined punctures, intended to be allowed in operation (see 5.3), then with a repaired unit in order to substantiate the retained repair method. The test record files shall be used to substantiate the defined degree of damage as allowable operational serviceability limits, and repair method approval.

6.2.7 During each test, continuous attention shall be paid to behavior of the pallet net, and any partial or complete melting, combustion, or drippings if any, shall be recorded together with the relative location and duration of each event. At no time should the lower parts of the net be degraded to the extent of allowing creation of openings between the fire containment cover and the pallet.

6.2.8 FCC assembly testing record files, including the thermocouple readings continuous recording, shall be maintained for all tests in 6.2.1 and 6.2.6, as well as 6.2.7 above if the net is also tested for approval as part of the same test, and made available to the purchaser on request, and where applicable to the approval Authority.

NOTE 16: In addition, it is recommended the files also include continuous video recording all around the unit during each test.

6.2.9 A typical schedule to perform the required series of FCC assembly tests should be:

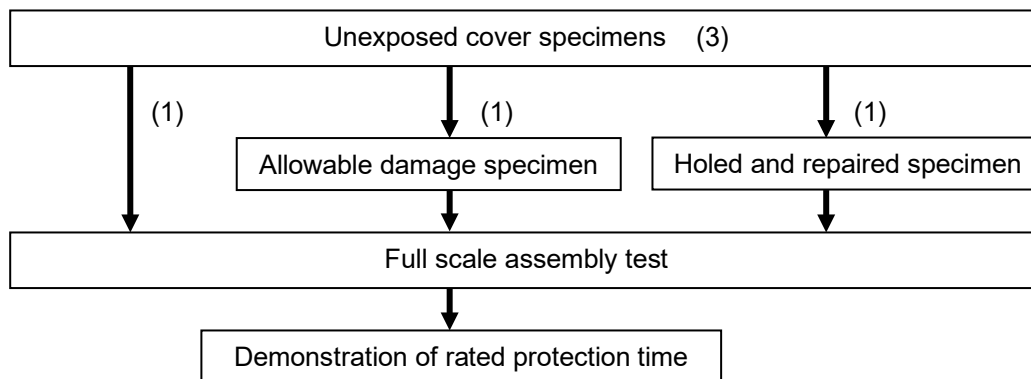


Figure 3

However, the number and sequence of tests may be altered in order to best fit testing arrangements, under condition that the requirements of each testing clause be complied with, and the actual numbers, sequence and results be recorded in the testing file.

7. MARKINGS

7.1 Each fire containment cover conforming to this Standard shall bear at least the following markings near the bottom edges on the two opposite long sides:

___ "FIRE CONTAINMENT COVER", in bold characters at least 150 mm (6 inches) high, "AS6453",

___ Authority approval (e.g., "EASA approved", "TSO X-XX" etc., date), if applicable,

___ Approved protection time (e.g., "Minimum protection duration 6 hours"),

___ Manufacturer or supplier's name or identifiable logo,

___ Type designation (Part number),

___ Individual serial number (optional),

___ Pallets and nets the unit may be used with (IATA size codes),

___ Any aircraft type restrictions,

___ Traceability code (see 7.2) including expiry date,

___ the identification "F" graphic symbol (see Annex F),

___ Allowable damage limits.

The indication "AS6453" shall be deemed to mean, under the manufacturer's or supplier's responsibility, that the unit complies with the mandatory requirements of this Standard, and meets at least in an equivalent manner its recommended criteria.

7.2 The traceability code shall enable the unit's manufacturing and (if recorded by the user) in-service history to be retraced, and include:

- Month (3 letter)/year (2 numeric) of manufacture,
- Expiry date month (3 letter)/year (2 numeric) (environmental degradation evaluation), as defined with the purchaser in view of planned storage duration (see 4.6.3). Several expiry dates may be assigned in a same production batch, if planned for different storage durations.
- Code of production batch, assigned by the manufacturer. A new production batch code shall be assigned any time a change occurs in either material properties, or procurement source, or fabrication process.

Example of a traceability code: 1 OCT 09 1 / 1 SEP 12 1 / 1 A17 1

7.3 The markings shall be stenciled or otherwise printed in an indelible manner, in characters at least 12.5 mm (1/2 inch) high except the "FIRE CONTAINMENT COVER" one, onto the outer surface of the cover (ensuring the printing process does not deteriorate material's fire containment performance) or a label permanently affixed to it. They should preferably remain legible after the assembly's fire test.

7.4 In addition, where the cover's material is such that one side must be the inner one to withstand fire, the outer side shall bear at mid height on each long side the words "THIS SIDE OUT" and, conversely, the words "THIS SIDE IN" at mid height on each inner long side, in contrasting color bold characters at least 150 mm (6.0 inches) high. Also see 4.3.6 above for material colors.

7.5 Each pallet net conforming to this Standard (see 5.1.3 and 6.4.1.7) shall bear at least the following markings in addition to those required by Section 6 of ISO 4170:

___ "FIRE CONTAINMENT COMPATIBLE", in bold characters at least 40 mm (1.6 inch) high,

___ "AS6453" ", in characters at least 12.5 mm (1/2 inch) high, in black print on both sides of two dedicated one mesh size (minimum 250 x 250 mm, 10 x 10 inch) safety orange color labels located immediately adjacent to the net's standard handling labels.

8. MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS

8.1 The manufacturer shall deliver together with the first batch of fire containment covers a set of written instructions including at least:

- a. Certificate of Conformity with the requirements of the present Standard,
- b. Guaranteed protection time (see 5.2.3) to be used for flight operations,
- c. Authority approval, where applicable,
- d. Appropriate instructions to the operators (see 8.2),
- e. Materials Environment Qualification Forms required (see 4.6.4),
- f. Recycling instructions (see 4.3.4).

The tests record file defined in 6.4.7 should be made available to the purchaser on request, and shall be provided to the approval Authority where applicable.

Document (a) shall be renewed at each subsequent delivery.

8.2 Instructions to the operators under 8.1(c) should include at least:

- a. Storage conditions and inventory control requirements appropriate to ensure FCC's performance is maintained and expiry dates are complied with,
- b. Intended conditions of use, and any exclusions there from if applicable,
- c. Environmental assessment, health precautions, known chemical incompatibilities,
- d. Appropriate installation and removal instructions,
- e. Inspection requirements and serviceability limits (maximum allowable damage),
- f. Approved repair instructions with parts and materials procurement information (Component Maintenance Manual).

9. OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS

9.1 General

Flight safety depends on effectiveness and dependability of fire containment covers installation on pallets prior to their being loaded aboard aircraft. Accordingly, it is essential that air carriers, as required by their operating certification, fully meet their responsibilities as follows.

9.2 Operating Instructions

- 9.2.1 The air carrier shall ensure that the fire containment covers used meet the performance and testing requirements of this Standard and, if applicable, were approved by an appropriate Authority for use on the aircraft type(s) concerned.
- 9.2.2 The air carrier shall establish and distribute to all concerned, including sub-contractors, fire containment covers operating instructions taking into account the requirements of the approved Weight and Balance Manual(s) for the intended aircraft type(s), as well as the recommendations of the present Standard and any specific requirement from Authority approval, if applicable.
- 9.2.3 The air carrier shall take all necessary steps to ensure these operating instructions are fully understood and applied at each airport by at least one suitably trained and available competent person (see 9.3) or under their direct supervision, including the establishment and implementation of such procedure as can guarantee an aircraft will not be dispatched with fire containment covers in use on board unless each cover was inspected after installation and found satisfactory by such a competent person prior to release for loading aboard the aircraft.
- 9.2.4 Operating instructions should include installation procedures on either fully or partly loaded pallets, including:
 - Cover and net installation, lifting, handling and storage instructions,
 - Net adjustment or other precautions required to adapt the cover shape to actual pallet load in order to minimize empty volume within the cover (avoiding air pockets),
 - There should be no visible gap between the bottom edge of the FCC and the pallet base,
 - As control of ventilation/elimination of oxygen is the key to safe use of FCCs, carriage of oxygen generating devices or oxygen storage devices should be limited or restricted,
 - Any other pertinent procedure or precaution.

- 9.2.5 Operating instructions shall also include procedures for duly inspecting the condition of the fire containment cover after installation: checking for possible punctures or other damage versus approved serviceability limits and possible air entry points remaining at the interface with pallet base edges (to be minimized in order to ensure effective air starvation).
- 9.2.6 The air carrier shall ensure that the Flight Manual (AFM) for the relevant aircraft type(s) includes the maximum guaranteed protection time determined for each fire containment cover type used, and flight planning takes it into account for determination of routes.

9.3 Training and Qualification

- 9.3.1 The air carrier shall establish and implement recurrent training programs to ensure their fire containment covers installation instructions are fully understood and practiced by a sufficient number of duly trained competent persons as defined for example in ISO 9001 (see Reference [7] in Bibliography), throughout their organization and subcontractors responsible for preparing pallets for loading aboard aircraft.
- 9.3.2 The basic contents of such training programs should include at least the contents of the present Standard, and be taught using field training and practical installation demonstrations with actual pallets and covers. They should also include information on the limitations applicable to the specific aircraft type(s) intended.
- 9.3.3 It is recommended such training be individually recorded after a proficiency check was performed, both theoretical and practical (actual pallets build-up). Such individuals may be deemed qualified to perform fire containment covers inspection and release for loading aboard an aircraft.

NOTE 17: A recommended practice consists in having the qualified individual who performed the inspection sign the pallet tag accordingly.

9.4 Quality Control

- 9.4.1 As any activity with a potential impact on flight safety, fire containment cover installation and inspection processes shall be monitored and their quality and effectiveness be regularly assessed by an independent organization in the framework of the air carrier's internal evaluation and quality control program (refer to FAR Part 121 and AC 120-59, EU-OPS 1.035 and its AMC and IEM).
- 9.4.2 Accordingly, each pallet build-up site installing fire containment covers should be subject to inspection, investigation or audit from the air carrier's quality control department, including when it is located at a sub-contractor's premises.
- 9.4.3 It is also recommended airport cargo handling agencies facilities performing installation of fire containment covers for loading on board an air carrier's aircraft maintain their own continuous quality control program meeting the requirements of, for example, ISO 9001 (see [7] in Bibliography), or an equivalent pertinent industry standard.
- 9.4.4 In addition, it is recommended any significant incident, in flight or on the ground at aircraft loading or offloading, resulting from or related to improper performance, installation or inspection of (a) fire containment cover(s) be reported and subject to carrier's quality control department investigation, in order to be analyzed and corrective action to be taken to avoid its reoccurrence.
- 9.4.5 Any occurrence of a fire on a pallet with a fire containment cover installed, whether on the ground or in flight, shall be immediately reported to the air carrier's quality control department to be investigated as a flight safety occurrence. The fire containment cover involved shall be kept aside for the investigation and shall not be returned to service after it.

10. NOTES

10.1 Revision Indicator

A change bar (I) located in the left margin is for the convenience of the user in locating areas where technical revisions, not editorial changes, have been made to the previous issue of this document. An (R) symbol to the left of the document title indicates a complete revision of the document, including technical revisions. Change bars and (R) are not used in original publications, nor in documents that contain editorial changes only.

PREPARED BY SAE AGE-2 AIR CARGO

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- [2] ISO 4115, Air cargo equipment - Air/land pallet nets
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- [4] ISO 4170, Air cargo equipment - Interline pallet nets
- [5] ISO 4171, Air cargo equipment - Interline pallets
- [6] ISO 8097, Aircraft - Minimum airworthiness requirements and test conditions for certified air cargo unit load devices
- [7] ISO 9001, Quality management systems - Requirements
- [8] ISO 11242, Aircraft - Pressure equalization requirements for cargo containers
- [9] ISO 21100, Air cargo unit load devices - Performance requirements and testing parameters
- [10] IATA SS 50/0, Requirements for interlining of ULD ¹⁾
- [11] Airbus ABD0031, Fireworthiness Requirements - Pressurized Section of Fuselage ²⁾
- [12] U.S. Federal Test Method Standards No. 191A, Method 5309-1, Abrasion resistance of textile webbing ³⁾
- [13] ASTM D4157-10, Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Oscillatory Cylinder Method) ⁴⁾
- [14] ASTM G151-10, Standard Practice for Exposing Non-metallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that use Laboratory Light Sources ^{4), 5)}
- [15] ASTM G154-06, Standard Practice for Operating Fluorescent Light Apparatus for UV Exposure of Non-metallic Materials ^{4), 5)}
- [16] U.S. DOT/FAA/TC-TN12/11, Minimum Performance Standard for Aircraft Cargo Compartment Halon Replacement Fire Suppression System (2012 Update), W. J. Hughes Technical Center, 2012 ⁶⁾
- [17] RTCA DO-160, Environmental conditions and test procedures for airborne equipment ⁷⁾
- [18] SAE AIR1490C, Environmental Degradation of Textiles ⁸⁾
- [19] ASTM D6241-14, Standard Test Method for Static Puncture Strength of Geotextiles and Geotextile-Related Products Using a 50-mm Probe ⁴⁾

¹⁾ IATA Technical Standard Specifications are part of the ULD Regulations, which can be obtained from: International Air Transport Association, Publications Assistant, 800 Place Victoria, PO Box 113, Montréal, Québec, Canada H4Z 1M1, or through its web site at www.iata.org.

²⁾ A proprietary Airbus document that may be obtained from: Airbus SAS, 1 Rond-Point Maurice Bellonte, 31707 Blagnac, France, or through its web site at www.airbus.com.

³⁾ U.S. Federal Test Methods Standards can be obtained from: US Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington DC 20402-9328, U.S.A., or through its web site at www.gpoaccess.gov.

⁴⁾ ASTM standards can be obtained from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1819 L Street NW, Washington DC 20036, U.S.A., or through its web site at <http://webstore.ansi.org>.

⁵⁾ ASTM G151-10 and G154-06 are equivalent to ISO 4892-1 and 4892-3.

⁶⁾ FAA Technical Reports can be obtained from the FAA web site at www.fire.tc.faa.gov.

⁷⁾ Equivalent to EUROCAE ED-14, can be obtained from RTCA Inc, 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 805, Washington, DC 20036, USA, or through its web site at www.rtca.org.

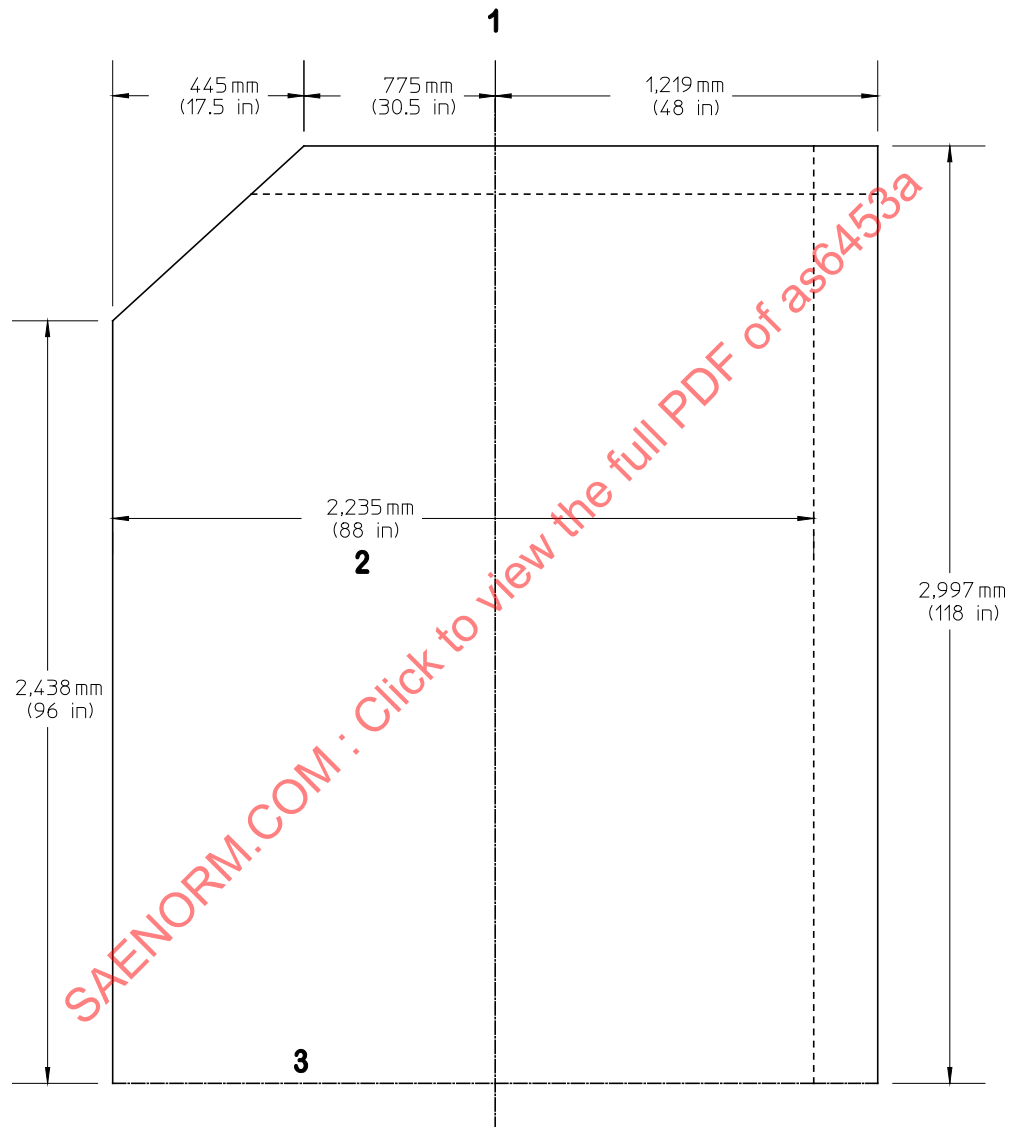
⁸⁾ Equivalent to TR 8467, can be obtained from Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale PA 15096-001, USA, or through its web site at www.sae.org.

ANNEX A
(NORMATIVE)

Code D wide-body aircraft main deck contour

Length dimension 3175 mm (125.0 inch)

NOTE: Contour height may be limited to 2438 mm (96.0 inch) = code A contour

**Key**

- 1 Center line
- 2 Alternate width
- 3 Top of conveyor plane

Maximum pallet load contour is 50 mm (2.0 inch) inside the so defined maximum ULD contour on all four sides (refer to ISO 10046).