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COMPONENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL

HCU-7X HEATER CONTROL UNIT (AND ASSOCIATED BATTERY HEATING ELEMENT)

THIS DOCUMENT SUPPLEMENTS THE APPLICABLE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE MANUAL (AMM) AND THE APPLICABLE COMPONENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL (CMM) FOR THE BATTERY.

The data/information contained herein has been reviewed and approved for general release on the basis that this document contains no export-controlled information

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- Scope and Purpose: This Maintenance Manual Supplement provides instructions to insure satisfactory operation, maintenance, and repair of the Concorde HCU-7X Heater Control Unit (HCU) and the associated heating element within the battery.
- 2. Application: The HCU-7X Heater Control Unit is designed for use with RG-380E and RG-390E Series batteries with internal heating elements for installation in the Dassault Falcon 7-X aircraft. An HCU must be installed on the heated series of Concorde TSO batteries in order for the battery assembly to operate as designed. See table of compatibility in Section 2 Application of the individual battery CMM. The HCU by itself is INCOMPLETE and may not be installed in an aircraft.
- 3. Safety Precautions:
 - a. <u>WARNING:</u> LOW CAPACITY HAZARD. Aircraft batteries are certified to have a certain minimum capacity for emergency operations in the event of a electrical generator system failure. Never use a battery that has less than 80% of rated capacity.
 - b. <u>WARNING:</u> ELECTRIC BURN HAZARD. Lead-acid batteries are capable of delivering high currents if the terminals are shorted. The resulting heat can cause severe burns and is a potential fire hazard. Take the following precautions:
 - Do not place tools or metal objects across battery terminals.
 - Do not wear conductive rings, belt buckles, watches or other jewelry when servicing batteries.
 - Wear insulated gloves and use insulated tools when servicing batteries.
 - Install battery terminal protectors whenever the battery is not connected in the aircraft or to the test equipment.
 - c. <u>WARNING:</u> DANGER OF EXPLODING BATTERIES. Lead-acid batteries can produce explosive mixtures of hydrogen and oxygen while on charge or discharge, which can explode if ignited. Take the following precautions:
 - Do not smoke, use an open flame, or cause sparking near a battery.
 - Wear proper eye and face protection when servicing batteries.
 - Make sure work area is well ventilated.
 - Do not constant current charge a battery when installed in an aircraft.
 - Connect cables securely to the battery terminals to avoid arcing.
 - d. <u>WARNING:</u> DANGER OF CHEMICAL BURNS. Lead-acid batteries contain sulfuric acid which can cause severe burns to body tissue. Take the following precautions:
 - Never remove or damage vent valves.
 - Avoid contact of the electrolyte with skin, eyes or clothing.
 - Do not touch eyes after touching battery.

- In the event of acid in the eyes, flush thoroughly with clean cool water for several minutes and get professional medical attention immediately.
- Refer to battery MSDS for additional information.
- e. <u>CAUTION:</u> DANGER OF EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. To prevent damage to the connector, arc burns, or explosion, batteries should never be connected or disconnected while being charged or discharged. Batteries must be connected or disconnected only when the circuit is open. Ensure the aircraft battery switch, external power source, or the charger/analyzer is in the AOFF@ position before connecting or disconnecting the battery. Battery terminal protectors should be installed whenever the battery is not connected in the aircraft or to the test equipment.

4. Airworthiness Limitations:

- a. For batteries covered by TSO-C173 the following limitation applies: The conditions and tests for TSO approval of this HCU are minimum performance standards. Those installing this HCU, on or in a specific type or class of aircraft, must determine that the aircraft installation conditions are within the TSO standards. TSO articles must have separate approval for installation in an aircraft. The article may be installed only according to 14CFR part 43 or the applicable airworthiness requirements. Nickel-cadmium and lead-acid battery safety concerns include the possibility of fire and venting violently.
- b. For batteries not covered by TSO-C173, there are no airworthiness limitations associated with the installation of Concorde HCUs in an aircraft.
- 5. Personnel: Only personnel authorized by the cognizant aviation authority are permitted to service Concorde HCUs. For aircraft registered in the USA, 14CFR Part 43.3 applies.

6. Installation Procedure:

- a. Install HCU on battery per Concorde Drawing 5-0313.
- b. Install battery in accordance with the instructions for the battery installation.
- c. Connect HCU to the aircraft using the mating connector in the aircraft.
- d. Annotate log book with HCU serial number and date of installation.

7. Testing and Fault Isolation:

- a. Test the HCU every 12 months (± 1 month) or whenever:
 - HCU operation appears to be faulty.
 - HCU is mated to a different battery assembly.
- b. Refer to Figure 1 for electrical schematic of HCU, Table 1 for a list of test equipment, and Table 2 for the thermistor resistance versus temperature.

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<u>NOTE:</u> ONLY THE DC HEATING ELEMENT NEEDS TO BE CHECKED. THE AC HEATING ELEMENT IS NOT USED WITH THIS HCU.

- c. With the HCU installed on the battery, test the battery DC heating element as follows:
 - 1. Calculate the nominal resistance of the DC heating element based on the voltage and current rating using the following formula:

R_calculated = Heater Voltage/Heater Amperage

<u>NOTE:</u> Refer to the envelope drawing of the battery to obtain the rated Heater Voltage and Heater Amperage for the DC heater.

2. Multiply the calculated resistance by 1.20 to get the maximum allowable resistance and multiply the calculated resistance by 0.80 to get the minimum allowable resistance:

R_maximum = R_calculated x 1.20 R_minimum = R_calculated x 0.80

3. Measure the resistance between J2 pins L and M. If the measured resistance is more than R_maximum or less than R_minimum, reject the battery.

<u>Example:</u> Heater rating from battery envelope drawing is 7.08 Amps at 28.25 VDC.

R calculated = 28.25/7.08 = 3.99 ohms.

 $R_{maximum} = R_{calculated} \times 1.20 = 3.99 \text{ ohms } \times 1.20 = 4.79 \text{ ohms}$

 $R_{\rm minimum} = R_{\rm calculated} \times 0.80 = 3.99 \text{ ohms } \times 0.80 = 3.19 \text{ ohms.}$ If the measured resistance is more than 4.79 ohms or less than 3.19 ohms, reject the battery.

4. Measure the resistance between J2 pin L and battery case, and between J2 pin M and battery case. If either resistance is less than 1 megohm, reject the battery.

<u>NOTE:</u> To get a true reading from the battery case, probe one of the HCU mounting screws.

- d. To access the HCU components that require testing, remove the HCU from the battery.
- e. Test the thermistor as follows:
 - 1. Place the digital thermometer probe in thermal contact with the thermistor and wait at least 5 minutes for the temperatures to stabilize.
 - 2. Record the temperature reading from the digital thermometer.

- 3. Using a DMM, record the resistance between J2 pins A and B.
- 4. Check the resistance reading against the range shown in Table 2 for the temperature recorded in step 2.
- 5. If the resistance of the thermistor is outside the specified range, reject the HCU.
- f. Test the fan thermostat (TS3) as follows:

<u>NOTE:</u> TESTING OF THE FAN THERMOSTAT (TS3) ONLY NEEDS TO BE DONE IF THE PROVISION FOR FAN CONTROL IS INSTALLED IN THE AIRCRAFT.

- 1. Place the digital thermometer probe in thermal contact with thermostat TS3.
- 2. If necessary, use freeze spray to decrease the temperature of TS3 below 12.8°C (55°F).
- 3. Measure resistance between J2 pins H and J.
- 4. If the measured resistance is less than 1 megohm, reject the HCU.
- 5. Use a heat gun to increase the temperature of TS3 above 29.4°C (85°F).
- 6. Measure resistance between J2 pins H and J.
- 7. If the measured resistance is greater than 1 ohm, reject the HCU.
- g. Test the overheat thermostat (TS2) as follows:
 - 1. Place digital thermometer probe in thermal contact with thermostat TS2.
 - 2. If necessary, use freeze spray to decrease the temperature of TS2 below 40.6°C (105°F).
 - 3. Measure resistance between J2 pins D and K.
 - 4. If the measured resistance is greater than 1 ohm, reject the HCU.
 - 5. Use a heat gun to increase the temperature of TS2 above 57.2°C (135°F).
 - 6. Measure resistance between J2 pins D and K.
 - 7. If the measured resistance is less than 1 megohm, reject the HCU.
- h. Test the heater thermostat (TS1) as follows:
 - 1. Place digital thermometer probe in thermal contact with thermostat TS1.
 - 2. Use freeze spray to decrease the temperature of TS1 below 1.7°C (35°F).
 - 3. Measure the resistance between J2 pins D and E.
 - 4. If the measured resistance is greater than 1 ohm, reject the HCU.
 - 5. Use a heat gun to increase the temperature of TS1 above 18.3°C (65°F).
 - 6. Measure resistance between J2 pins D and E.
 - 7. If the measured resistance is less than 1 megohm, reject the HCU.
- i. Test the heater thermostat (TS4) as follows:
 - 1. Place digital thermometer probe in thermal contact with thermostat TS4.
 - 2. Use freeze spray to decrease the temperature of TS4 below 1.7°C (35°F).
 - 3. Measure the resistance between J2 pins F and K.

- 4. If the measured resistance is greater than 1 ohm, reject the HCU.
- 5. Use a heat gun to increase the temperature of TS4 above 18.3°C (65°F).
- 6. Measure resistance between J2 pins F and K.
- 7. If the measured resistance is less than 1 megohm, reject the HCU.
- j. Install the HCU on the battery and re-check the battery DC heating element per paragraph 7(c).
- k. Troubleshooting Summary:

Symptom	Probable Cause	Corrective Action		
Resistance of DC heater element out of range	Heater failure	Replace battery		
Resistance of DC heater to battery case is less than 1 megohm	Heater failure	Replace battery		
RTD1 out of range	RTD1 failure	Replace HCU		
TS1 out of range	TS1 failure	Replace HCU		
TS2 out of range	TS2 failure	Replace HCU		
TS3 out of range	TS3 failure	Replace HCU*		
TS4 out of range	TS4 failure	Replace HCU		

^{*} Replace HCU only if the provision for fan control is installed in the aircraft.

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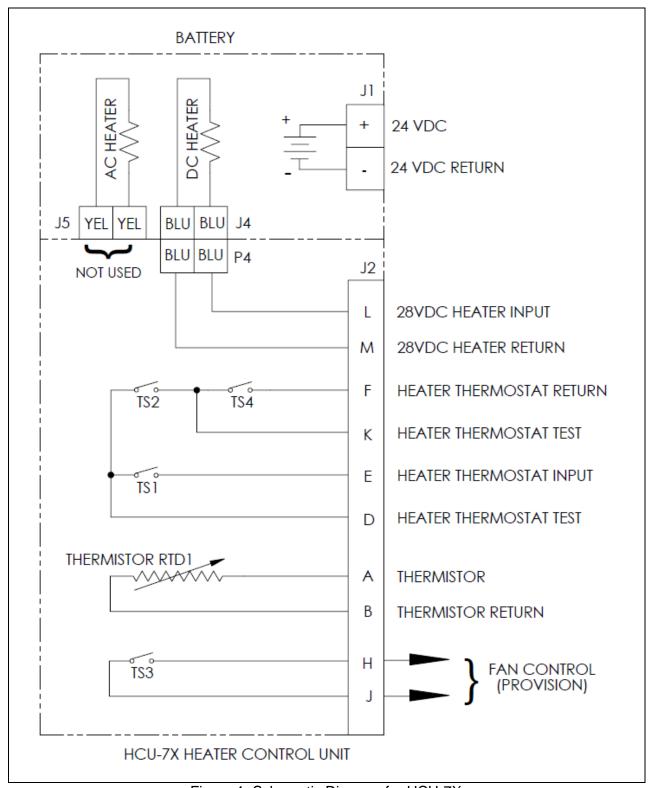


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram for HCU-7X

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Table 1. List of Test Equipment

Description	Source	Part Number	Purpose	
Digital Multimeter (DMM), with a resistance range of at least 0.1 ohms to 1 Megohm with accuracy of 0.1% or better.	Commercially Available	N/A	Measuring resistance of heater element, thermistor and thermostats	
Digital Thermometer	Commercially Available	Fluke Model 51 or equivalent	Measuring temperature of thermistor and thermostats	
Mating Connector P2	Various	D38999/26WD97SN or equivalent	Connect HCU J2 to DMM	
No. 20 Gauge Socket Probes	Commercially Available	N/A	Connect HCU J2 pins to DMM (as an alternative to using mating connector).	

Table 2. Thermistor Resistance versus Temperature

Temp°C	Temp°F	Min.	Max.	Temp°C	Temp°F	Min.	Max.
		ohms	ohms			ohms	ohms
0	32.0	7933	9017	21	69.8	3323	3671
1	33.8	7592	8620	22	69.8	3197	3547
2	35.6	7268	8242	23	71.6	3077	3409
3	37.4	6958	7880	24	73.4	2959	3275
4	39.2	6664	7538	25	75.2	2850	3150
5	41.0	6383	7213	26	77.0	2741	3033
6	42.8	6120	6906	27	78.8	2637	2921
7	44.6	5864	6610	28	80.6	2537	2814
8	46.4	5622	6330	29	82.4	2441	2711
9	48.2	5391	6063	30	84.2	2350	2612
10	50.0	5172	5808	31	86.0	2262	2518
11	51.8	4962	5568	32	87.8	2179	2427
12	53.6	4761	5337	33	89.6	2099	2340
13	55.4	4571	5119	34	93.2	2023	2256
14	57.2	4390	4910	35	95.0	1949	2176
15	59.0	4213	4709	36	96.8	1879	2100
16	60.8	4048	4520	37	98.6	1812	2026
17	62.6	3889	4337	38	100.4	1747	1955
18	64.4	3738	4164	39	1022	1685	1887
19	66.2	3592	3998	40	104.0	1626	1822
20	68.0	3455	3841	41	105.8	1570	1759

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- 8. Replacement / Repair:
 - a. The HCU is non-repairable and must be replaced if it has a fault.
 - b. Replace HCU by removing failed HCU and installing a new HCU in accordance with paragraph 6 of this supplement.
- 9. Storage Limitations: None.
- 10. Disposal: Dispose spent batteries and HCUs in accordance with local ordinances and regulations.

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