HNAT 737 技术问题说明

提示单编号	撰写	校对	批准/日期
TIP737-2022-52-004	张桃	符方洲	曾晶/2022.3.30

标题

货舱门内部手柄回位弹簧断裂导致舱门警告

一、适用性

737NG

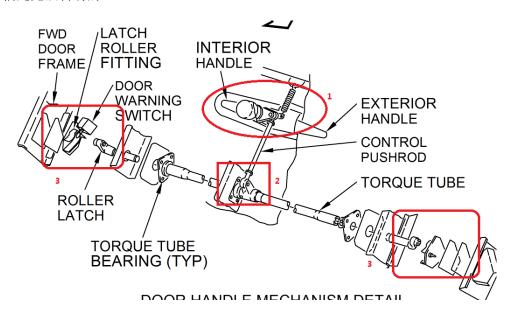
二、背景描述

2022年3月,某737-800飞机起飞后机组反映前货舱门警告灯亮,按QRH检查增压正常,正常落地后,地面检查前货舱门处于打开状态,检查内部手柄回位弹簧断裂,完成更换,测试正常。

三、解释说明

1. 原理分析

货舱门分内外两个操作手柄,其中内部手柄和手柄转轴连接在一起,当转动手柄操作舱门时,手柄 转轴通过控制杆将运动传递到锁紧扭力杆,扭力杆将滚轮转动到门框的滚轮槽中进行锁定,同时手柄的回 位弹簧起到辅助内部手柄复位和滚轮入槽后拉紧的作用,整套机构为刚性连接,任何机构的部件的运动会 传递到其他部件。而货舱门外部手柄,通过另外一个收回弹簧加载在舱门外部的凹槽中,当外部手柄拉出 时与上述转动机构啮合,从而作动舱门。当内部手柄机构不在打开位或关闭位时,由于无法啮合,外部手 柄是无法转动的。







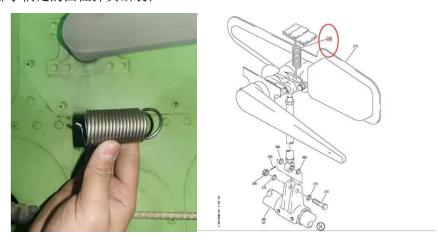
2. 事件译码分析

通过机组的报告,和结合译码情况分析,货舱门警告发生在地面起飞滑跑阶段,地速82节时,主警告灯点亮,后续机组按压主警告灯后警告消失。

Time	FLIGHT_PH	ENG1N1	ENG1N2	ENG2N1	ENG2N2	GS_C	AIR_GND	AIR_GND	AIR_GND	AIR_GND	MASTER_CAUTION	MSTRCAUT	气压高度	CA
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(knot)							(feet)	
10:57:41	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96.38	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
10:57:42	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96.38	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
10:57:43	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96. 38	82	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	12	-
10:57:44	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96. 25	86	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	12	-
10:57:45	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96. 25	90	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	17	-
10:57:46	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88. 5	96. 25	94	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	14	-
10:57:47	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96. 25	98	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	13	-
10:57:48	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 5	88.5	96. 25	102	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	14	-
10:57:49	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96. 25	106	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	15	-
10:57:50	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95. 38	88.63	96. 25	110	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	16	-
10:57:51	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96. 25	114	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	16	-
10:57:52	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	117	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	15	-
10:57:53	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	121	-	-	-	-	WARNING	WARN	16	-
10:57:54	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
10:57:55	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	_
10:57:56	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
10:57:57	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
10:57:58	TAKE OFF	88. 5	95.38	88. 5	96.13	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-

3. 地面检查情况

1) 前货舱门内部手柄处的回位弹簧断裂;

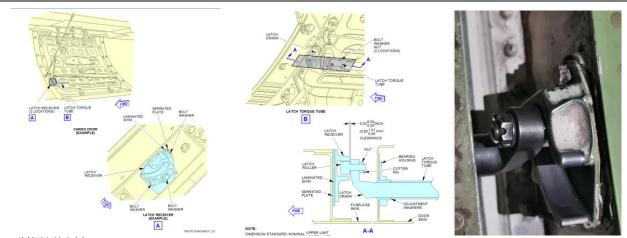


2) 地面模拟在货舱门关闭情况下,从内部踩压货舱门边缘,在力的变化作动下,滚轮会出现轻微的移动,从而带动手柄转动。



4. 失效分析

- 1) 从门锁定机构的原理可以看出,手柄转动进行关门操作时,推拉杆机构驱动扭力杆带动滚轮过中,进入锁定槽内部,在手柄回位弹簧的预载力的作用下,手柄保持在锁定的状态。
- 2) 当回位弹簧失效后,由于机构不受弹簧力,滚轮的锁定力相对减少,主要受内外压差、滚轮摩擦力和过中阻力保持。在飞机滑跑的过程中,由于振动等原因会使机构出现小幅变动,从而导致舱门警告灯亮,严重的引起滚轮脱出卡槽。

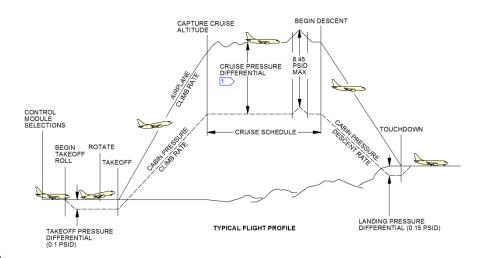


3) 弹簧断裂分析

从弹簧断裂位置看,有疑似疲劳裂纹扩展的贝壳纹,分析为存在初始疲劳源后,缓慢扩展导致疲劳断裂的发生。

4) 安全性影响

当飞机处于起飞阶段的时候,增压系统会给客舱增加 0. 1PSI 的压差,减小飞机起飞时的压力变化,相当于给门一个压紧力,而到空中,由于 7 个多 PSI 差压的作用,这个货舱门将一直处于压紧关闭的状态,而在落地阶段也同时会施加 0. 15PSI 的压力,直到落地滑行时,才逐渐释压。



5) 事件过程推导

从整段航班运行过程看,在装货关闭舱门时,并没有出现外部手柄无法转动或回位的情况,表明此时内部手柄,并没有发生移位,前货舱门在关闭锁定位。后机组正常滑跑,在预增压的情况下,压住舱门,但受滑跑震动的影响,滚轮有轻微的移位,出现了前货舱门警告。飞机起飞后,在更大的压差力作用下,压住舱门,因而增压正常。落地后,直到飞机泄压,由于振动使滚轮出现移动,并脱出卡槽。

5. 空中处置分析

参考机组 QRH,如下图所示,对于舱门警告灯亮的处置要求而言,是观察增压是否正常。在增压正常的情况下,表明舱门处于安全构型,按 QRH 继续正常运行。此次空地联系和机组决断,符合厂家手册的要求。



6. 历史案例

弹簧 69-76131-2 查询 2000 年以来的历史发料记录,一共 4 起。其中只有一例是在 737-400 飞机上发生过的弹簧断裂 案例,未发现有定检 NRC 更换记录

7. 厂家分析

- 1. 厂家自从弹簧升级到 69-76131-2(-1 为上世纪 80 年代的产品,后机队全部为-2 产品),收到极少的弹簧断裂的报告(大约 3 起)。在 2021 年 5 月,波音对国外航司的类似案例出具了一份失效分析。分析中认为事件中弹簧 69-76131-2 断裂的原因是疲劳断裂。断裂源自表面的划痕或褶皱,从弹簧断裂面上清晰地看到裂纹因疲劳逐步拓展的过程。
- 2. 通过和波音沟通,厂家评估认为货舱门属于插销式设计,使用时向内开启,因此弹簧失效不是一个潜在的安全问题。 舱门打开的原因主要是弹簧断裂后,手柄由于重力和振动,加上增压和释压的影响,导致滚轮从卡槽中偏离过中位置,最 终脱离出来,落地后出现门打开的情况。

RESPONSE:

Boeing has reviewed the Ref /A/ message and offers the following response:

- R1. Very few similar cases in the past.
- R2. It seems a fatigue failure, probably starting from a local crack on the surface of the spring on the smoother side of the broken section.
- R3. Boeing confirms that a failed latch spring does not pose a potential safety concern. Fwd Cargo Doors are of plugged type design, opening inward when in use.
- R4. No need for a periodic replacement. Inspection may be performed, but cracks may be difficult to detect.
- R5. The spring helps preventing handle movement when the airplane is both pressurized and unpressurized. The latch roller will go overcenter against the inboard side of the latch track when the airplane is unpressurized. In case of spring failure, a wide inbd/outbd motion of the door vibration (like what shown in the video) may dis-engage the latch from the latch receiver, due to the inside handle free to rotate under its weight (see comments from additional Press/De-press cycle video).
- R6. There is no data to answer this question. However, the lower lobe cargo door opening area is approximately 1500 sqln, so 1 psi of differential pressure will generate on the door an outboard directed pressure force of 1500 lbs: it will take much less than 1 psi to keep the door closed.

RESPONSE

Boeing has reviewed the Ref /A/ message and offers the following response:

Boeing assume the video represent an entire pressurization/de-pressurization cycle. In that case:

Pressurize phase: the door is pressed against stop fittings, the latch roller loses contact with the latch receiver. Without the spring, the handle rotates under its weight, with a consequent rotation of the latch crank beyond the overcenter position, toward opening.

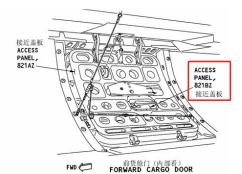
De-pressurize phase: the door moves inboard away from stop fittings, the latch roller is back in contact with the latch receiver, but being overcentered, this results in a further motion toward opening: the handle rotates further down.

四、当前管控政策:

当前工程措施中,按每 6600FC 执行相关区域检查工作,其中通过 821BZ 接近盖板可以接近检查到弹簧。

52-804-02	内部-区域(整体目视): 前货舱门	MPD52-804-02	GVI	ALL	6600 FC	6600 FC
	整体目视检查前货舱门的内部区域-	MRB52-804-02			36 MO	36 MO
	43 段,STA 460。					
	INTERNAL - ZONAL (GV): Forward					
	Cargo Door					
	Perform an internal zonal					
	inspection (GV) of the forward					
	cargo door - section 43, sta 460.					
		1				
VISUAL INTERNAL - FORV	VARD CARGO DOOR ↔					





五.小结

此次飞行中前货舱门灯亮,是由于内部手柄回位弹簧断裂导致的。在运行过程中,受到内外压差的作用,舱门处于关闭状态,增压正常。弹簧断裂后手柄受重力和振动力,以及增压释压的影响,滚轮出现了移位,导致舱门打开。 此类案例极少,当前工程政策为每 6600FC 执行相关区域检查。