



၁၉၃၀-၂၀၀၀ ၅၅. မြန်မာနိုင်ငြိမ်၊ ရန်-၄၁။



## ເກົ່າງຂອງຕົວຢ່າງທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາຍ

บทนำ เก้าองค์มิราภัยฟื้นฟูเมืองที่ไม่เป็นนครร่องรอยเจ้าพระยาไม่มีมนต์สะท้อนสูง มีรูปปรางค์กระต๊ะรัก  
ไห้เมืองทั้งสอง มีบ้านหมู่บ้านละบุรีกระต๊ะรัก ก็ ใจ เครื่องเขินคนเห็นอย่างไร

เครื่องจักรที่ใช้พลังงานเชื้อเพลิงแบบไอเจ็ต (JET ENGINE) เป็นแม่ข่ายของ บ.ส่วนเมืองกับ  
ห้องแม่ข่าย บ. GAS TURBINE มีอยู่ 2 ช่วงคือ ห้องดูดอากาศ (COMPRESSOR) ห้องเผาไหม้ (COMBUSTION) และห้องพัดไอน์ (TURBINE) การเม่งเครื่องยนต์จะความเร็วจะด้วยห้องดูด  
อากาศจากเครื่องจักรมีไก่ 2 แบบคือ แบบใบสองแนว (AXIAL FLOW COMPRESSOR) และแบบใบสองแนว  
แบบหมุนเวียนหรือใบสองฝั่ง (CENTRIFUCAL FLOW COMP.) สำหรับ GTC85 SERIES)  
และแบบอื่น ๆ ที่คล้ายคลึงกัน เช่น ห้องเรือนหมุนเวียน (CENTRIFUCAL FLOW COMPRESSOR)  
ซึ่งเราได้ให้คำแนะนำไป หลักการที่ทางบริษัทดำเนินการ บ.ส่วนเมืองการบำรุงรักษาและซ่อมแซม  
ให้พร้อมอย่างดี

יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה

ให้ใช้แบบพิมพ์คง ฯ ประกอบเป็นหลักฐานในการตรวจสอบ จะประกอบความถูกต้องของใบหน้า

๑. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୩ ນັບທີກປະຈຳວັນເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ )
  - ໨. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୪ ນັບທີກປະຈຳວິໄລເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ - ១ )
  - ໩. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୫ ນັບທີກກາງຄວາງໃຈເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ - ២ )
  - ໪. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୬ ນັບທີກກາງຄວາງສກາພາເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ - ៣ )
  - ໫. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୭ ໃນສັງຂອນເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ ).
  - ໬. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୮ ປະຈຳວິທີຄວາມນັບທີ ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ - ៤ ).
  - ໭. ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୯ - ០ ປະຈຳວິກາຮຽມມົງມືກົມາມັງກົມກວາມເທກນິກ  
( ០ ) ແມບພິບພໍ ທອ.ຊອ.໨୯୩ ນັບທີກປະຈຳວັນເກົ່າງໂນກກາກຫົນ ( ພຣ.ເບດີຕັດ )

การสอนภาษาพื้นเมือง

เมษายนพิมพ์ไว้เป็นประจารัตน์ทุกวัน จะคงสักวาร์พก็คงรำบวน ยม. เรื่องเหลิน หล่อลีและแม่ค่าเที่ยว  
ไปครับ เป็นผู้จงพยายามจะห้องลงเรือไว้เป็นหลักฐานท้าย ถ้ามีข้อซักซ่อง เกิดขึ้นจะห้องลงในมันให้ซักซ่อง  
ท้ายเมษายนพิมพ์ พร้อมห้องลงัญญลักษณ์ในเรือที่ ๔ เช่นถ้าเกิดข้อซักซ่อง เราจะห้องลงัญญลักษณ์จากน้ำภาคแยก  
ห้องลงัญญลักษณ์ลงวันที่ ๑ ช่วงบ่าย อาการซักซ่อง เมื่อน้ำใจเรื่องแล้วให้ลงเรือขึ้นลงัญญลักษณ์ กากบาท  
ภาค พร้อมกับลงวันที่ ๕ แก้ไขเรื่อง ช่วงบ่าย พร้อมกับเรือยูกควา แคດฯ เป็นการครัว ๙ วันไปห้องลงัญญลักษณ์  
เป็นที่คัดคัด เมื่อทำการครัวเสร็จเรียบร้อยจะห้องทำเนื่องนั้นยกกระซูปแหง ศรี ลงเรือขึ้นลงัญญลักษณ์  
พร้อมห้องวันที่ ๕ และขอทำทางรากควาเชค

- (๖) แบบพิมพ์ หอ.ชอ.๒๔๘ บันทึกประวัติเครื่องมือภาคพื้น (ชห.๑๐๒๔ - )

ແມ່ນີ້ເປັນກາຮອງແຍບຄວ່າເນື້ອງກັນແມ່ນເກີນທີ່ ۲۴۹ ຕີ່ ດ້ວຍທ່ານກະຊວງແລະສາເຫຼຸດອົງການເປັນ  
ອັນສ່ວນຂອງນີ້ໃກ້ພັນໆ ທ່ານຈະບູ້ໃນສາກັກ ນອກໄວ່ ແລະໃຫ້ໃນຮາຍການໄກ້ນອກໄວ່ ດ້ວຍກັນ ຍ.ສ່ງ ພ.  
ເນັດກວາຮອງໃນແມ່ນເກີນຕ້ອງ ຈະໄກຮູ້ດີ່ປະວັດ ຍ. ວັດນີ້ເນື້ອໃນໆ ອຸນກຽນຕໍ່າງ ຖໍາ ເລີຍ ຂໍຢ່າງໄວ່ ເປັນ  
ອຸນກຽນຂ່າໄກນີ້ໄວ່ ເຊັ່ນ ວັດທີ່ເທົ່ານີ້ ວັດຈາກໃຫ້ ມຸກລອງ ຍ.ສ່ງ ສາກົງທີ່ກົງ ຖໍາ ຈຳວັນກວາຈີ່ເຈັດ  
ຂະໄງນັ້ນ ສະນີ. ດ້ວຍທ່ານຂອງ ຍ. ເປັນເທົ່າ

- (๑) แบบพิมพ์ หอ. กก. ๒๔๔ บันทึกการครุยวิเคราะห์ของน้องภานุทัณฑ์. (หอ. กก.๒๔๔ - ๖)

ພົມທິນໍ້ ອອ.ຮອ. ๒๔๔ ກ່ານທີ່ເວລາກາຮຽນຈະນັ້ນອຸປະກອດໃຫຍ່ກ່າວຂອງພົມທິນໍ້ໃນກາງກວດໄປ  
ວ່າຈະກົບຂອມທີ່ຄວາມຈຳ ວັນທີເທົ່າໄວ ເກືອນທະໄວ ບ້າງຄົງຈະກົບຂອມນີ້ ອະນຸມູນຸກສົມທັນ ៤០ ຊມ.  
១០០ ຊມ. ແລະ ២០០ ຊມ. ເຮົາຢັ້ງທຸກຄົນຈະທົ່ວໂລກຂອງກາຍການໄວ້ໃນເຖິງມັງອຸບັນ ເຊັ່ນ ອຸປະກອດນີ້ແມ່ນ  
ກົບກວ່າກັນ ວັນທີ ໂສ ມີ.ຕ. ៣០ ຊມ. ສົກລົງ ៦.០០ ກ່ານທີ່ເວລາກາຮຽນຈະນັ້ນ ២០ ມ.ຕ. ៣១  
ທີ່ຂອງ ៩ມ.ສົກລົງ ແລະ ເຮົາຈະກົບຄົງລົງປິນເມັນເກີນພົມທິນໍ້ ກັນໄປທຸກຄົງເພື່ອປັບປຸງການນິກພາກ  
ໃນກາງກວດຂອມ

- (๔) เผยบันทึก หจ.ชจ.๖๖๖ บันทึกการตรวจสภาพเครื่องมือภาคพื้นที่นิ่ง (ชจ.๖๖๖๔ - ๗ )

เมืองพิษัช หก๔๗๙. ๖๘๔ กระลง佯พินฟ์ส่วนฝ่าย "ไบเบิลพินฟ์" มีห้องคลังฯ ไว้ให้เรียนรู้  
หมายเหตุ ก็ขอ เที่ยงแต่ดูลง佯พินฟ์จะถ่องเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือน  
หมายเหตุ ก็ขอ เที่ยงแต่ดูลง佯พินฟ์จะถ่องเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือน  
หมายเหตุ ก็ขอ เที่ยงแต่ดูลง佯พินฟ์จะถ่องเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือนเดือน

๗. ทราบทุก ๙๖ ชม. หรือ สีปคท

คำบลที่ทราบ

- (๑) ตัวชุดวัสดุ ทำความสะอาดด้วย VACUUM ห้ามใช้ COMPRESSOR AIR เปาทำความสะอาด หากไม่มี VACUUM ให้ใช้ขบวน้ำเช็ดทำความสะอาด
- (๒) ห้องทางเชื้อเพลิง หลอดลิน ข้อต่อ ควรซุกการร้าวในส่วนของคลอน
- (๓) ข้อต่อไฟฟ้า และจะตรวจสอบความคลอน หรือแคร์รัว
- (๔) เมคเตอร์ ควรซุกหัวน้ำกลับ
- (๕) เสียงบีบตึงตอนตับเครื่องยนต์ ทุกสีปคท.ติดเครื่องยนต์ที่ร้อน ๓๐ % แล้วตับเครื่องพังกูเสียงบีบตึงตอนตับเครื่องและเสียงที่แยก ๆ ที่บ่งบอกการชำรุดในภายในเครื่องยนต์อาจเป็นได้ ดำเนินเสียงบีบตึง ควรแก้ไขใช้เครื่องและทำการตรวจสอบหรือส่งซ่อม
- (๖) หอย้ายอากาศ ควรซุกอยู่ในช่องทาง รายเด็ก ถุงสภาพ INNER LINER หรือ COUPLING

๘. ทุก ๖๐ วัน

คำบลที่ทราบ

- (๑) หัวลดอี้สิ่น ถ่ายทึ้ง และเติมไนโตรเจน
- (๒) เครื่องยนต์ และอุปกรณ์พวงหมุน ตรวจสอบการร้าวในส่วนของหัวน้ำ ทำความสะอาดเครื่องหุ้นหมุน หุ้นการตรวจสอบหัวน้ำ หุ้นการซ่อมส่วนหัวน้ำ
- (๓) เมคเตอร์ และภาระน้ำหนัก ทำความสะอาดช่องหัวน้ำ หัวน้ำที่มีสีส้มมาเกะ ล้างทำความสะอาดและเปลี่ยนถ่าย ESTROLATUM PSVV - P - 236 ที่ข้า BATT
- (๔) แท่นยึดเครื่องยนต์ ควรสภาพของยางแทนเครื่อง หันแนวยางแทนเครื่องใหม่หมดทุกครั้ง
- (๕) ห้องทางหลอดลิน, เชื้อเพลิง อากาศ
- (๖) สายไฟข้อต่อ สายไฟ ฉนวนหัวห้อง
- (๗) หัววัดอุณหภูมิ ควรซุกหัวน้ำชำรุดของสายและข้อต่อ

#### ๔. แบบพิมพ์ หอ.ชอ. ๒๘๙ ใบสั่งงานซ้อมเครื่องมือภาคพื้น (ชอ.๒๐๖๔)

แบบพิมพ์ หอ.ชอ. ๒๘๙ นี้ เป็นใบสั่งงานซ้อมหรือปฏิบัติสกัดของบริษัทที่คุณอยู่การใช้งาน หรือบริษัทเดิมการซ่อมรักษาส่วนของเครื่องมือที่อยู่ในหน่วย ของกองสั่งซ้อมยังไม่ลงงาน เช่น ชอ. หอ. ศช. กม. ชอ. ผู้กรอกแบบพิมพ์ จะต้องลงชนิดและชื่อ ผู้ ผลิต อยู่การใช้งาน ลักษณะหน่วยซ้อมความเร่งกว่า เดิมงาน ลึกล้ำที่สุดต้องการลงสัญลักษณ์ เป็นภาษาบ้านแคนา หัวข้อที่สำคัญของงานที่ต้องการซ่อม หัวข้อซึ่งชื่อ หัวข้อที่สำคัญที่ต้องการซ่อมจะเป็นผู้กรอกเอง

#### ๕. แบบพิมพ์ หอ.ชอ. ๒๘๙ ประวัติความบันทึก

แบบพิมพ์ หอ.ชอ. ๒๘๙ เป็นแบบพิมพ์ที่ใช้บันทึกประวัติของบริษัททุกชนิด ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับงานให้รับบริษัทฯ ใหม่ ว่าอุปกรณ์ใดซื้อมาภายใต้บริษัทฯ มีความทุกอย่างเรียบร้อยหรือไม่เรียบร้อยมากลงไช้กัน บริษัทฯ แล้วใช้ในราชการได้ ช่างจะต้องกรอกแบบพิมพ์นี้เสมอไป

#### ๖. แบบพิมพ์ ชอ. ๒๐๖๔ - ประวัติภาระปัญชิกตามแจ้งความเทคนิค

แบบพิมพ์ ชอ. ๒๐๖๔ - เป็นแบบพิมพ์ที่ใช้บันทึกแจ้งความที่ทาง วท. ชอ. ขอมาให้เมื่อปัญชิกมีภาระชั้น ๑ เปเลี่ยนหรือแก้ไขเพิ่มเติมเรื่องส่วนของบริษัทฯ ลึกล้ำที่ต้องลงวันที่ หมายเหตุบริษัทที่ต้องบันทึก เรื่อง ให้แก้ไขหรือเปลี่ยนเปลี่ยนศั่นเวลาไป ปัญชิกแล้ววันที่ควรเป็นผู้บันทึก จะต้องลงชื่อค้ากันไว้ก่อน ลงชื่อ ฝ่ายการช่างพร้อมลงหน่วยบัญชีปัญชิก ช่างบัญชีจะต้องลงในแบบพิมพ์ ชอ. ๒๐๖๔ - เพื่อให้ทราบว่ามีภาระชั้น ๑ ให้บันทึกตามแจ้งความเทคนิคแล้ว

#### มาตรฐาน

การมีแบบพิมพ์ ก็เพื่อให้การบัญชี ภาระใช้การนำร่องรักษาและอยู่การใช้งานของบริษัทที่มีไว้ในราชการ จะให้เกิดอยู่การใช้งานไปที่นานที่สุด

การนำร่องรักษาทั้งไปขยะท้างงานและไม่ให้ห่างงาน

#### ๗. การตรวจสอบระยะเวลาของ MA-1A และ A/M 32 A - 60 A

##### ๗.๑ ก่อนติดเครื่องยนต์ทุกครั้ง

###### คำบัญชีตรวจสอบ

(๑) บริเวณที่ไม่เสียพุ่งออก ให้ตรวจสอบความสะอาดเรียบร้อยปราศจากสิ่งกีดขวาง

(๒) ทุกครั้งที่เปลี่ยน Load unit (control valve)

###### คำบัญชีตรวจสอบ

- ทดสอบการทำงาน ภาระครัวสกุลที่ไม่พึงประสงค์ แนวห้องทาง ห้องไม่มีก งอ ความมั่นคงของสลักยึด ช่องคอก

#### ๘. ภาระทุก ๔ ชม. ใช้งาน

###### คำบัญชีตรวจสอบ

(๑) ห้องล็อกลื่น ถังเชื้อเพลิง ถุงคัมแบ็กการรั่วไหล

(๒) แมคกอรี่ ภาระดูบแรงเฉลี่ยไฟฟ้า



TSG-111  
REVISED  
3-1-81



## MODEL IDENTIFICATION-TYPICAL

TT-0478-3

### GTCP85-98C

- GT            GAS TURBINE
- C            COMPRESSOR  
(BLEED AIR OUTPUT)
- P            POWER  
(SHAFT POWER OUTPUT)
- 85           SIZE CLASS
- 98C          APPLICATION

#11

A typical APU model number - shown here as "GTCP85-98C" - may be broken down for identification.

"GT" designates the unit as a Gas Turbine engine.

"C" indicates the engine will provide useful power in the form of Compressed air.

"P" points out the engine's capability of providing Power for shaft driven components.

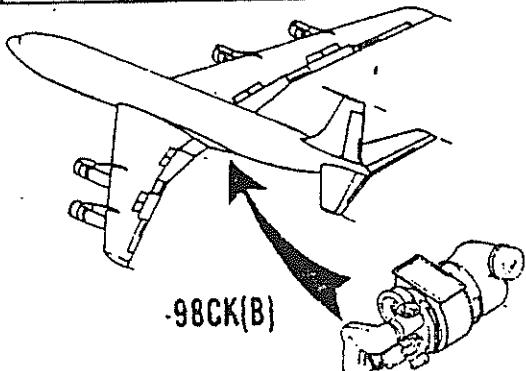
"85" identifies the engine's specific size class, differentiating it from other families of Garrett engines such as the GTCP660.

The last group of numbers and letters of a Garrett model number, "-98C", identifies the specific engine configuration.



## BOEING 707

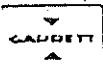
TT-0478-71



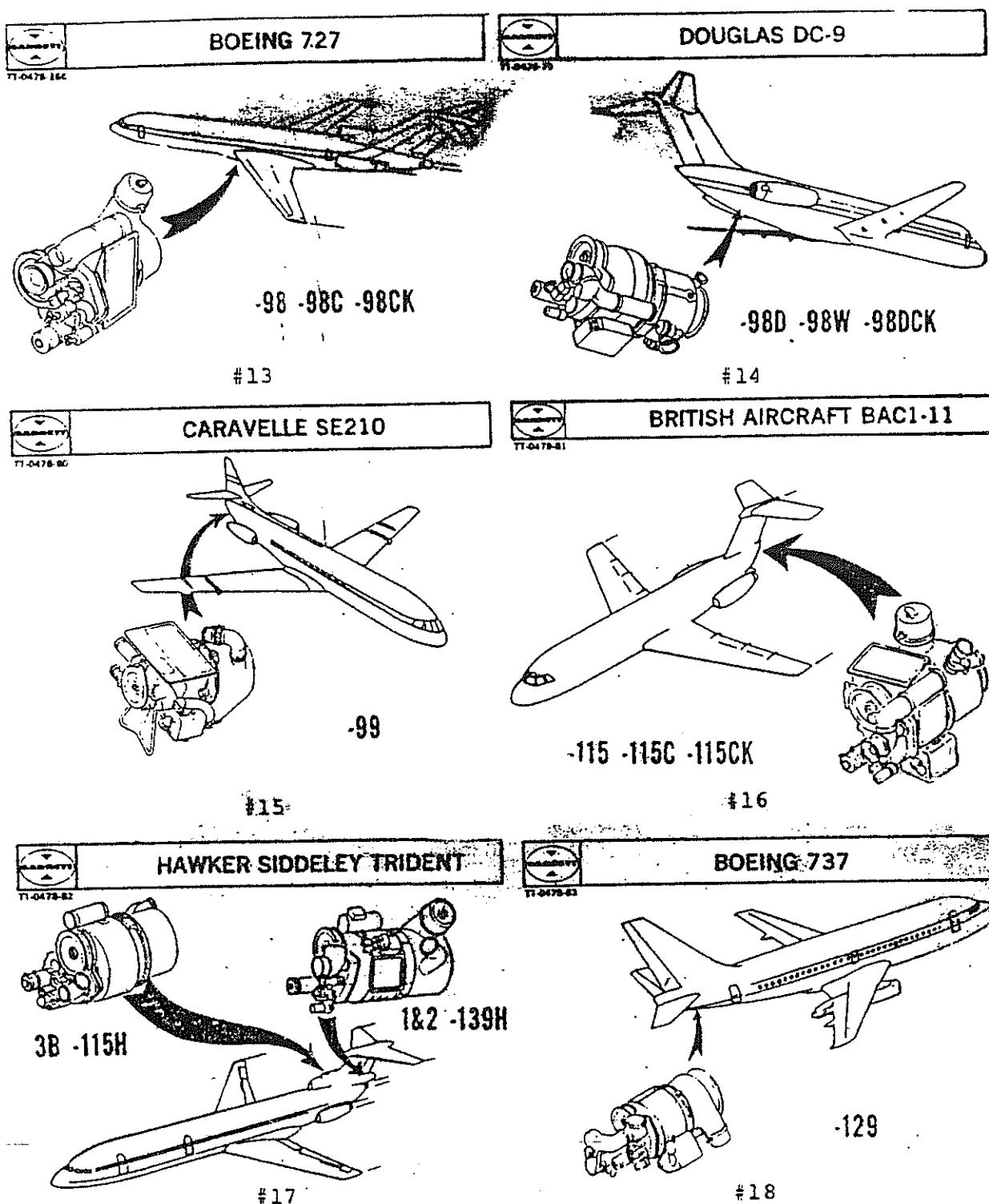
#12

Configurations may differ in orientation of inlet plenums, combustion chambers, accessories included (and how they are mounted), types of turbine wheels, and so on. Most decisions involving these variations are made by the aircraft manufacturer.

Sequence 12 shows the GTCP85-98CK or 98CKB installed in a Boeing 707 and Sequences 13 to 19 show the types used in various other aircraft and their locations. Note the same aircraft may use any of several different configurations. Always check the nameplate to determine the exact model number for each application.



TSG-111  
3-1-80

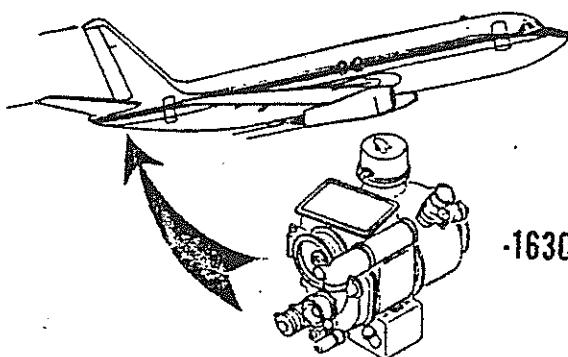




TSG-111  
3-1-86



### DASSAULT MERCURE



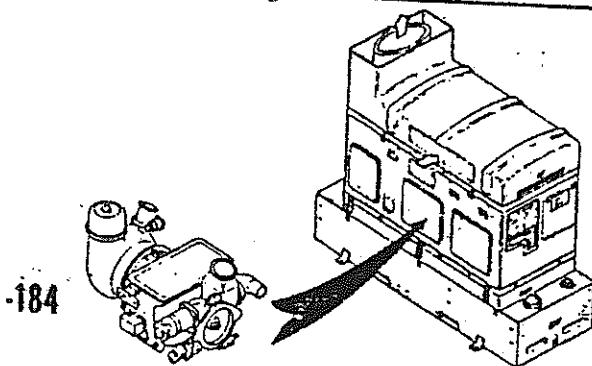
As can be seen most airlines prefer an aft-mounted APU. In this location, the engine utilizes space that is generally available and also produces less noise in the passenger compartment during ground operation.

163CK

#19



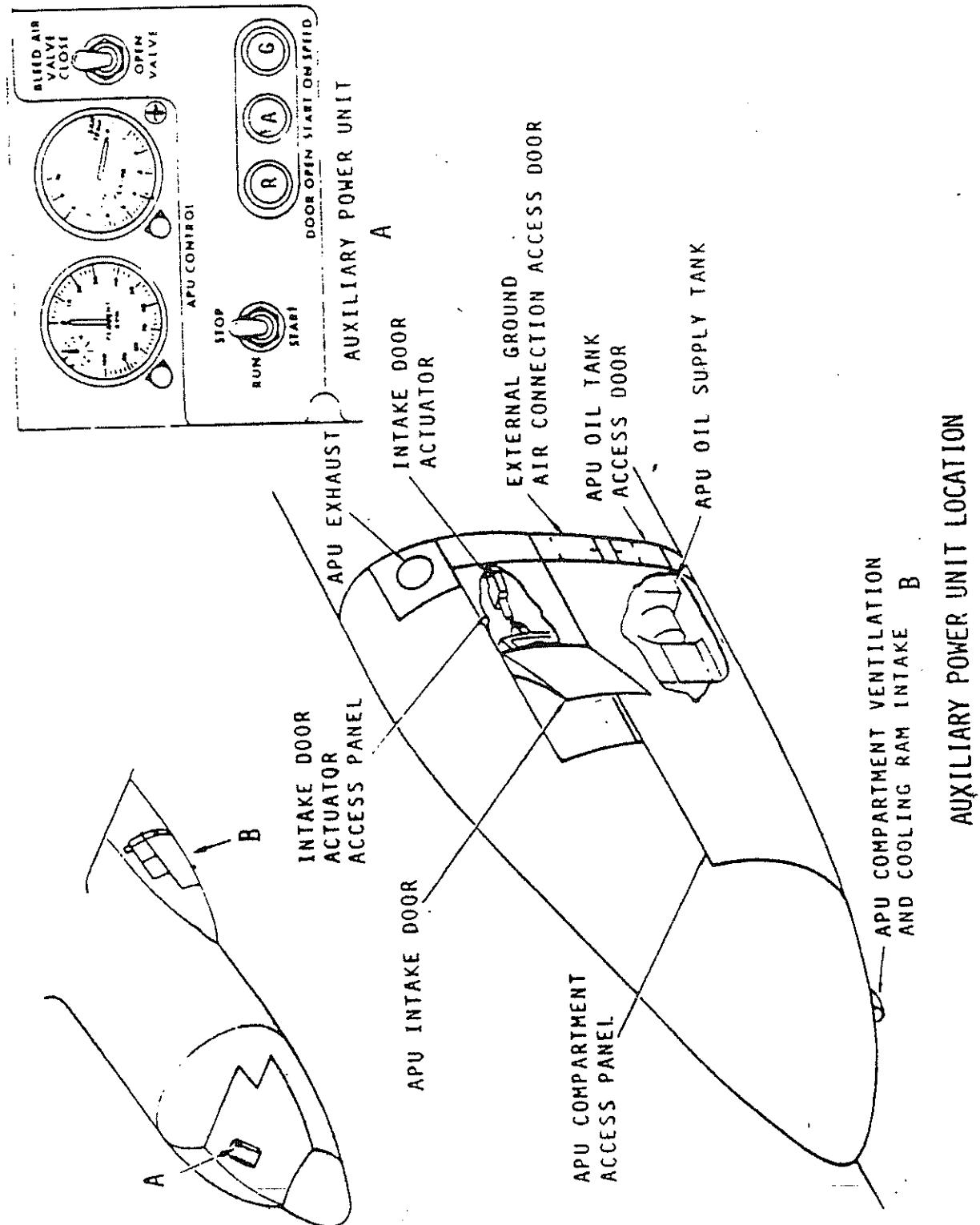
### GROUND APPLICATIONS

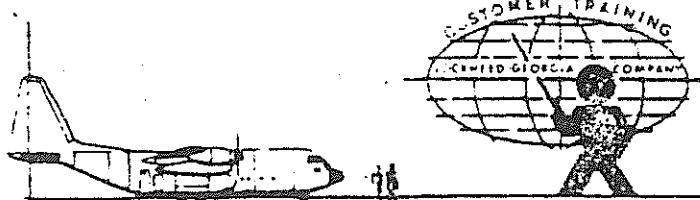


GTCP85 Series Engines are often mounted in some form of ground equipment, either in a fixed location, such as a test cell or on a trailer or in a truck to provide mobility around the ramp area.

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#20





## AUXILIARY POWER UNIT

### GENERAL

The aircraft installed auxiliary power unit (APU), AiResearch Model GTCP85-180L, provides a flexible aircraft operational capability. Normal aircraft operation is possible without the use of regular ground support equipment. Ground support equipment should be utilized for normal routine maintenance and trouble analysis to prevent unnecessary operating time on the APU and related auxiliary power. In isolated areas or bases where ground support equipment is not available, the APU and related auxiliary power provides the aircraft with an independent capability for maintenance and trouble analysis as well as normal aircraft operation. The inflight operation capability of the APU provides a source of emergency auxiliary power which improves the operational capabilities of the aircraft.

The APU is installed in a compartment located at the front of the left main landing gear wheel well. The APU control panel is located adjacent to the upper left corner of the anti-icing system control panel on the flight station overhead control panel. Electrical power for APU operation may be supplied by the aircraft battery or external power. The oil supply for APU lubrication is carried in a tank located in the lower aft end of the APU compartment, and an access door is provided for checking the oil tank level and/or servicing. Fuel supply is gravity-feed from the No. 2 main tank surge box.

Features of the APU compartment provides for compartment ventilation, fire detection, fire extinguishing, APU air intake ducting, and APU exhaust ducting. The compartment is constructed from fire proof materials, and a large access door provides for ease of maintenance or replacement of the APU.

The control panel includes an exhaust gas temperature (EGT) gage and RPM indicator for monitoring APU operation. The APU CONTROL switch controls the APU air intake door as well as APU starting and stopping. The APU BLEED AIR VALVE control switch is located on the control panel, as are three indicator lights for DOOR OPEN (red), START (amber), and ON SPEED (green).

### BASIC GAS TURBINE OPERATING COMPONENTS AND PRINCIPLES

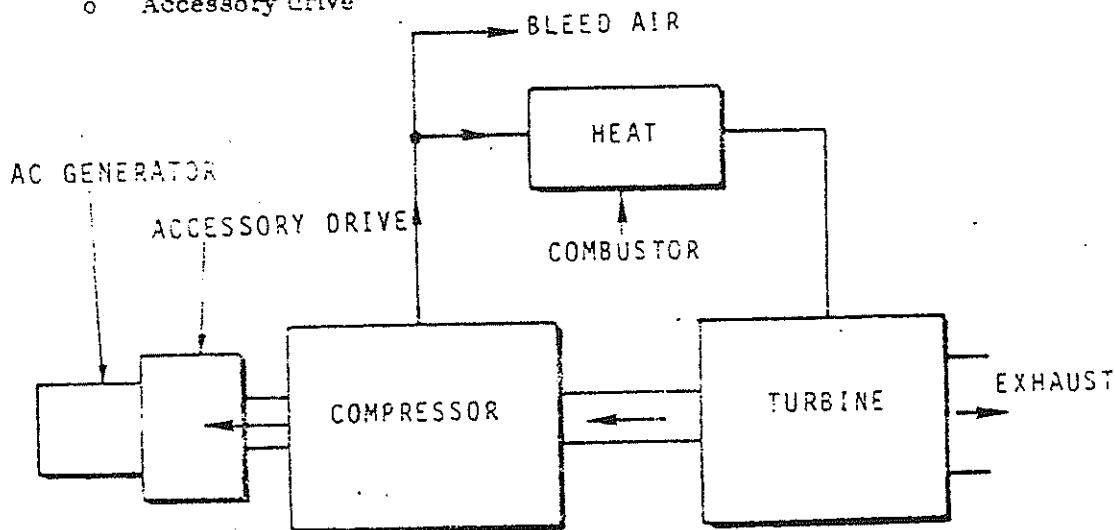
The maintenance personnel must understand the function and operating principles of gas turbine-type compressors to become proficient in trouble analysis and maintenance of the units installed in the aircraft. This initial discussion relates

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to a typical basic gas turbine compressor (GTC). The basic components, functions, and operating principles are identical or similar to the model of APU installed in the C-130 aircraft. GTC operating principles are slightly different than basic gas turbine engines in that the compressor is designed to pump more air than the basic unit requires to drive the compressor. Understanding the basic operating principles will assist in the understanding of later discussions related to the specific APU installed in the aircraft.

The gas turbine consists of three basic components:

- o Compressor
- o Combustor and turbine
- o Accessory drive



### BASIC GAS TURBINE COMPONENTS

The compressor takes in a large quantity of air which is delivered to a plenum chamber. Mounted in the plenum, the combustor adds heat energy to the mass airflow. The turbine converts heat energy to shaft power (torque) for driving the compressor and accessories. Understanding of the gas turbine operation can be related to what happens to the air from the time it enters the compressor until it leaves the turbine exhaust.

#### Compressor Section

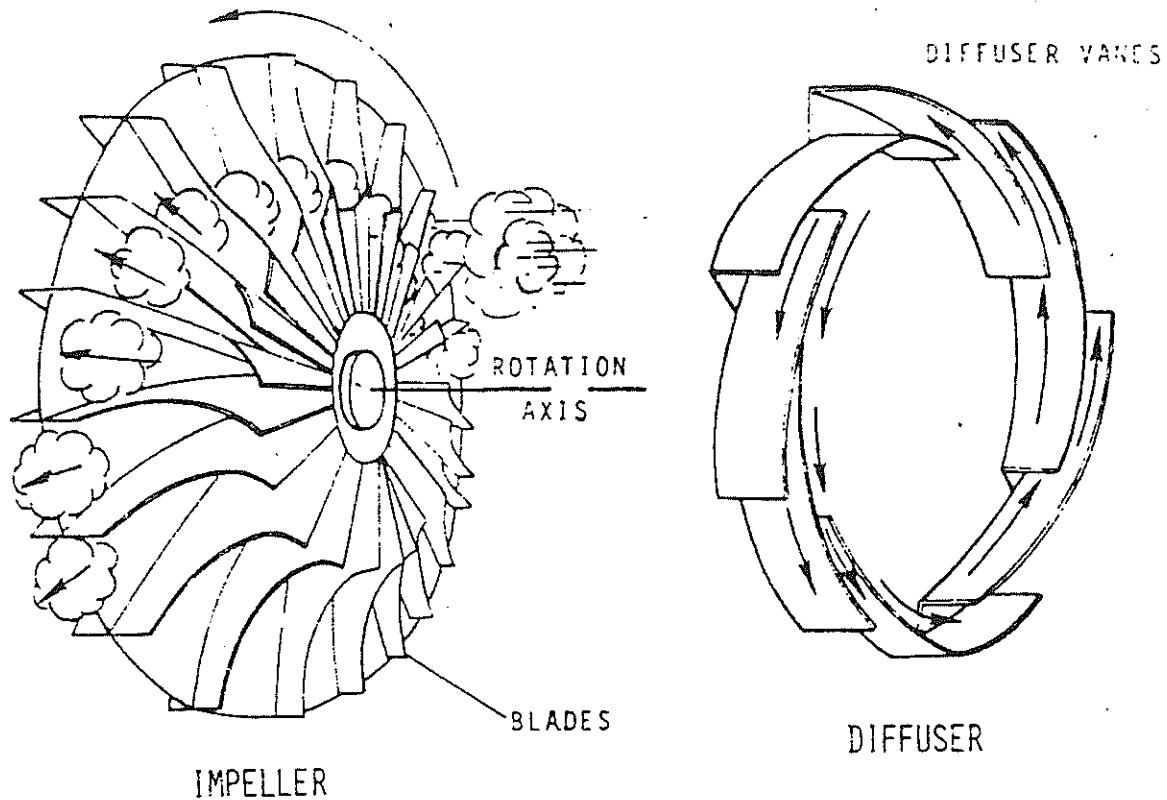
The compressor consists of two basic components:

- o Impeller
- o Diffuser

In simple terms, the compressor is an air pump. The rotating impeller scoops up a large volume of air from the intake and accelerates it radially outward to a very high velocity. The impeller is enclosed in a shroud which also forms the intake area.

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Some gas turbines utilize a stationary shroud; on others the shroud may be an integral part of the impeller wheel. The air flows between the impeller blades and shroud, exiting from the tips of the impeller blades.



After receiving velocity energy from the impeller, the air flows through the diffuser. The diffuser is a series of vanes which form divergent ducts. It is a stationary component mounted adjacent to the rotating impeller blade tips. As the high velocity airflow passes through the diffuser, its velocity is reduced because of the increasing area (divergence). The static pressure increases because of the reduction in velocity of the airflow. Thus, the diffuser takes the high velocity airflow from the impeller and converts it to low-velocity high pressure. Air compression increases air temperature because the particles of air are packed together more closely in a confined space; therefore, they will collide at an increased frequency.

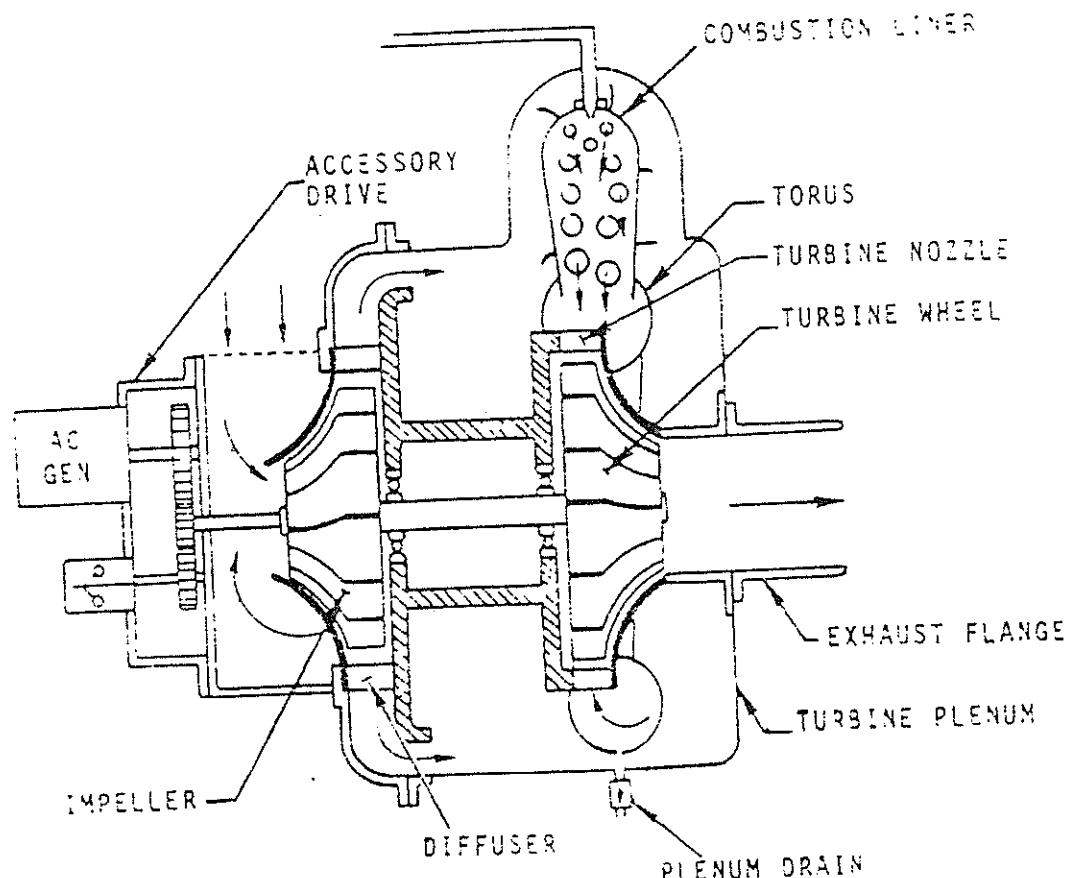
The compressor converts mechanical energy (torque required to rotate the impeller) to pneumatic energy.

The compressor's volume of airflow depends on the design requirement. The unit must provide sufficient shaft horsepower to drive an AC generator and to supply the pneumatic energy required for use in the aircraft bleed air system. Therefore, the APU gas turbine compressor is designed to pump more air than the compressor of a simple gas turbine designed to develop only jet thrust. At normal rated speed (100% RPM), the compressor pumps approximately 4200 cubic feet of air per minute. A cubic foot of air weighs approximately 0.076 pounds; thus, the mass airflow from the

compressor is approximately 320 pounds of air per minute. The turbine provides the shaft power to do the work of compressing the air, in addition to driving the API accessories and AC generator.

When atmospheric temperature and/or pressure changes, the density of each cubic foot of air changes. At normal speed (100% RPM), the compressor pumps the same volume of air but the mass airflow varies with ambient conditions.

On a hot day or at high altitude, each cubic foot of air weighs less than 0.076 pounds and less shaft power is required to turn the compressor at normal speed. Conversely, higher density atmospheric conditions (cold day or low altitude) will require higher shaft power to turn the compressor. Thus, the power required to operate the compressor at normal speed changes as atmospheric conditions change.



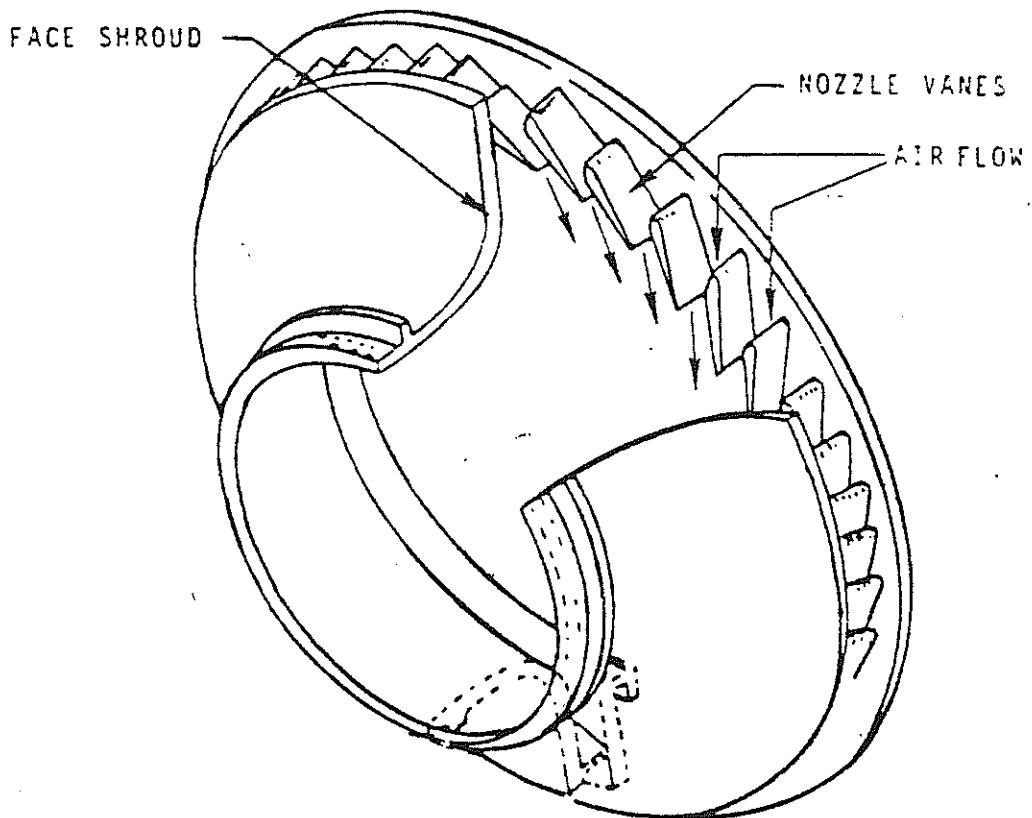
COMPRESSOR AND TURBINE ASSEMBLY

### Turbine Section

The major components of the turbine section are as follows:

- o Turbine nozzle
- o Turbine wheel

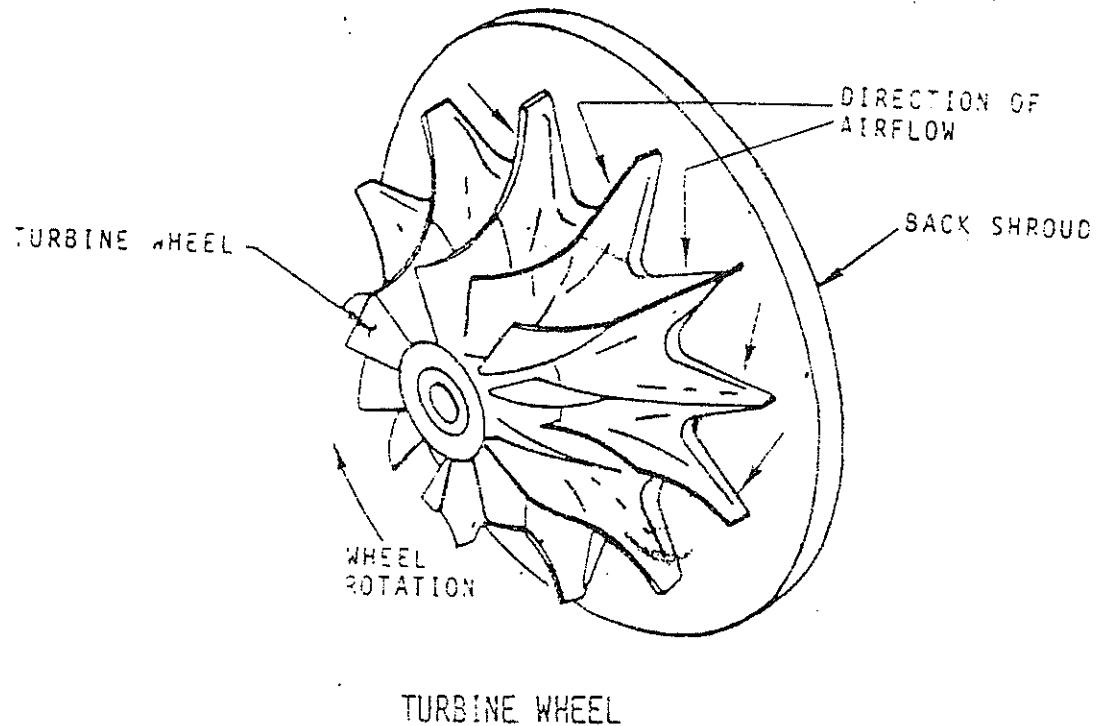
The compressor discharge air enters a chamber which surrounds the turbine assembly, called the turbine plenum, from which the air flows to the turbine section. The turbine nozzle is a series of vanes or blades which form convergent ducts. The airflow through the convergent ducts results in an increase in velocity and decrease in pressure, which is opposite to the function of the compressor diffuser. The turbine nozzle vanes are positioned at an angle to direct the high velocity airflow onto the turbine blades at an angle for maximum efficiency.



NOZZLE AND SHROUD ASSEMBLY

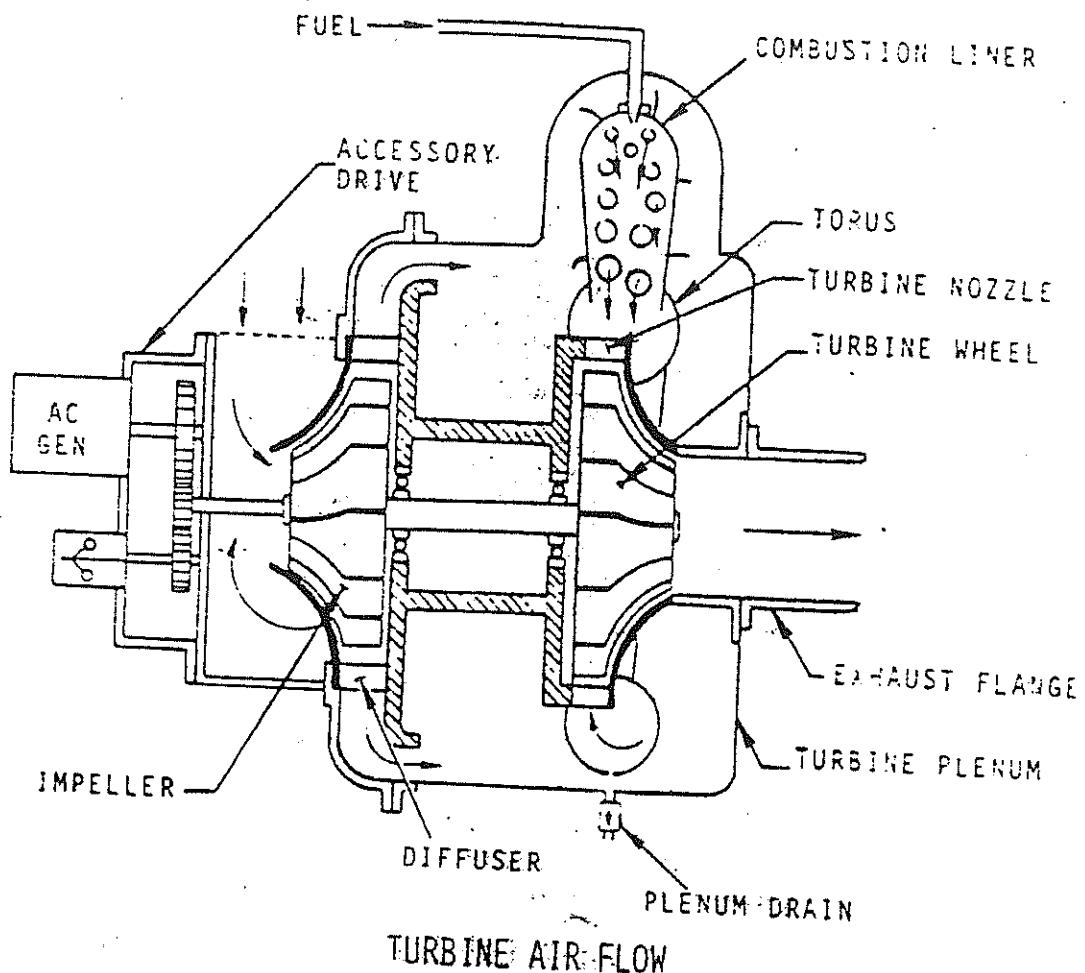
The turbine wheel is similar in appearance to a compressor impeller, but it is made of a different material because of the higher operating temperatures. High velocity air exerts a force on anything which causes it to change its direction. The high velocity air from the turbine nozzle is directed against the turbine wheel blades, and

the turbine blades cause a change in the direction of air flow. The resultant force produces the torque to rotate the turbine wheel. The amount of torque imparted to the turbine wheel is proportional to the mass flow of air and its rate of directional change across the turbine wheel. The torque developed by the turbine is returned through the shaft to rotate the compressor wheel. Thus, the turbine converts pneumatic energy to mechanical energy.



The turbine wheel blades are shrouded. The fixed shroud has a minimum clearance with the rotating turbine wheel blades; this contains the airflow and contributes to a more efficient turbine.

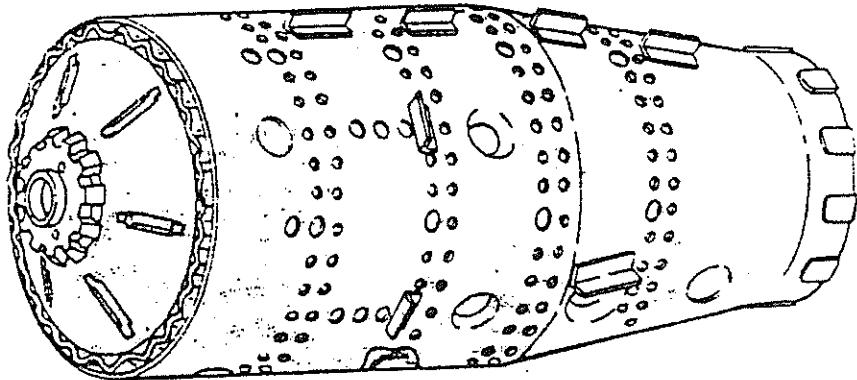
From the preceding statement, one might assume that once the unit is on speed it would be self-sustaining. This is not true because the compressor and turbine assemblies are not 100% efficient. The compressor does not convert all the energy (torque) it receives to pneumatic energy, and the turbine does not convert all the pneumatic energy it receives to shaft power (torque). Therefore, additional energy must be added to the unit to keep it running at its normal rated speed. Heat energy is added to the mass airflow through the burning of fuel in a combustion chamber. The addition of the heat energy causes the mass airflow to expand which increases the velocity of the gases. Increasing the velocity at which the gases contact the turbine blades results in the turbine developing the necessary power to drive the compressor.



At low speeds, such as starting, the turbine is not capable of producing the necessary torque; therefore, a starter must be used. The starter provides the initial rotation and assists the turbine until it is operating at a self-sustaining speed. To accelerate the unit to normal rated speed, the amount of heat energy added must be enough for the turbine power output to exceed the requirements to rotate the compressor. Once normal rated speed is reached, the heat energy is reduced to the point where the turbine power output equals the compressor power requirement.

#### Combustion Section

The burning of the fuel-air mixture is contained within a combustion liner. One end of the combustion liner is supported by the turbine plenum, and the other end is a slip-fit into the torus assembly. The fuel nozzle mounted to the front (or dome end) breaks up the fuel into a very fine atomized spray pattern. The airflow required to support combustion is only a small portion of the total compressor output. The



### COMBUSTION LINER

forward portion of the combustion liner, including the dome or front, introduces the proper ratio of air to be mixed with the fuel for burning. The combustion liner is designed to impart a swirling motion to the airflow which aids in the mixing of fuel with the air, and also to contain the burning process within the liner. Once combustion is initiated, it is continuous as long as fuel flow or airflow is not interrupted. Combustion is initiated by an igniter plug which projects into the forward area of the combustion liner. The ignition system operates during the start and acceleration cycle only. Airflow to support combustion is normally referred to as primary air.

The remaining portion of the air (secondary air) is introduced downstream of the combustion zone. The secondary air dilutes the extremely hot combustion gases, lowering the air temperature to a level which does not cause damage to the torus, turbine nozzle, or turbine wheel.

The combustion liner is designed to provide a cooling film of airflow along the liner walls, preventing the flame from touching the metal. The combustion liner holes and louvers provide the proper proportion of primary, secondary, and cooling airflow.

The combustion section adds heat energy to the airflow. With added heat energy the gases expand, increasing the velocity of airflow through the turbine assembly. The torus is a plenum, which receives the hot gases from the combustor and distributes the hot gas flow to the turbine nozzle assembly.

If the fuel flow is high, the energy available to drive the turbine is high. Therefore, the turbine inlet temperature (TIT) is high. The turbine wheel converts the majority of the available heat energy to torque for driving the compressor and accessories.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE APU (MODEL GTCP85-180L)**

**GTCP85-180L LEADING PARTICULARS**

<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Measurements</u>
Length	36 in. approx
Width	32 in. approx
Height	20 in. approx
Weight (dry) (without AC generator)	290 lb. approx.

Engine Speeds

Turbine wheel (no-load, steady state)	43,300 RPM max.
Turbine wheel (full bleed load)	42,000 ± 100
Overspeed switch actuation	44,500 max
Output drive shaft (AC gen) (42,000 RPM turbine speed)	6,000 RPM

Ambient Conditions (Starting and Operating)

At -1,000 ft altitude	-65° F to +125° F
At 20,000 ft altitude	-65° F to +25° F

Engine Temperatures

Intake air	54° C (130° F) max
Exhaust gas temperature (continuous)	620° C (1150° F) max
Exhaust gas temperature (30 sec transient)	677° C (1250° F) max

Fuel System

Fuel specification:	Fuel inlet temperature range:
MIL-G-5572, 115/145	-65° F to 135° F
MIL-T-5624, JP-44	-65° F to 135° F
MIL-T-5624, JP-5	-30° F to 135° F
ASTM D1655-72 Type A	-30° F to 135° F
ASTM D1655-72 Type A-1	-40° F to 135° F
ASTM D1655-72 Type B	-50° F to 135° F

Fuel inlet pressure 5 PSIG (Min)

Lubricating System

Lubricant specification:	Temperature range:
MIL-L-7808	-65° F to 130° F
MIL-L-23699	-40° F to 130° F

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Lubricating System (Continued)

Operating pressure	$95 \pm 5$ PSIG
Allowable steady-state oil pressure fluctuation	$\pm 3$ PSI max.
Operating temperature	150° F above ambient
Maximum oil consumption	0.25 lbs / hr hour
Turbine cavity vent pressure	to -1½ in. Hg
Gearcase negative pressure	-3 to -1½ in. Hg
Oil tank:	
Volume	3.28 quarts
Fully serviced	4.0 quarts
System capacity	6.0 quarts

Electrical System

Power supply	$26 \pm 2$ VDC
Fuel shutoff solenoid valve (NC):	
Operating voltage	11 to 30 VDC
Operating current	1.0 amp max.
Overspeed test solenoid valve (NC):	
Operating voltage	11 to 30 VDC
Operating current	1.0 amp max.
Thermostat selector sol valve (3-way):	
Operating voltage	11 to 30 VDC
Operating current	1.0 amp
Ignition unit (capacitor discharge type):	
Operating voltage	14 to 30 VDC
Operating current	3 amp max.
Output voltage	18000 VDC (nom)
Duty cycle	2 min on, 3 min off, 2 min on, 23 min off
Starter:	
Operating voltage	14 to 30 VDC
Operating current	
Initial	900 amp max.
Firing 7% approximately	300 amp
Starter cutout 35%	70 amp
Duty cycle	1 min on, 4 min off, 30 min cool. after 4 cycles

Automatic Controls Actuation

Centrifugal speed switch:	
Starter cutout switch actuation - 35%	14,900 to 16,900 RPM
Ready-to-load and ignition cutout sw actuation - 95%	37,000 to 39,000 RPM
Overspeed shutdown actuation - 110%	44,000 to 44,500 RPM
Oil pressure sequencing switch:	
Opens fuel shutoff sol valve; energizes ignition unit	2.5 to 3.5 PSIG
Engine shutdown	1.5 PSIG min
Fuel control unit accel valve cracking pressure	60 - 1 PSIG at approx. 20° RPM
Pneumatic thermostat setting	620° C. max.
Starter clutch slip torque	135 to 145 in. lb

Performance Rating (Standard Day Conditions) (EGT at 620° C)

Shaft power - (no bleed load)	100 HP min
Bleed air flow	149 lb per min. minimum
Bleed air pressure } Bleed air temperature }	50 PSIA minimum 400°F nominal
No shaft load	

Directional references (left, right, front, and rear) of the APU are determined by standing at the exhaust pipe end looking toward the accessory section. The rotor assembly rotates clockwise and the output shaft (AC generator) rotates counter-clockwise as viewed from the turbine exhaust end.

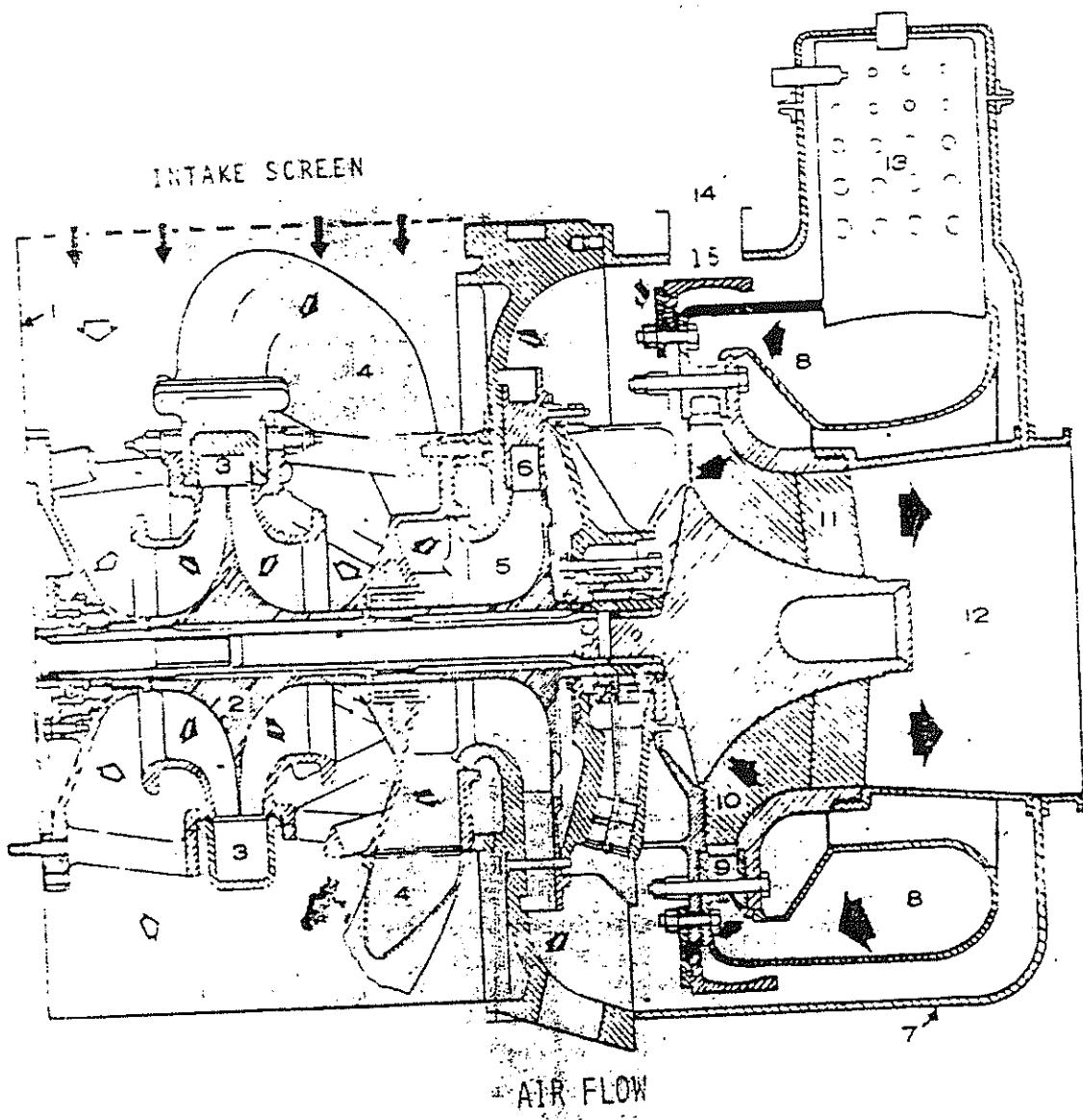
The APU is a two-bearing type engine with the compressor impellers and turbine mounted on a common shaft. The rotor assembly is supported on two pressure lubricated bearings; a ball bearing (thrust and radial load type) at the compressor end and a sleeve bearing (radial load type) between the turbine and second stage compressor wheels.

**AIR FLOW PATH**

A compressor inlet plenum is mounted around the compressor section of the engine. This allows ambient air to be directed to the compressor from the aircraft intake air duct. The inlet opening at the plenum is rectangular shaped (approximately 10" x 20") and incorporates a screen to prevent entry of foreign material. The screen prevents the entrance of foreign objects equal to or greater than a 0.250" diameter sphere.

The compressor is a two-stage centrifugal type. The first stage impeller is a double-entry type (two similar impellers back to back). The second stage impeller is a single-entry type. The two stages of compression are required to efficiently produce the necessary pressure rise across the compressor. The two-stage compressor also operates efficiently and surge free through a wide range of loads, including any combination of separate, or combined, shaft and bleed loads.

The airflow passes through the screened inlet and is drawn into both sides of the first stage impeller. The first stage impeller accelerates a large volume of airflow. The high velocity airflow is directed through the first stage diffuser which is a divergent duct. The velocity of the air is decreased and the pressure rises. This is the first stage of compression. Seven crossover ducts conduct the first stage discharge air into the throat of the second stage compressor impeller. The second impeller accelerates the airflow a second time and discharges the airflow through the second stage diffuser. Again, the velocity is decreased with an increase in pressure. The second stage of compression does not increase the total volume of airflow, it only provides a rise in pressure. The second stage discharge air is directed into the turbine plenum.



- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Compressor plenum  | 6. Turbine torus              |
| 2. 1st stage impeller | 7. Turbine nozzle             |
| 3. 1st stage diffuser | 8. Turbine wheel              |
| 4. Crossover duct     | 9. Exducer wheel              |
| 5. 2nd stage impeller | 10. Exhaust duct              |
| 6. 2nd stage diffuser | 11. Combustor                 |
| 7. Turbine plenum     | 12. Bleed air extraction duct |

## CONSTRUCTION

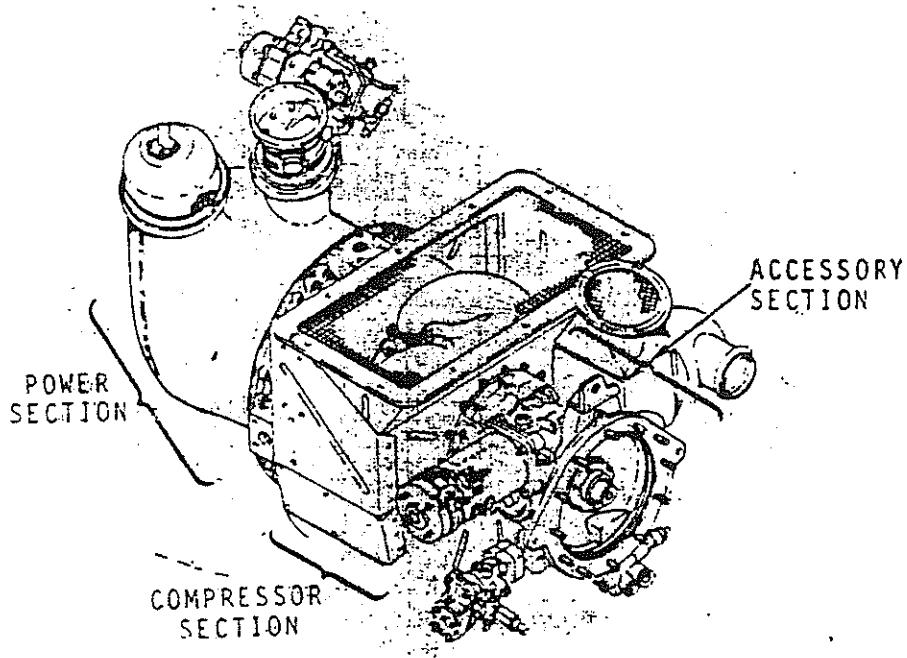
The APU consists of three functional sections:

- o Compressor
- o Power
- o Accessory

The compressor section consists of the components which make up the two-stage compressor.

The power section consists of the components that provide the power to drive the unit.

The accessory section consists of the reduction gear train (driven by the rotor) and the housing. The accessories required for operation of the basic unit, and the AC generator which provides auxiliary electrical power, are mounted on the housing.



APU COMPONENTS



AIRESEARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF ARIZONA  
A DIVISION OF THE GARRETT CORPORATION  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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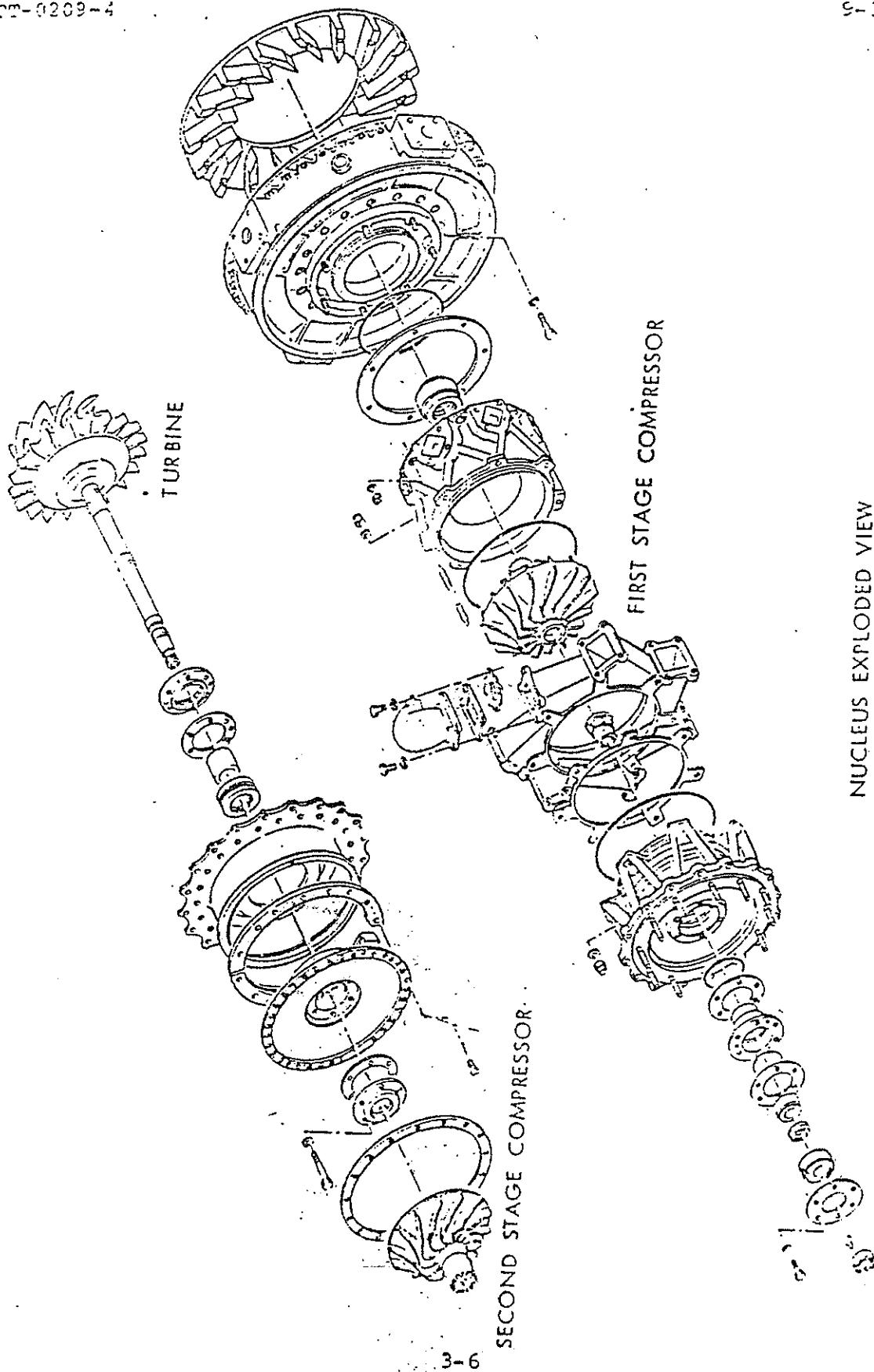
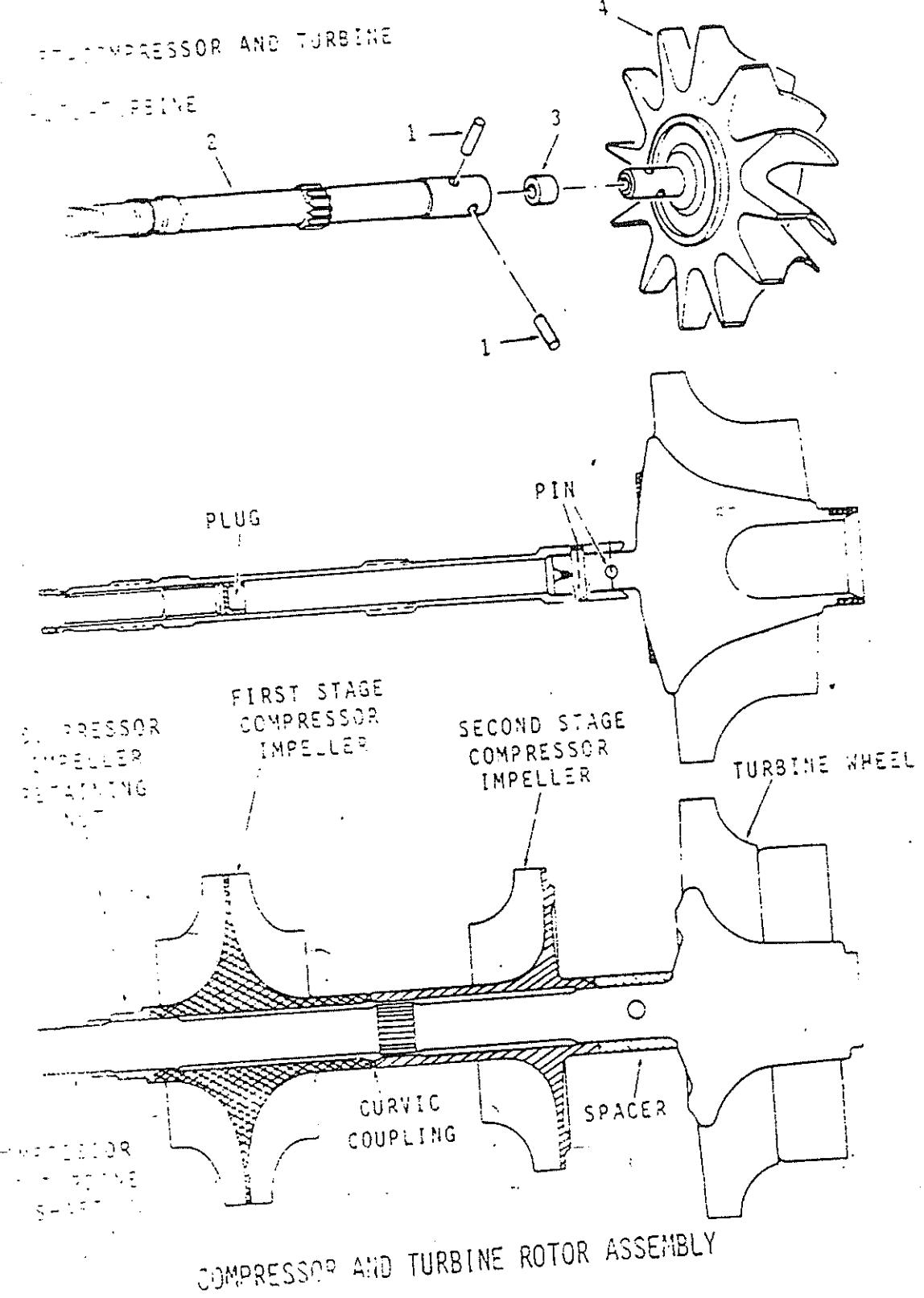
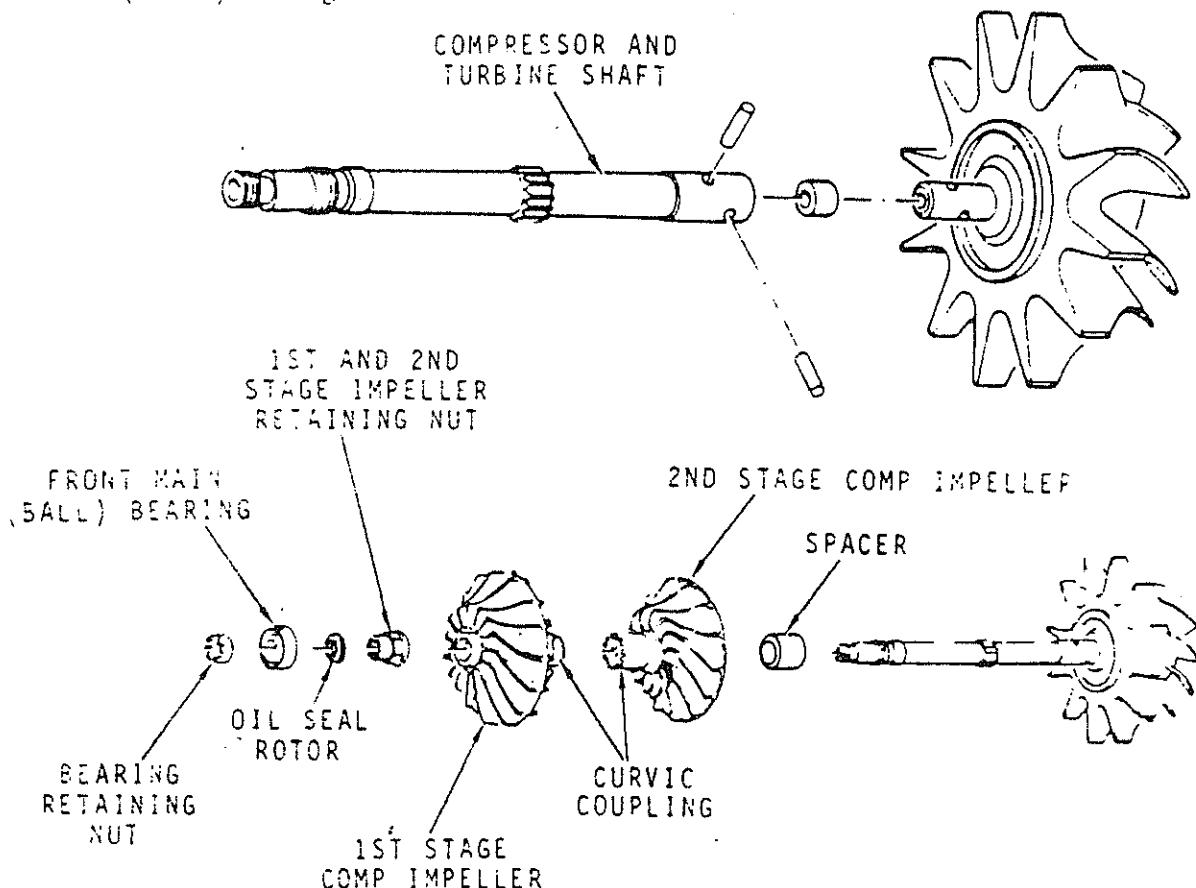


Figure 3-2



A common shaft is used for both the first and second stage compressor impellers and the turbine wheel. A spacer is located between the front face of the turbine wheel and the rear stub shaft of the second stage impeller. The spacer serves several functions: it retains the two pins used to attach the turbine wheel stub shaft to the compressor and turbine shaft; it positions the second-stage impeller axially on the shaft; and it also serves as the bearing journal for the unit's rear main (sleeve) bearing.



### IMPELLER (EXPLODED VIEW)

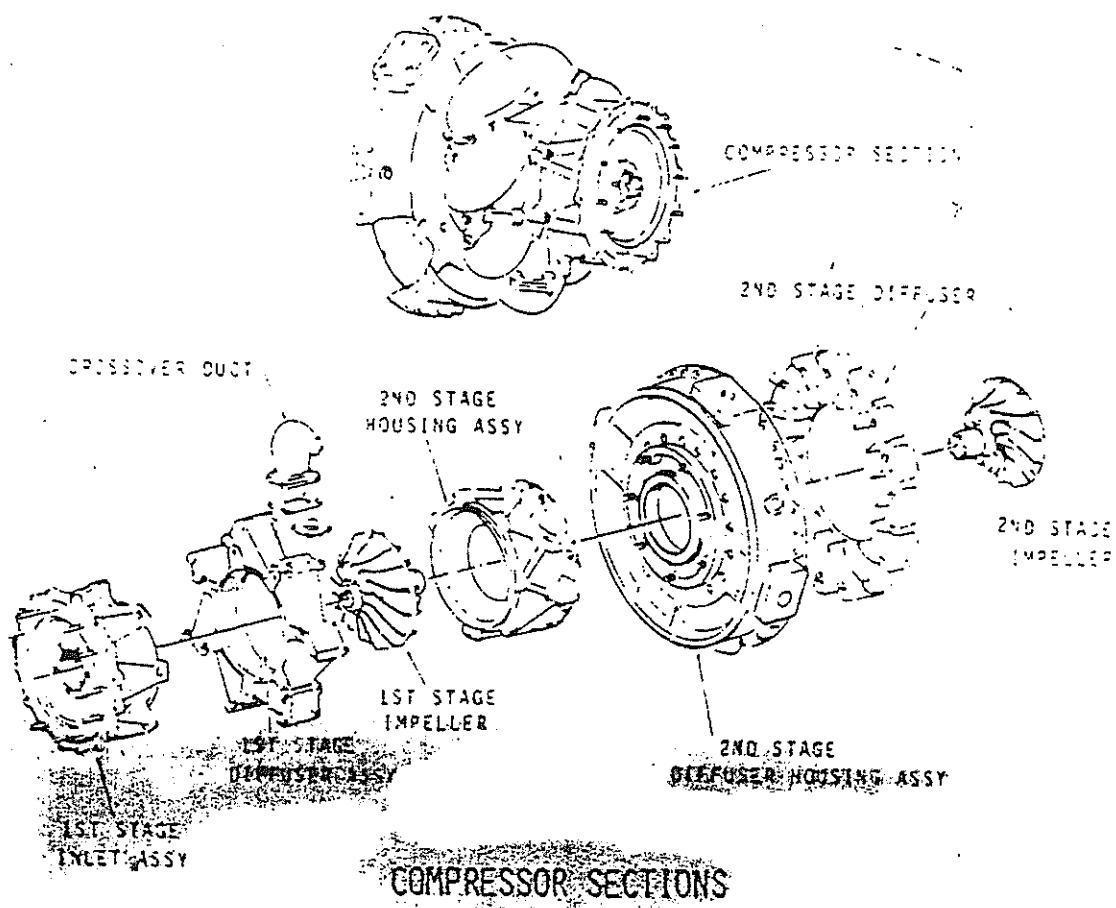
The second stage compressor impeller is splined to the compressor and turbine shaft. The first stage impeller is a slight interference fit onto the shaft. The first and second stage impeller stub shafts mate together by a curvic coupling. The two sets of curvic teeth are ground so that one impeller has convex teeth surfaces while the other has concave teeth. The curvic teeth make the two impeller mating surfaces self-aligning.

A retaining nut near the front of the shaft secures the impellers and spacer to the shaft. The nut on the front of the shaft secures the front main (ball) bearing air-oil seal rotor and bearing inner race to the shaft.

### Compressor Sections

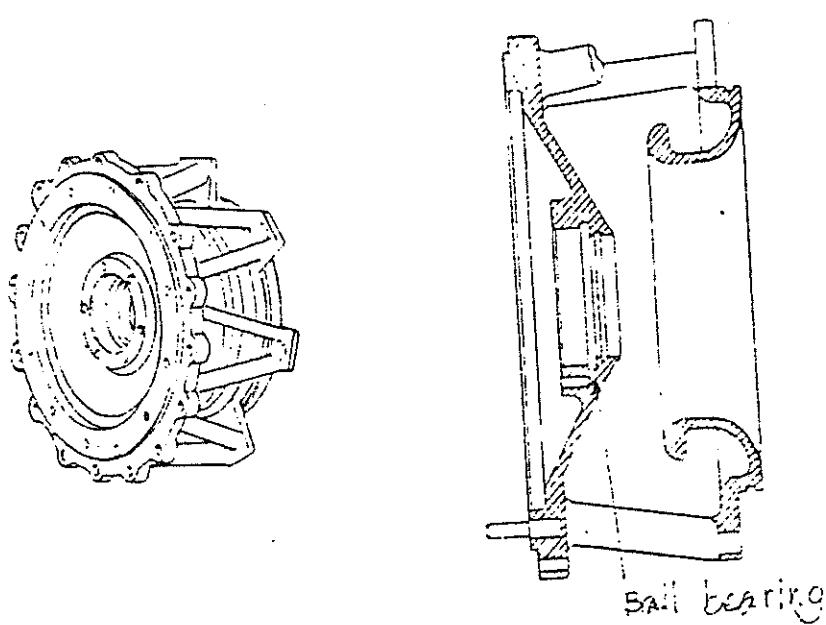
The first stage compressor section consists of the following units:

- o Impeller
- o Inlet housing
- o Diffuser assembly
- o Crossover ducts
- o Second stage housing assembly



The first stage compressor is a dual-entry, centrifugal-type compressor. The first stage impeller is a one-piece rotor with centrifugal vanes on both the forward and rear faces.

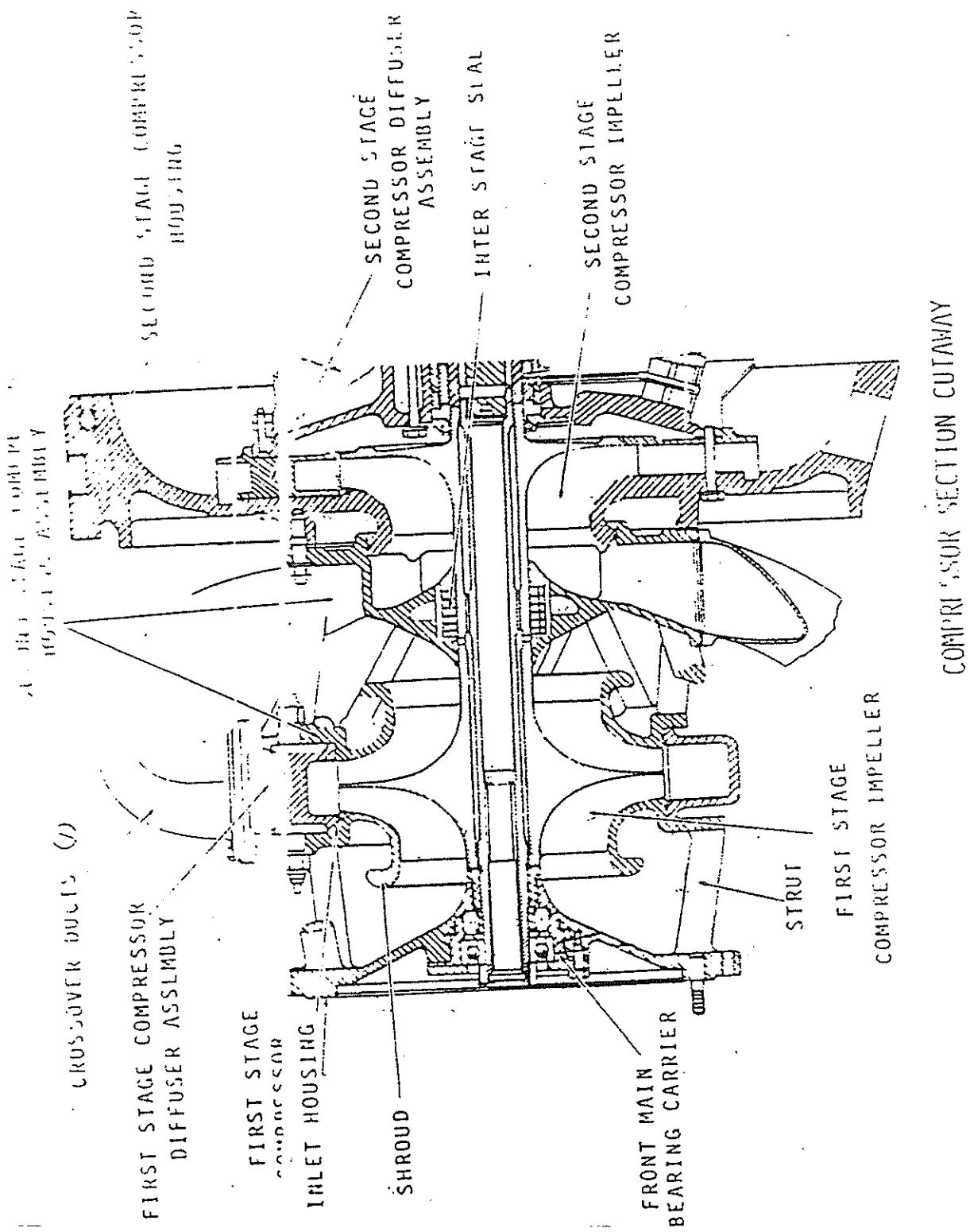
The first stage inlet housing is a casting which has several functions. The front main (ball) bearing carrier is attached to the front inner bore of the housing. The front main bearing absorbs both radial and axial loads from the rotor assembly. The two mounting flanges around the outer circumference of the forward end are for attachment of the accessory-drive-section planetary housing and the compressor inlet plenum assembly.

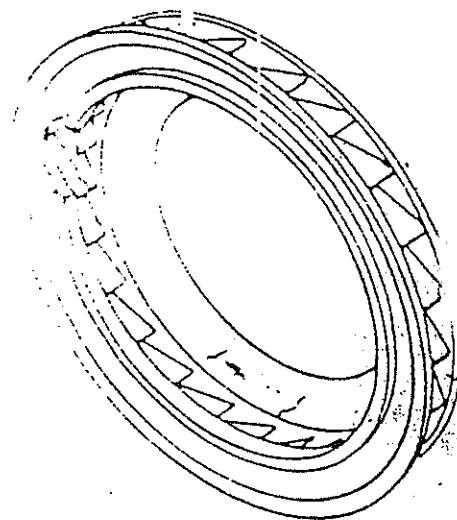


### FIRST STAGE COMPRESSOR INLET HOUSING

The integral struts support the compressor shroud for the front face of the impeller and also incorporate a mounting flange for the first stage diffuser assembly. The integral struts also provide the open area for the compressor intake airflow path into the forward inlet of the compressor impeller.

The contour of the shroud forms a smooth flow path for the airflow into the throat of the impeller and encloses the rotating impeller vanes to contain the airflow between the vanes. The operating clearance between the shroud and impeller vanes affects the efficiency of the compressor. This clearance is held to a close tolerance without any metal contact; thus, air leakage around the vanes is held to a minimum. With leakage controlled to a minimum, the impeller imparts acceleration (velocity) to the maximum amount of mass airflow; therefore, minimum air leakage contributes to a more efficient compressor.

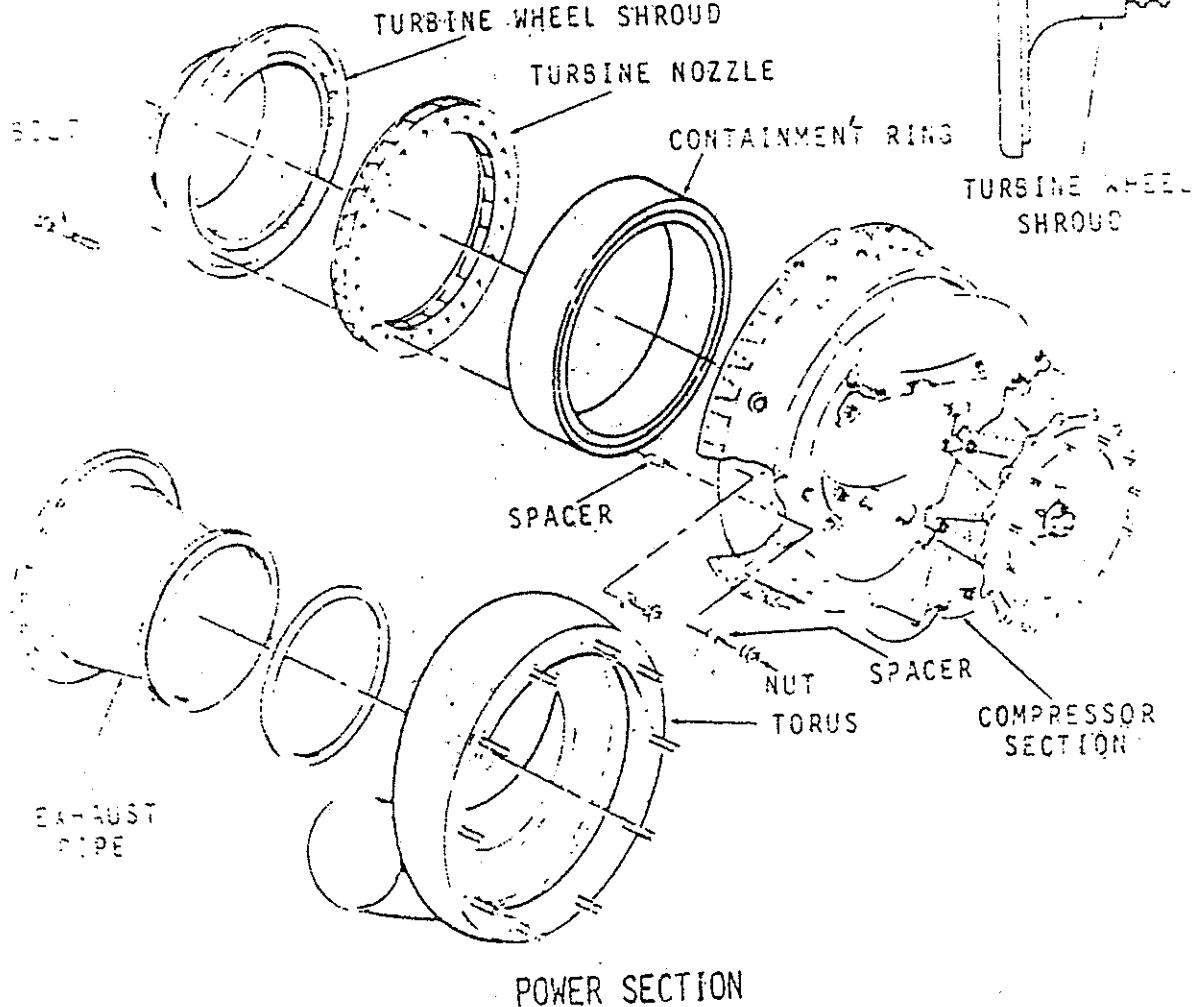
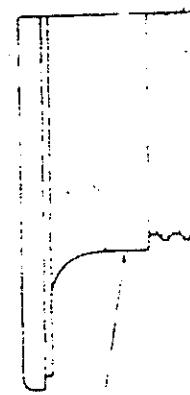
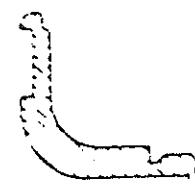
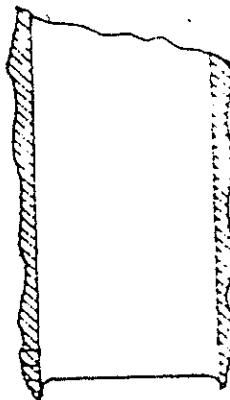


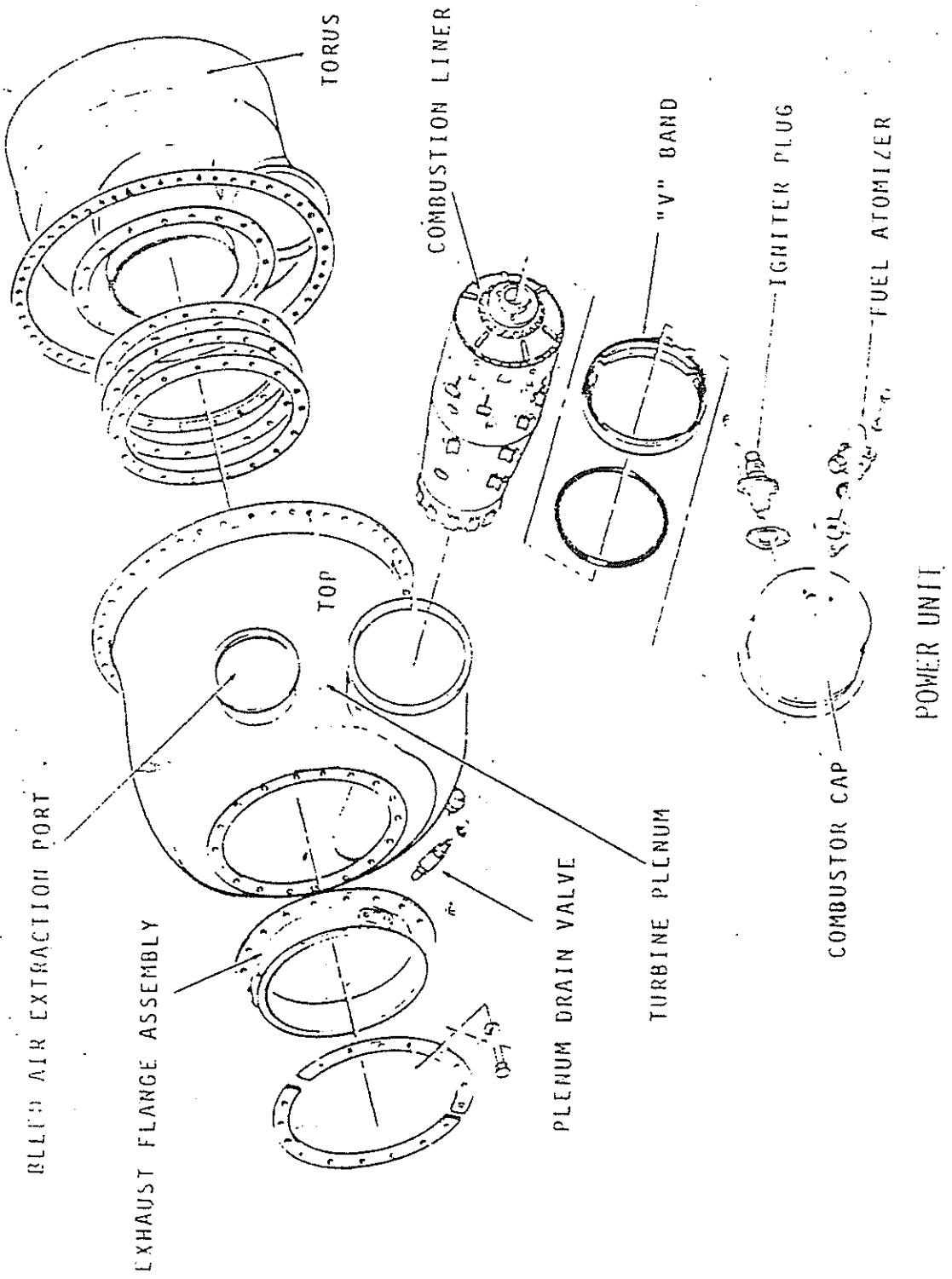


TURBINE NOZZLE

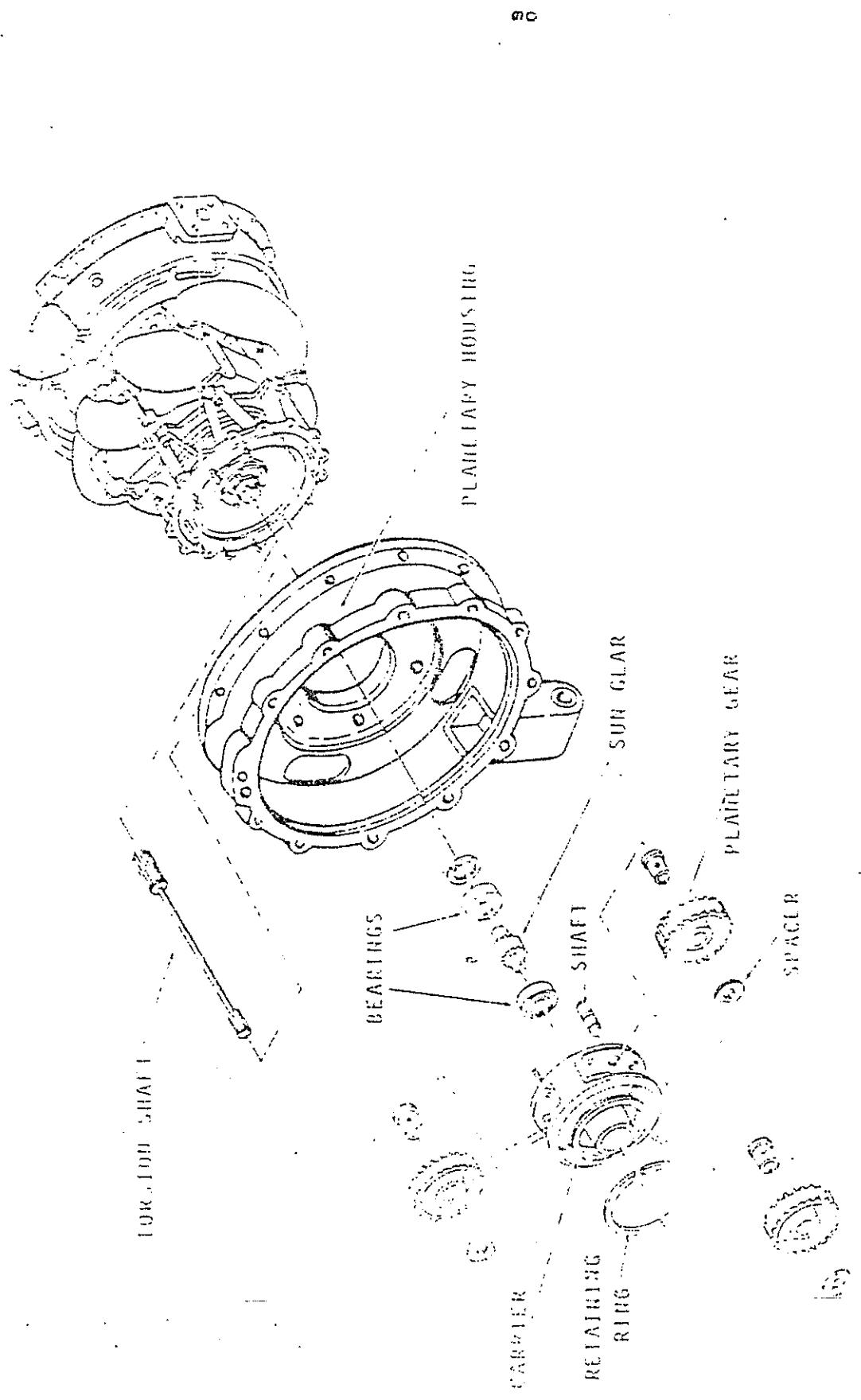


NOZZLE VANE SECTIONAL VIEW

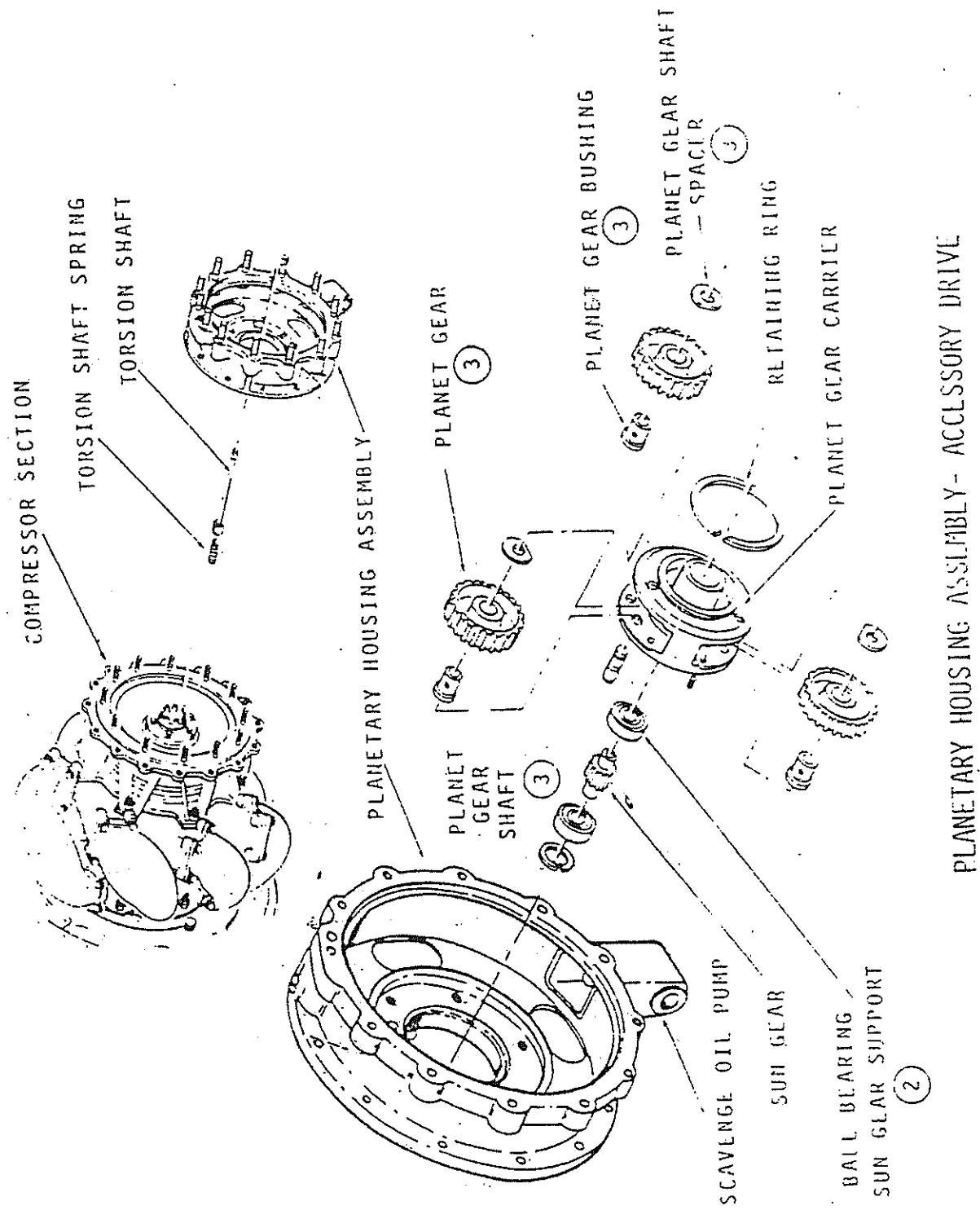


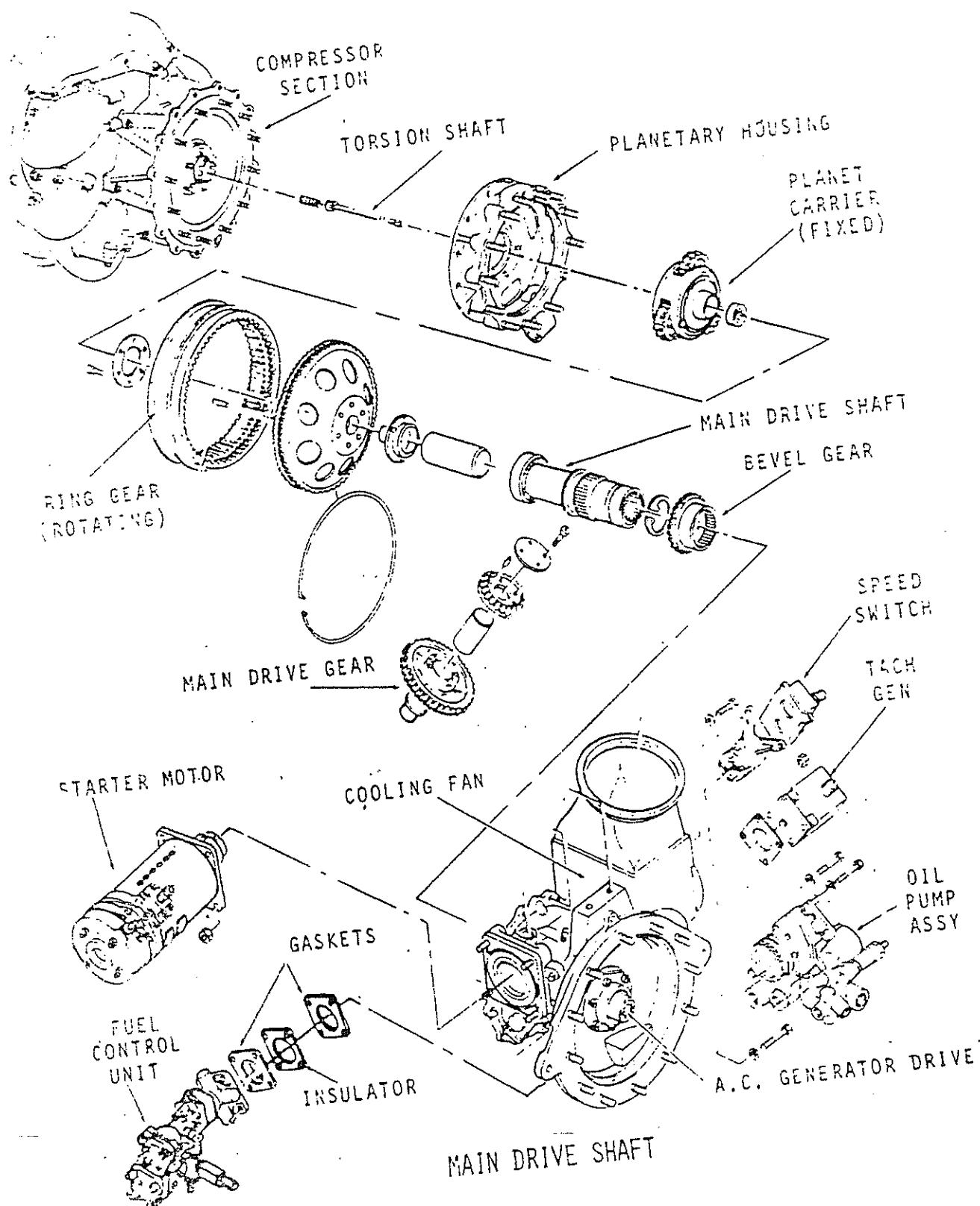


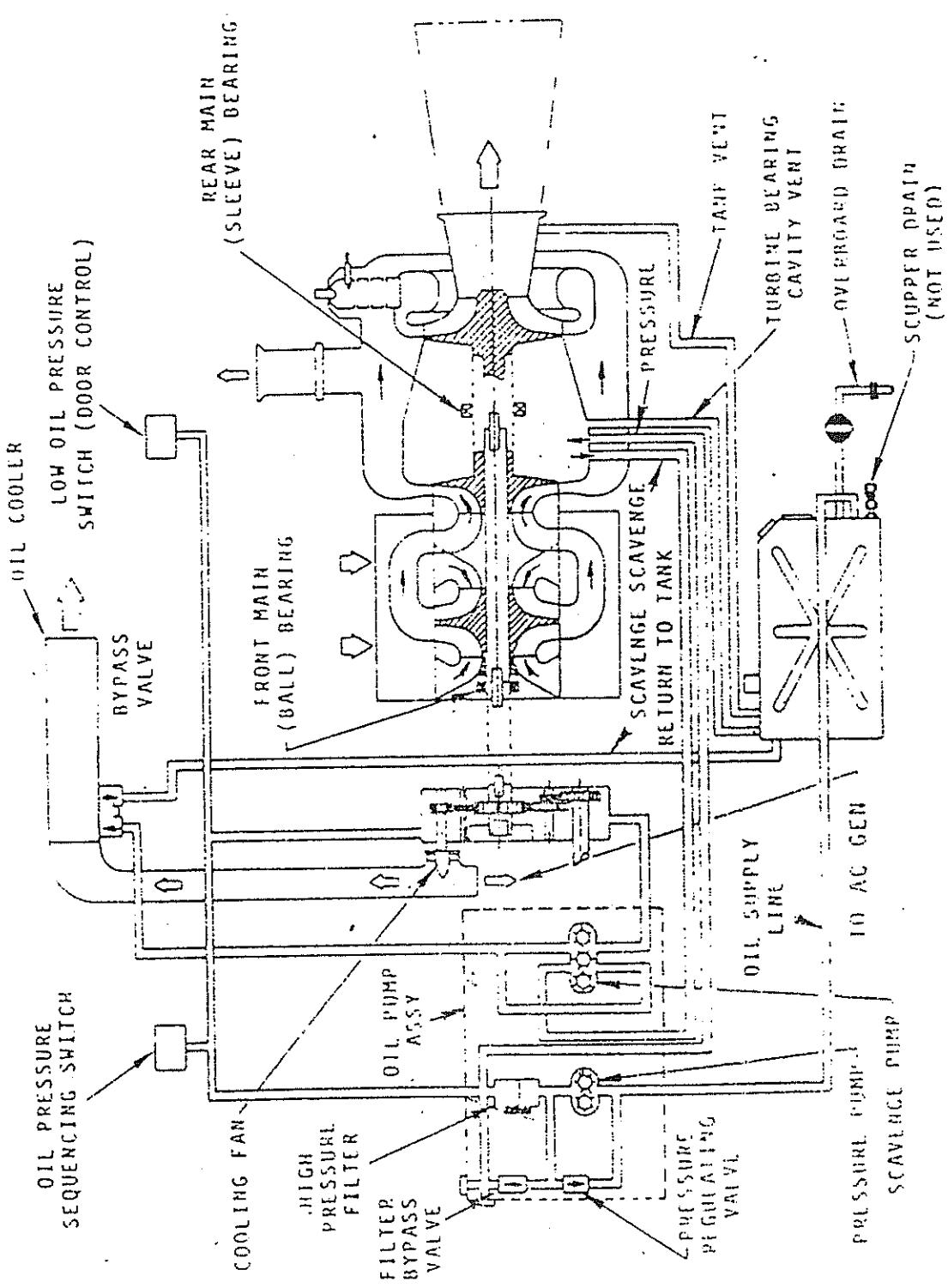
II 19-3c



PLANETARY HOUSING AND GEARS





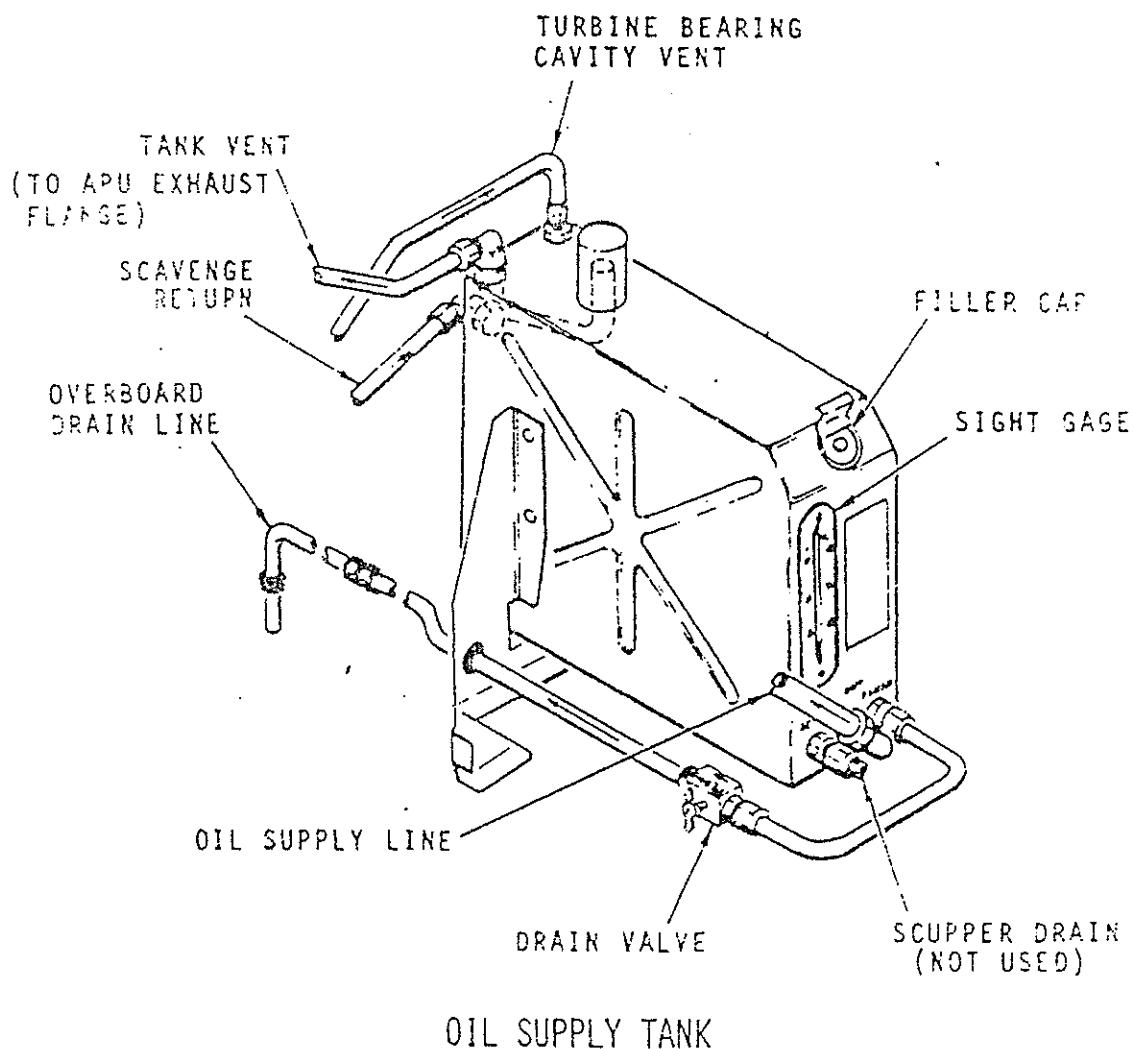


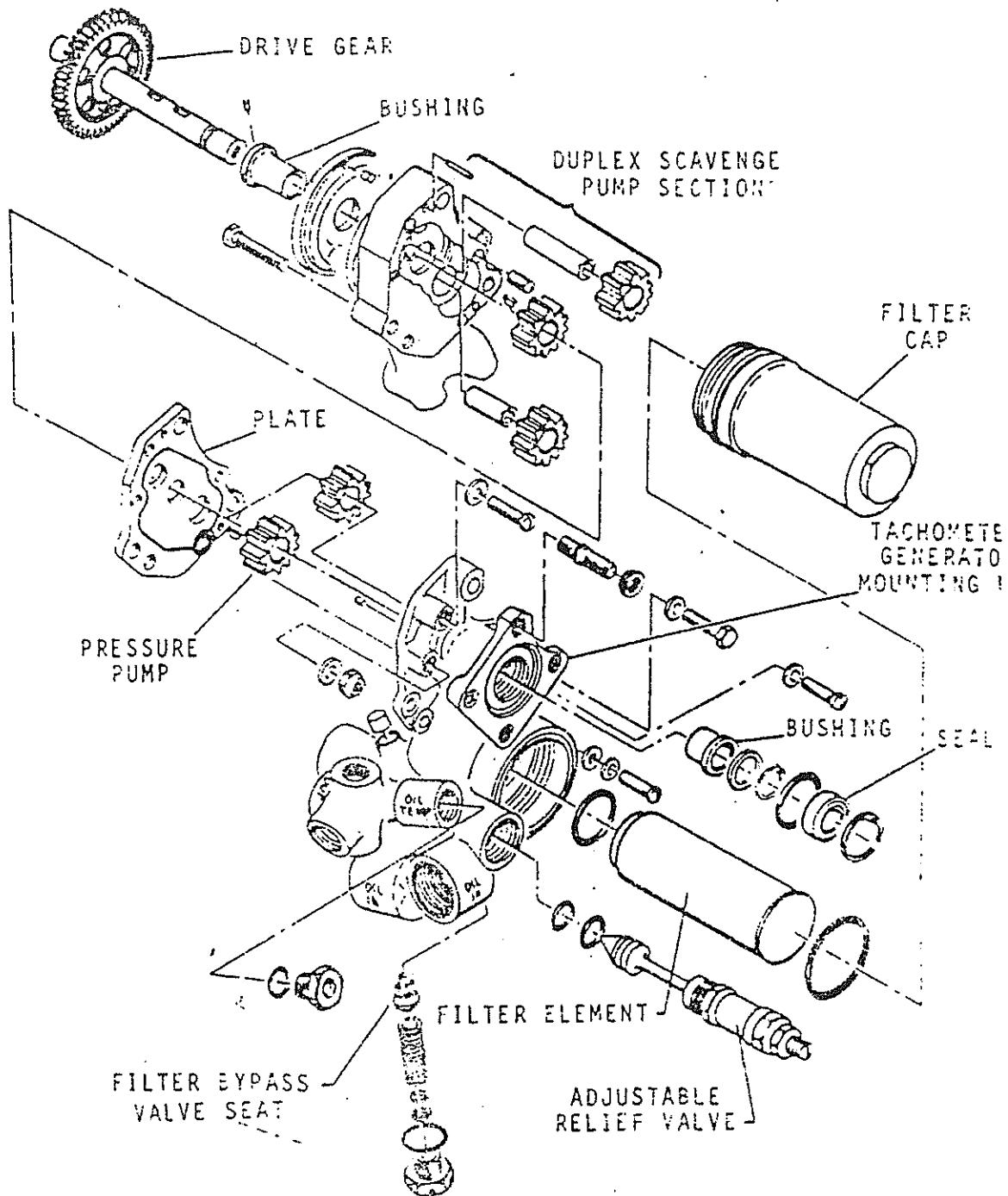
AVU OIL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

- o Oil supply tank
- o Oil pump assembly
- o Pressure switches (2)
- o Air-oil cooler

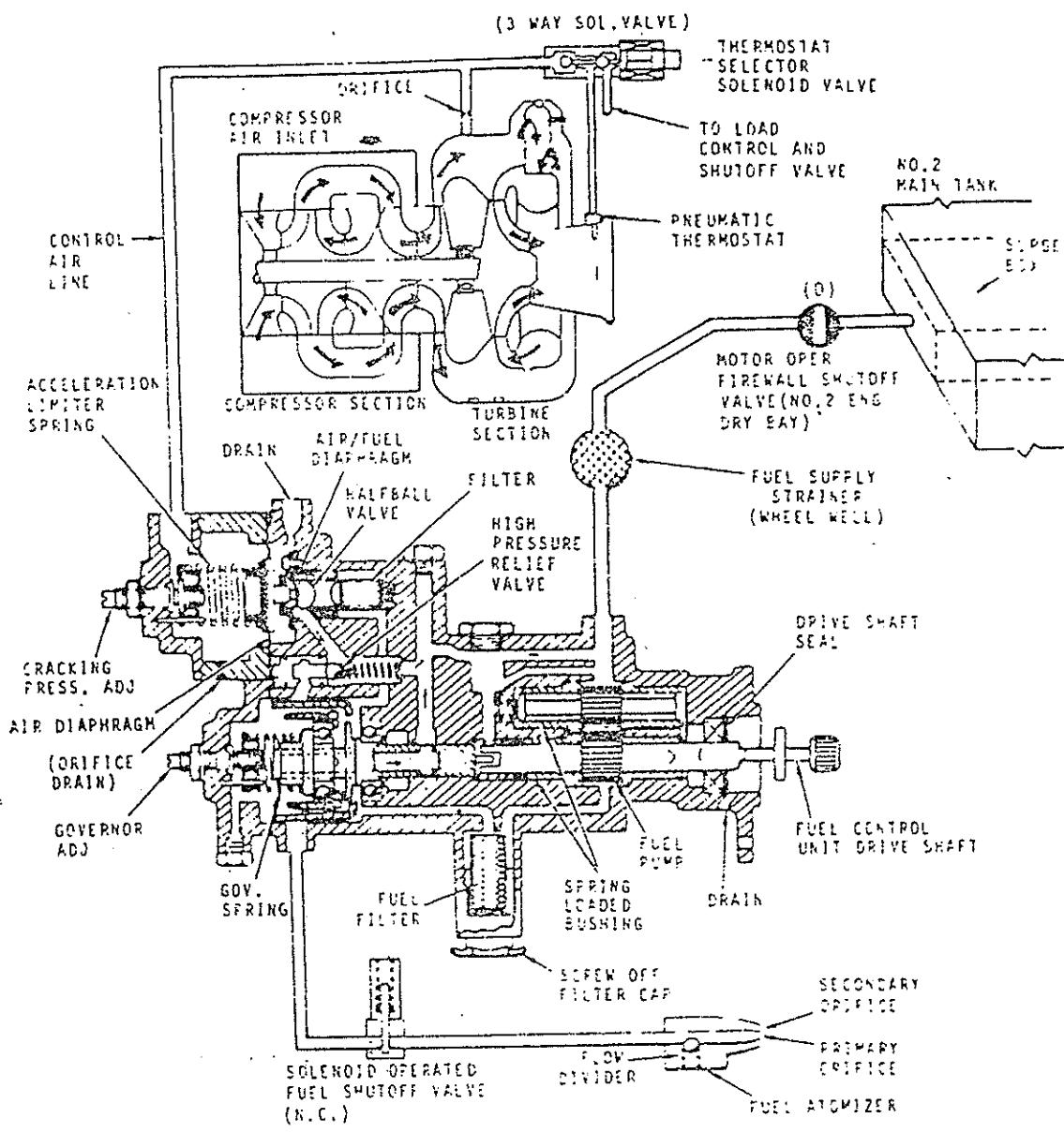
### Oil Supply Tank

The oil supply tank is fabricated from stainless steel and has a total volume of 5.28 quarts. When fully serviced, it contains 4 quarts of oil which leaves an expansion space equivalent to 1.28 quarts. The total capacity of the APU oil system is approximately 6 quarts with the tank, lines, and oil cooler full of oil.



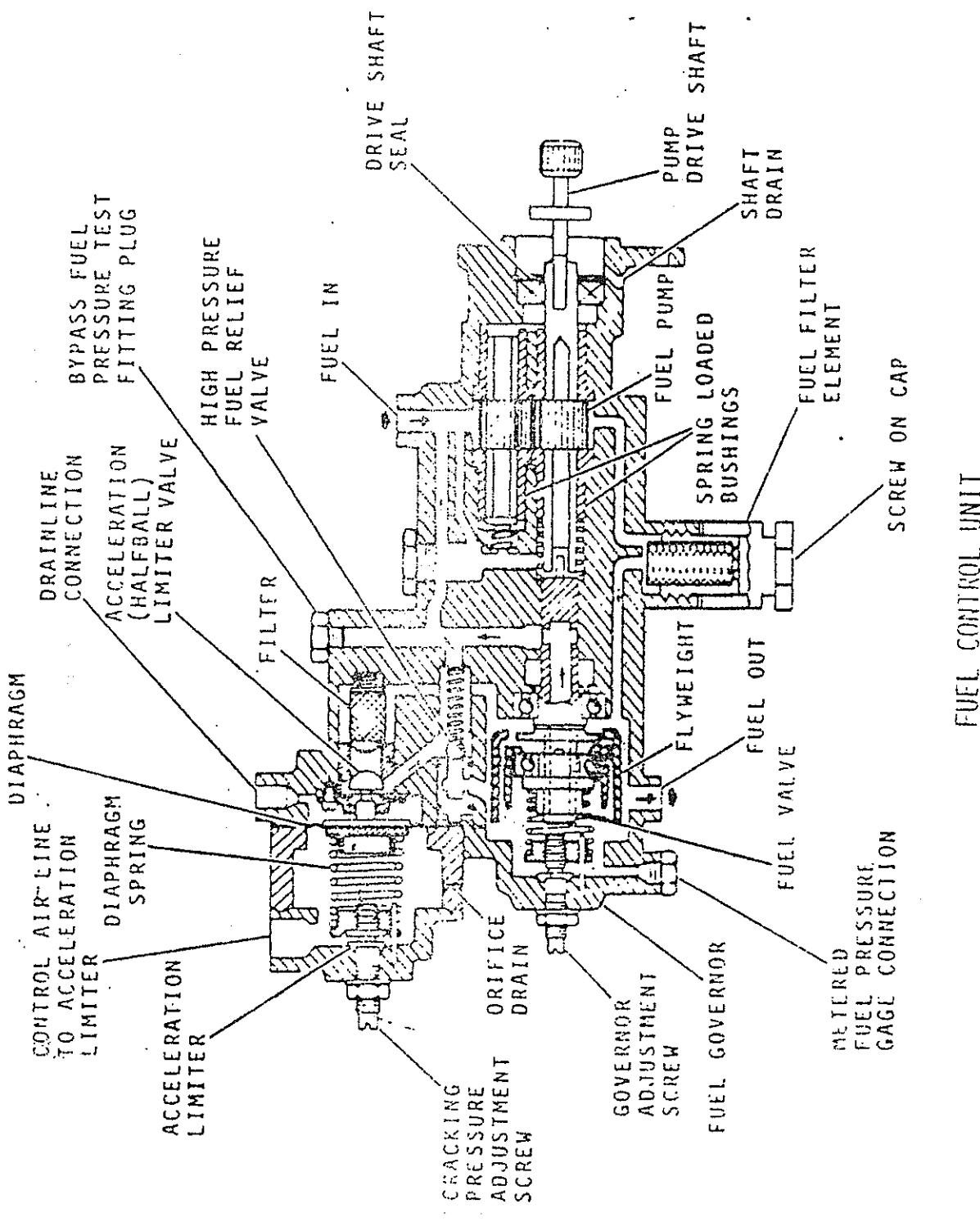


OIL PUMP ASSEMBLY



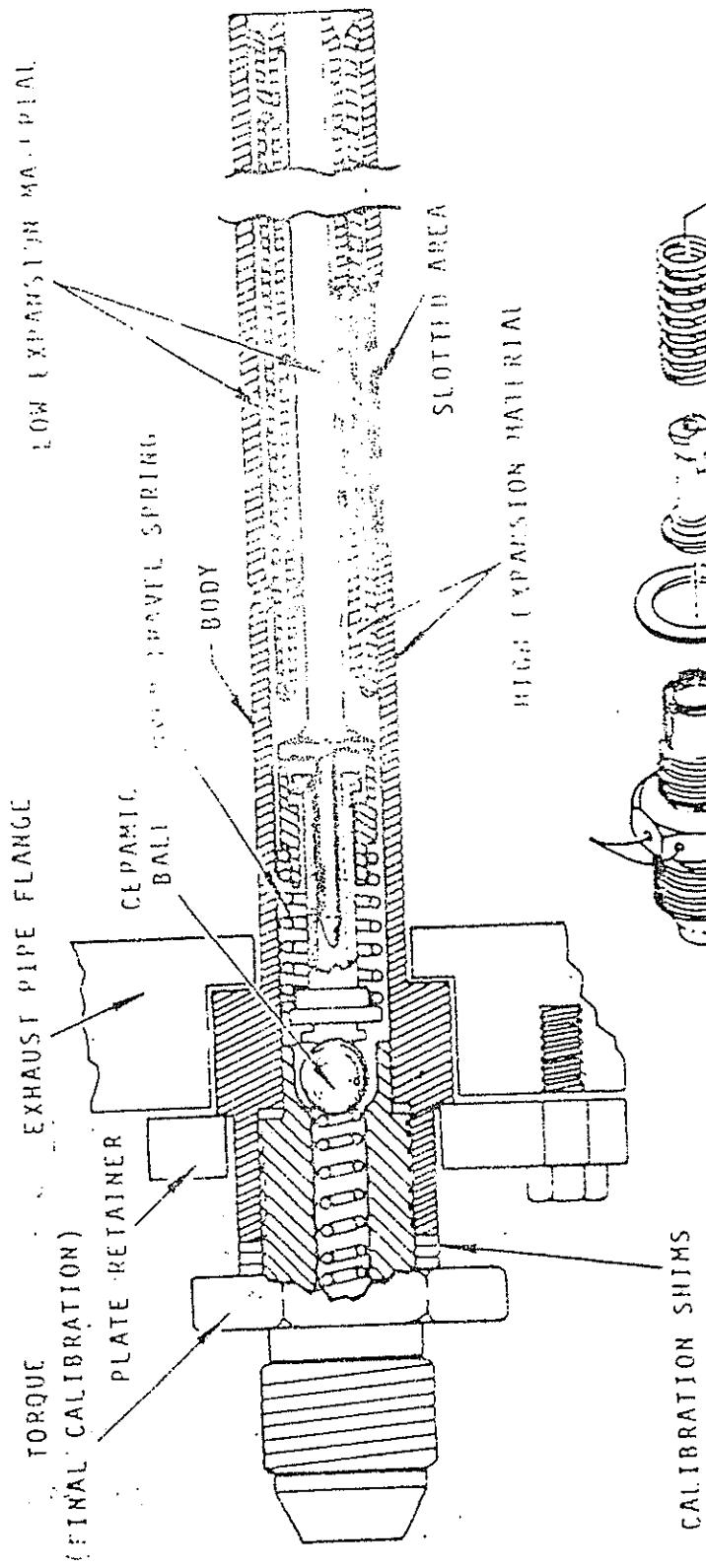
FUEL CONTROL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

II 19-54



LOW EXPANSION MATERIAL

TORQUE  
(FINAL CALIBRATION)



19-64

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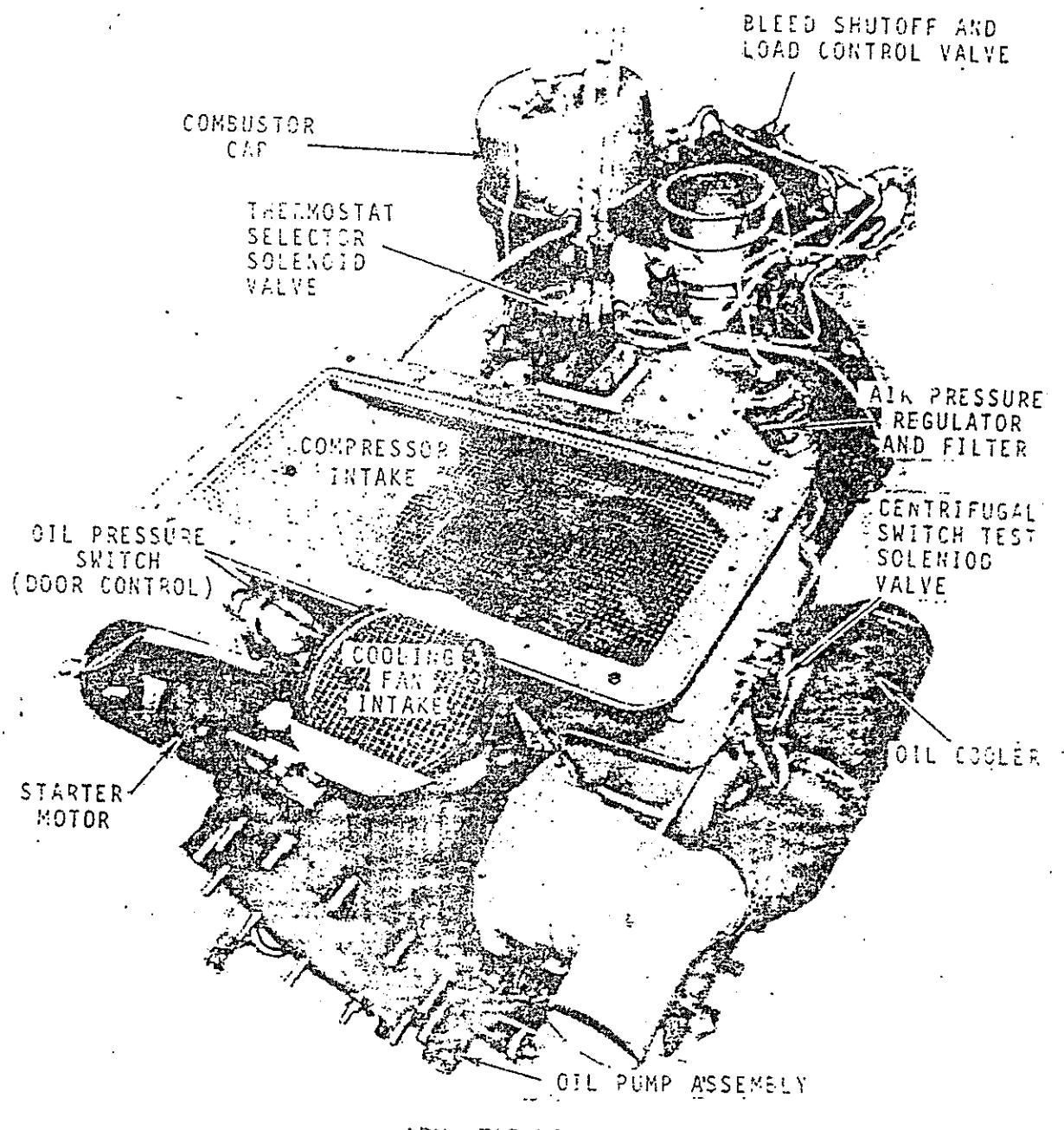
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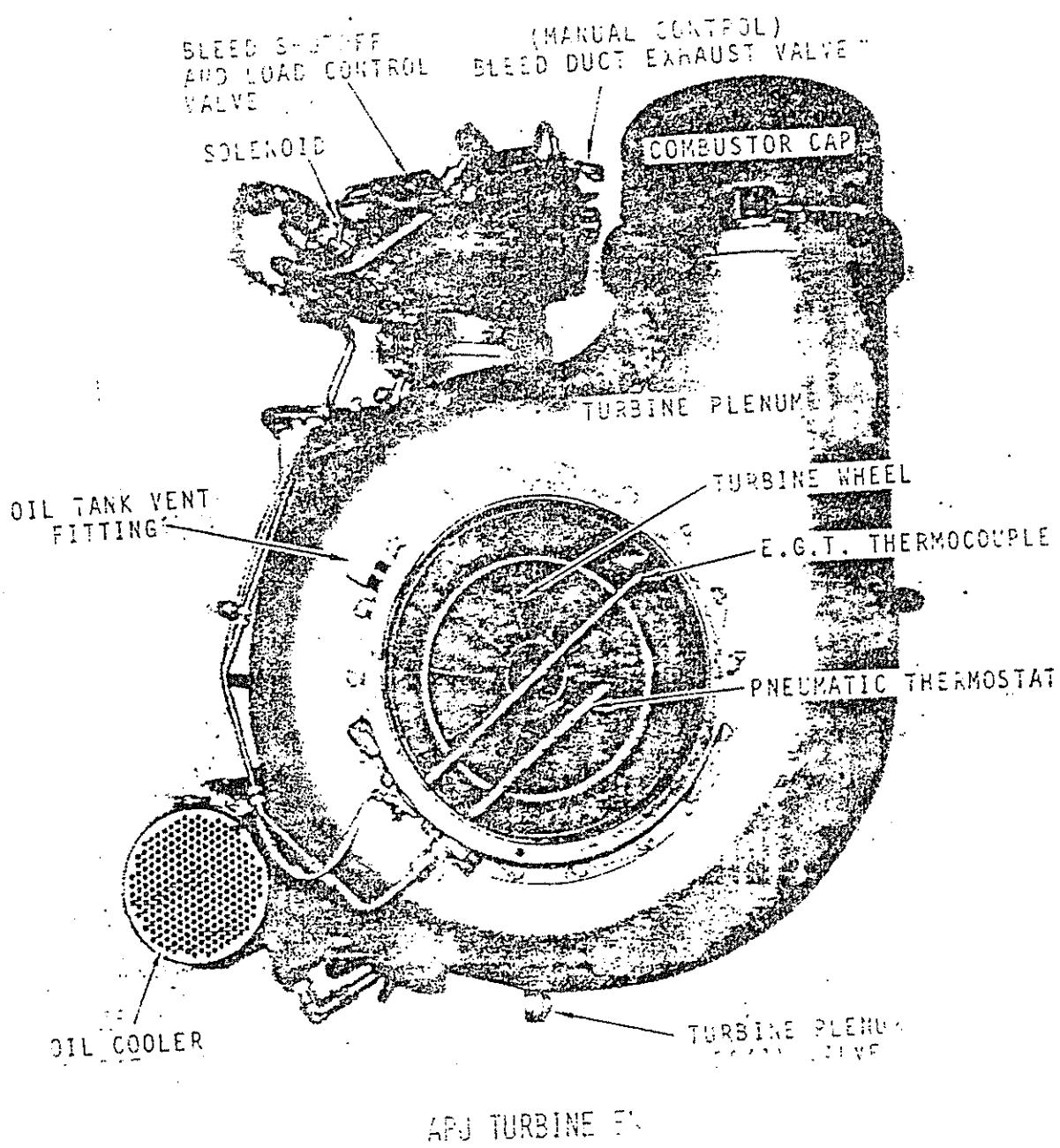
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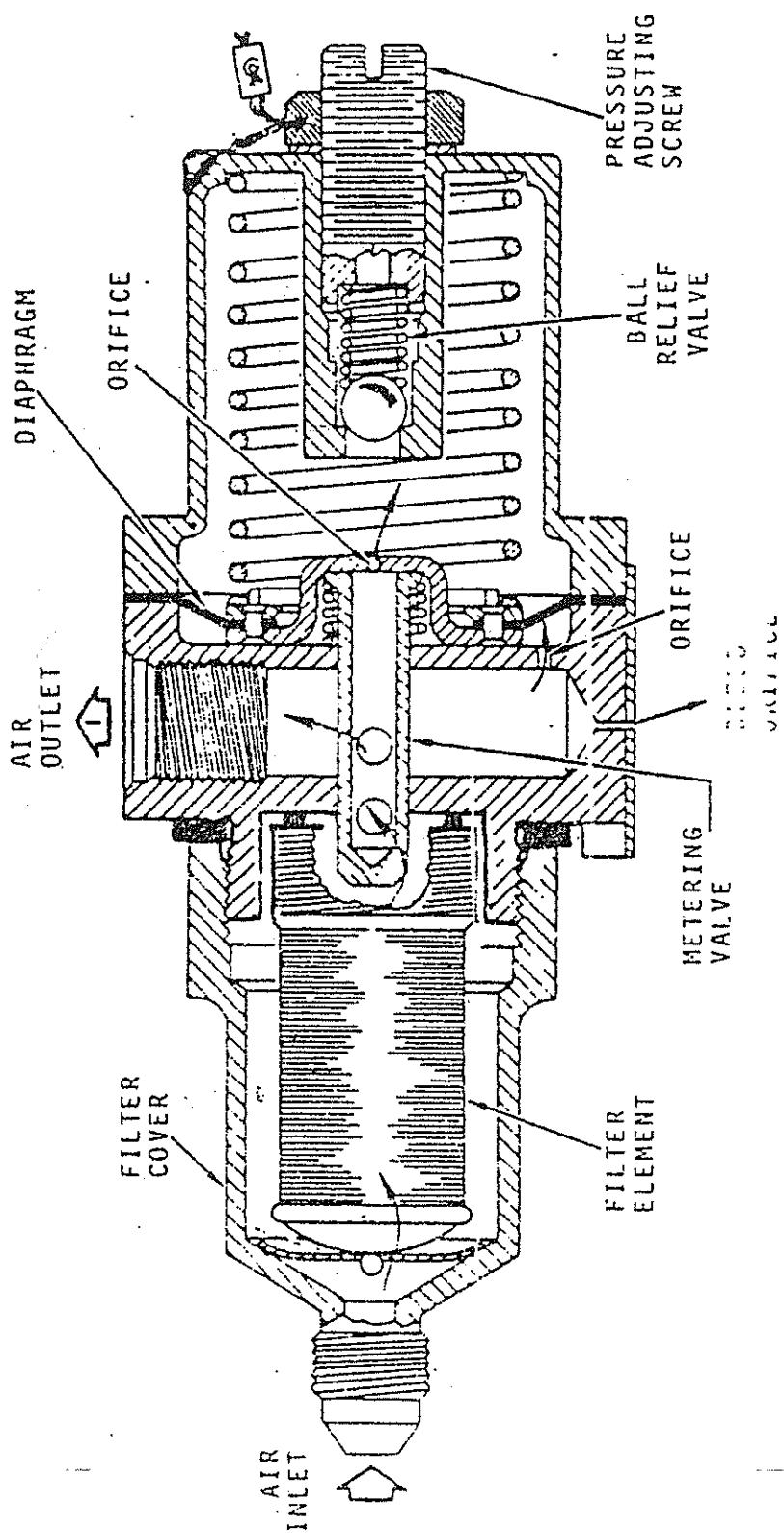
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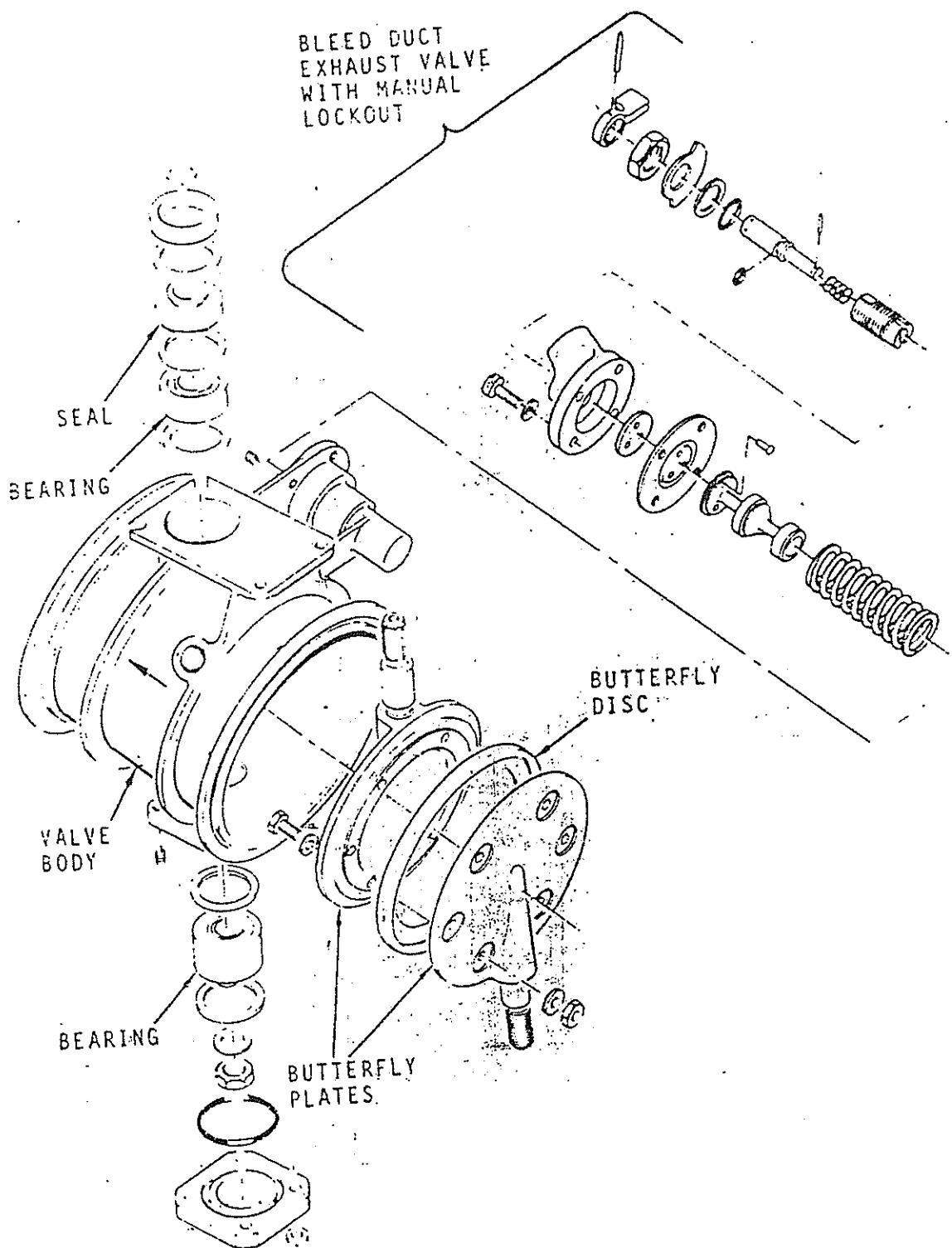


APU, TOP VIEW



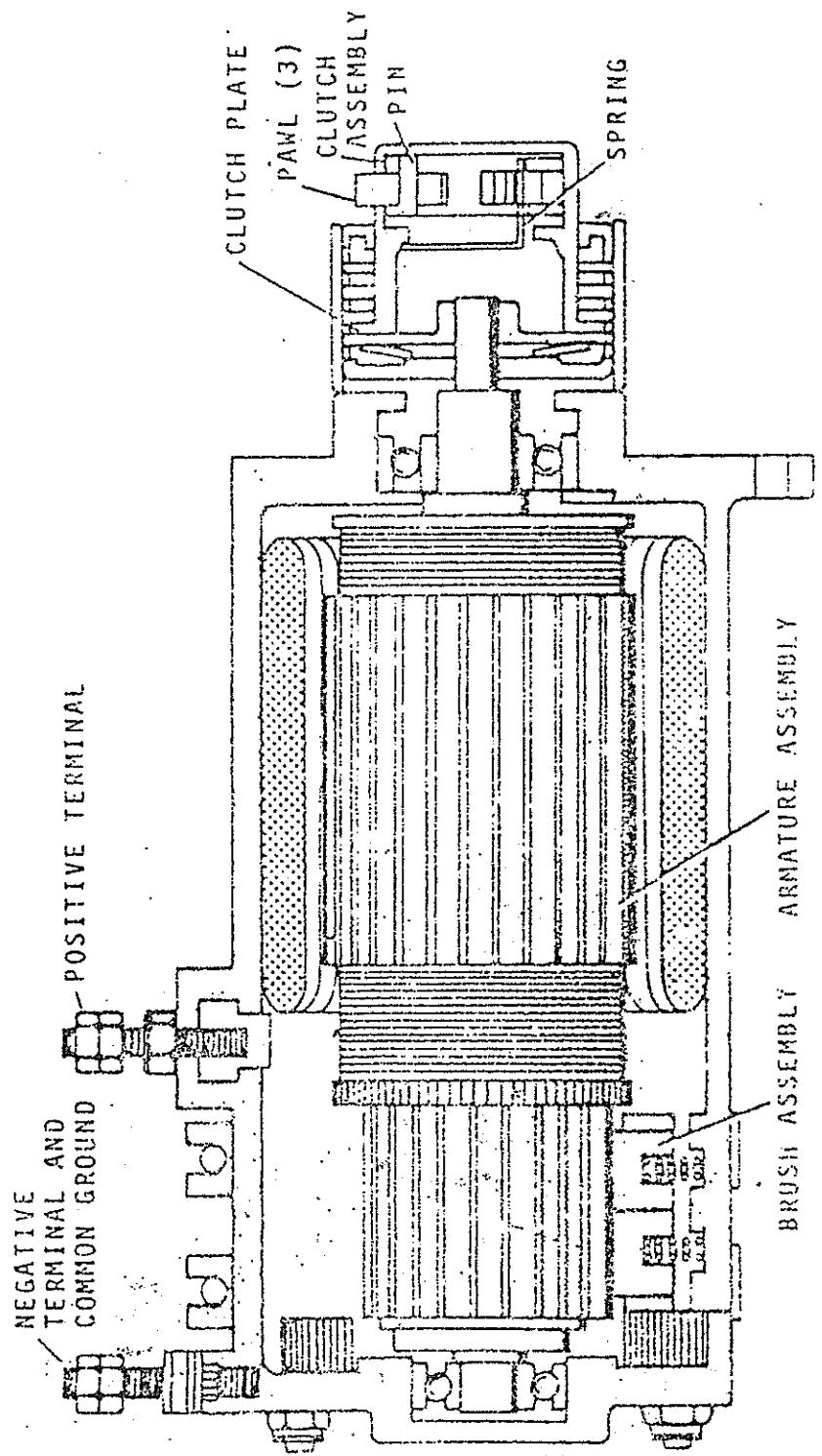


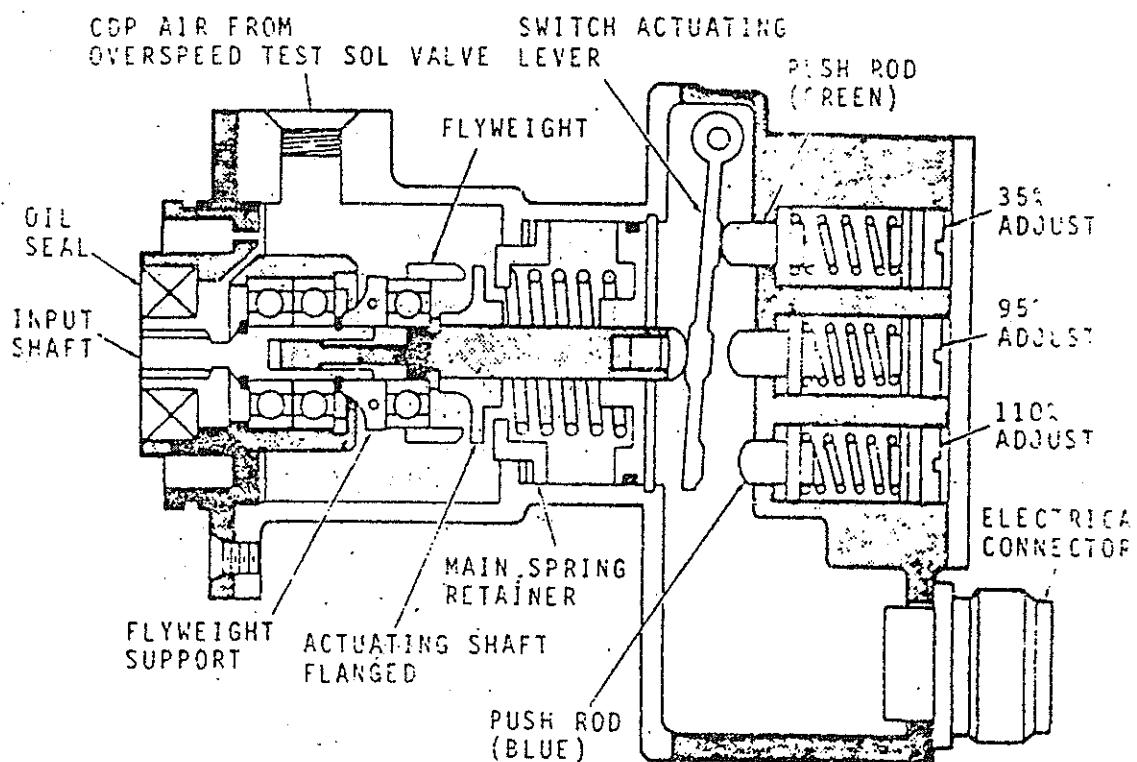
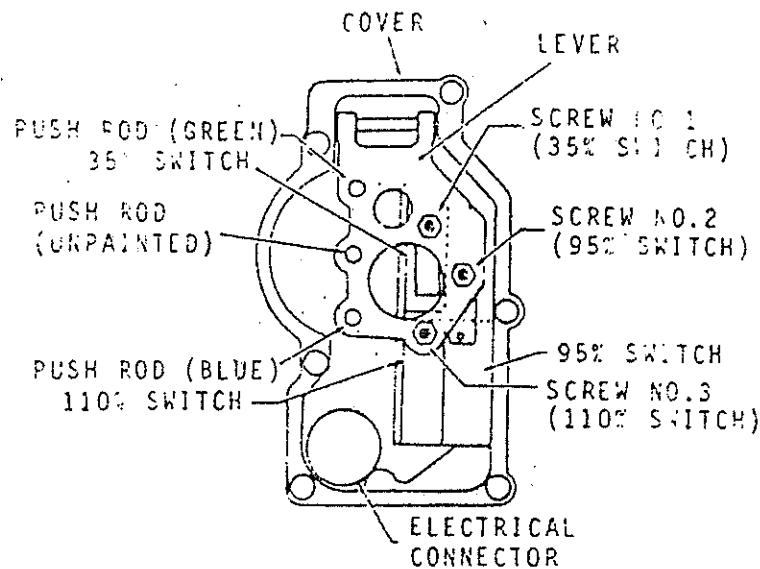
AIR PRESSURE REGULATOR SCHEMATIC



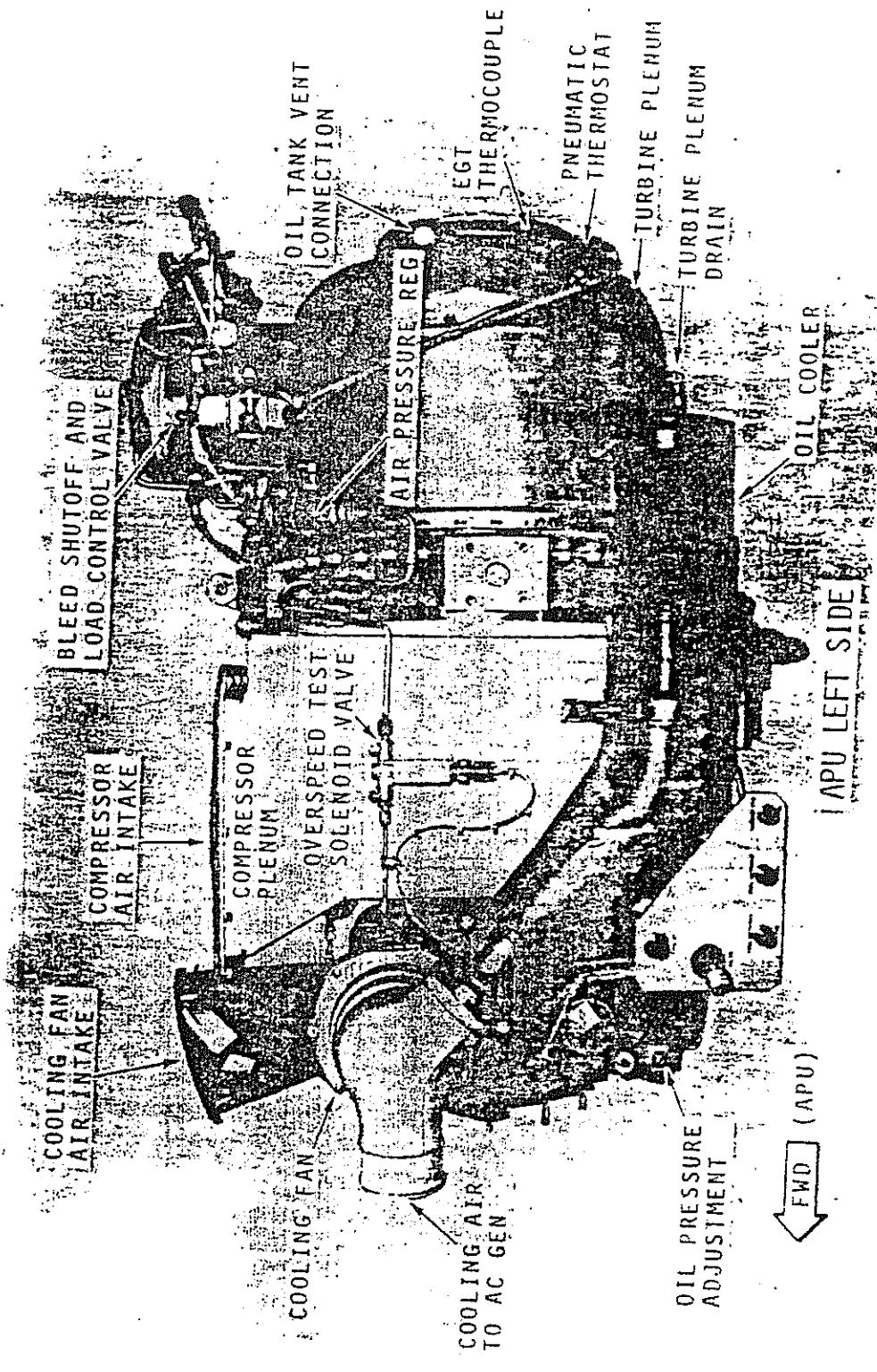
BLEED SHUTOFF AND LOAD CONTROL VALVE (SHEET -

11-19-76





APU CENTRIFUGAL SPEED SWITCH SCHEMATIC



11 19-94

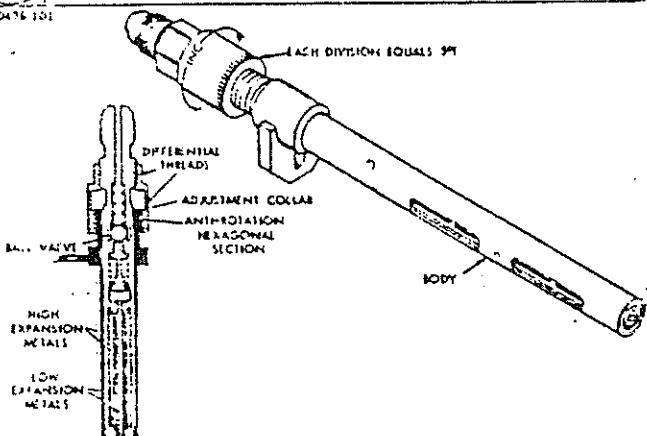


TSG

3-

### ADJUSTABLE THERMOSTAT

WT 0475 101

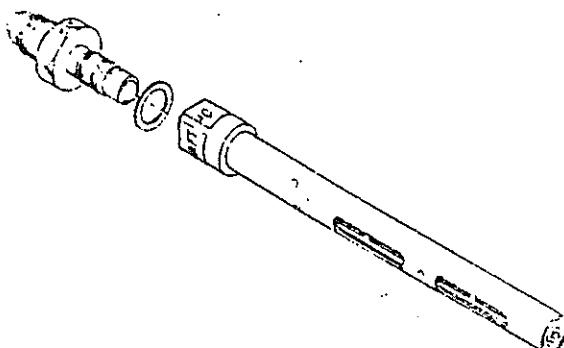


One method of adjusting the temperature setting of the thermostat is shown in Sequence 187. Here, both the seat and the housing are externally threaded, each having a different thread pitch. These engage internal threads in the adjustment collar. As the collar is rotated clockwise, the line fitting is threaded inward with respect to the housing, thereby increasing thermostat setting. Each division on the collar equals a change of 5°F or 3°C.

#187

### EGT THERMOSTAT

WT 0475 418



Another way to adjust some thermostats is shown in Sequence 188. Shims of various thickness are placed between the body and the flanged housing on the line fitting. The thinner the shim stack used, the further the line fitting will be threaded in, and the higher the setting will be. 0.001 inch change in shim thickness will result in approximately 20°C (or 35°F) change in setting. Calibration procedures will be described in more detail later.

When installing the thermostat, the word "aft" marked on one of the square flats should face downstream.

#188



AIRESEARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF ARIZONA  
A DIVISION OF THE RADOME CORPORATION  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

TT-0481-15

24 V

DC BUS

TSG-98

9-1-78

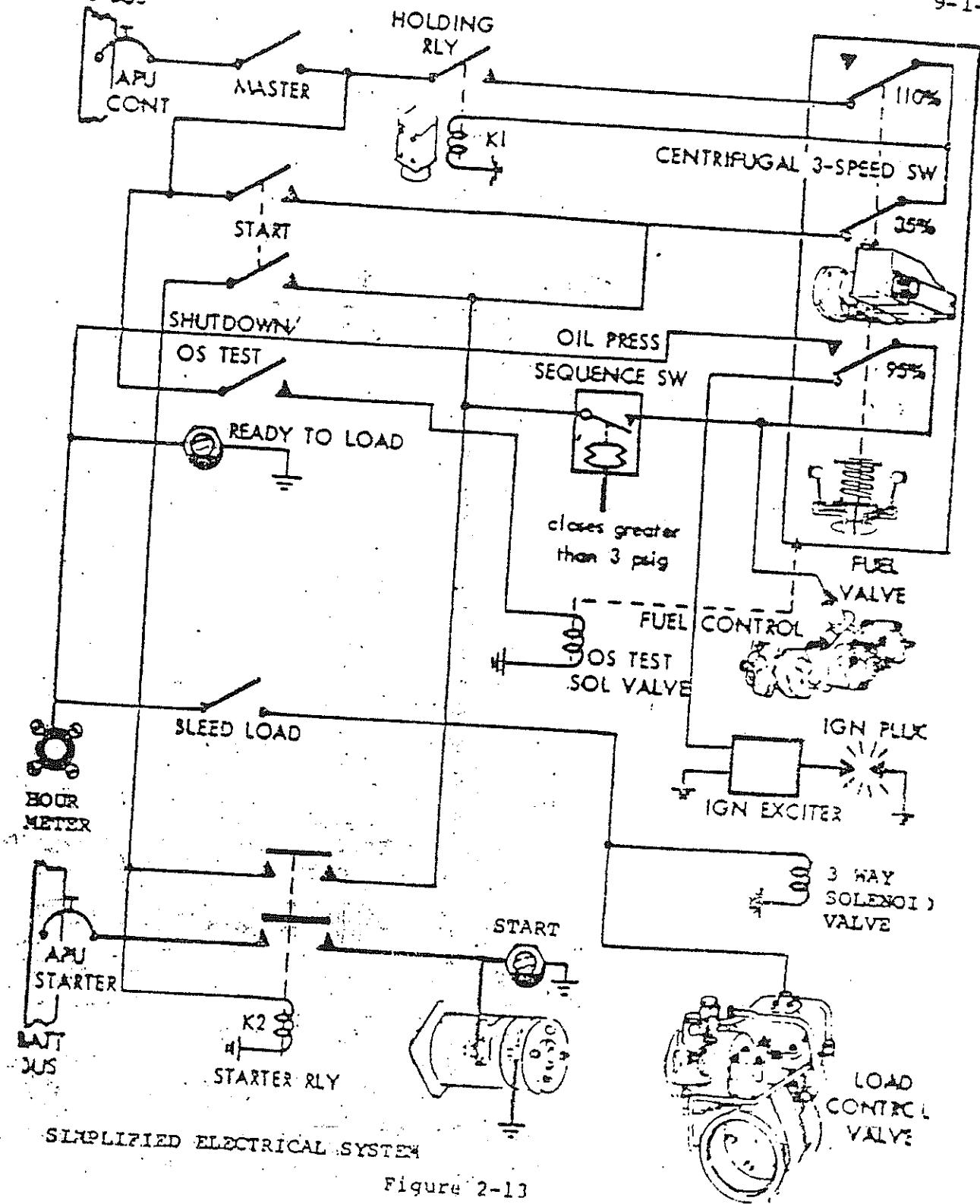


Figure 2-13

NOTES

STM 16-100

from the PTO drive to the main engine. Additionally, the clutch may be automatically slipped to modulate drag loads experienced by the JFS when it is rotating the main engine. This avoids JFS underspeed and/or overtemperature operating conditions.

- 2. Torque converter - The torque converter multiplies torque output of the JFS. Maximum torque multiplication is generated during initial engagement of JFS power to start rotation of the main engine, thus providing maximum breakaway torque.

#### 1.4.13 Power Takeoff (PTO) Shaft

The PTO shaft is the mechanical link between the airframe-mounted ADG and the gearbox mounted on the main engine. During main engine starting or motoring, power flows in series from the JFS through the ADG to the PTO shaft and the main engine gearbox to rotate the high compressor spool (N2) of the main engine (Figure 1-2). With the main engine running on its own power, the power flow reverses. N2 rotation is transmitted through the main engine gearbox and PTO shaft to the ADG.

Engine power is precluded from driving the JFS by an overrunning clutch between the accessory drive and JFS sections of the ADG.

The PTO shaft incorporates metal bellows near each end to compensate for angular tolerances between ADG mounting positions and the main engine.

### 1.5 LEADING PARTICULARS

The engine starting system leading particulars include the design characteristics, components and systems, and specifications.

Specifications for the JFS and ESS follow.

#### JFS Specifications

##### DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS (nominal unless specified)

Rated Engine Speed	61,565 rpm (100 percent rated speed)
Maximum Allowable Engine Speed	67,722 rpm (110 percent rated speed)
Weight (Approximately) (Loose-shipped parts)	42.5 lb 8.1 lb
Standard Operating Conditions	Sea level to 20,000 feet altitude
Rated Output Power (Sea level, 59°F engine in- let temperature, zero inlet and exhaust duct losses)	210 SHP
Rated Exhaust Gas Temperature	1200°F (649°C)

Maximum Exhaust Gas Temperature During Start	1370°F (743°C)
Fuel Consumption at Rated Power	198 pph at 210 SHP, sea level, 59°F (14.8°C) engine inlet temperature

## FUEL AND LUBRICANT

Fuel Standard	MIL-T-5624, Type JP4, JP8, Minimum fuel temperature -65°F (-54°C)
Lubricating Oil (Engine Only)	MIL-T-5624, Type JP5 Minimum fuel temperature -80°F (-34°C)

## CAUTION

The engine will operate satisfactorily with the oils listed; however, different types of oils should not be mixed. If the engine oil supply is low and the type of oil in use is not available, drain the sump and replenish with another qualified oil. The oil filter element should be changed.

## APPROVED OIL

\*MIL-L-7808

Oil Consumption Rate	0.10 pph
----------------------	----------

\*This oil is approved for a minimum oil temperature of -65°F (-54°C); all other oils are approved to -40°F (-40°C).

## COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS

Compressor	Single-stage, centrifugal-flow
Turbine	Single-stage, radial-inflow
Combustor	Annular type
Electrical System	
Power Supply	18 to 32 vdc (Customer Furnished)
Ignition Exciter	Capacitor-discharge type
Spark Plug	Surface-discharge type

60

STM 16-100

Fuel System

External Fuel Supply Pressure/Flow (Customer Furnished)	200 pph minimum at minimum of 5 psi above the true vapor pressure of fuel to maximum of 75 psig
Fuel Tank Filter	10-micron absolute
Fuel Control Assembly	
Manifold Filter	Wire-cloth, 25-micron absolute
Fuel Pump	Gear type
Governor	Flyweight-droop type

ESS Limitations

Engine Starting Mode

Ambient Temperature Operating Range	-40° to 125°F
Maximum Altitude	20,000 feet
Maximum Power Output (Standard Day-Sea Level)	210 hp
Electrical Power Requirements	3.3 amps
Lube Flow Rate to Aircraft Heat Exchanger	11.5 gpm
Jet Fuel Starter Shaft Speed	61,565 rpm
Jet Fuel Starter Cutout Speed (PTO Shaft rpm)	8000 rpm
Jet Fuel Starter Exhaust Gas Temperature	1370°F max
Hydraulic Start Motor Cutout Speed (JFS rpm)	43,095 rpm

Accessory Drive Mode

Ambient Temperature Operating Range Normal	-80° to 160°F
Short Term (10 minutes max)	308°F
Operational Altitude Normal	60,000 feet
Short Term (2 minutes max)	78,000 feet
Lube Flow Rate to Aircraft Heat Exchanger	1.5 to 3.0 gpm
Maximum Oil-In Temperature from Aircraft Heat Exchanger Normal	250°F
Short Term	275°F
Power Takeoff Shaft Speed	16,000 rpm max
Hydraulic Pump Pads Speed	6400 rpm max
Integrated Drive Generator Pad Speed or Main Generator/Constant Speed Drive	9026 rpm max

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Electrical Power Requirements (@ 18 to 32 vdc)	50 ma
Motorizing Mode	
Operating Time	2-5 minutes max
Electrical Power Requirements (@ 18 to 32 vdc)	3.3 amps
General	
Fuel Type	JP-4 or JP-8, JP5
Lube Oil Type	MIL-L-7808
Capacity (excluding heat exchanger circuit)	7 qts

## 1.6 TECHNICAL ORDER LIST

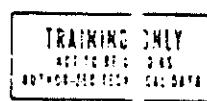
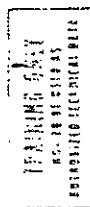
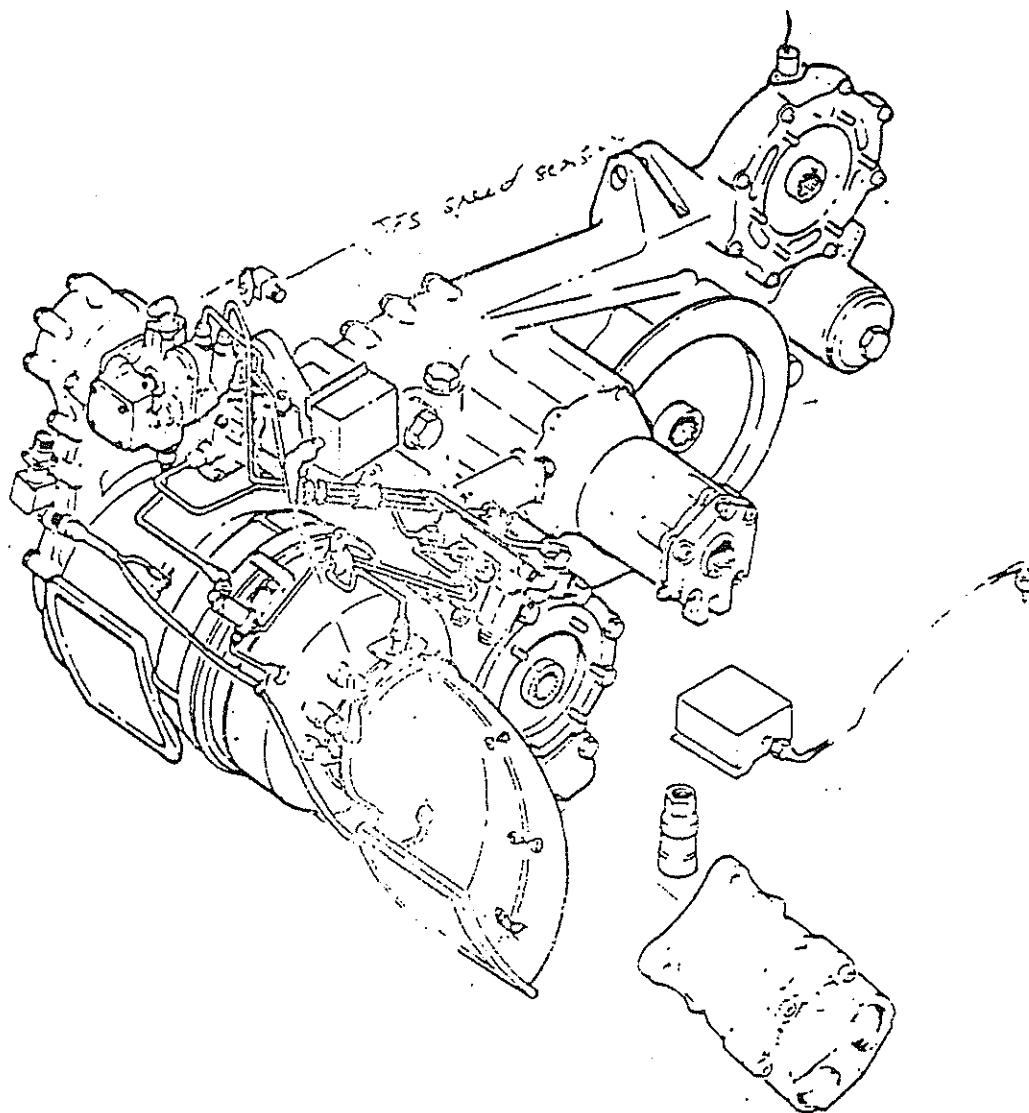
These T.O.s are applicable to the engine starting system:

1F-16A-2-80GV-00-1	General Vehicle
1F-16A-2-80FI-00-1	Fault Isolation
1F-16A-2-80FR-00-1	Fault Reporting
1F-16A-2-80GS-00-1	Engine Start System
1F-16A-2-80FI-00-1	Operational Checkout of Engine Start System
1F-16A-2-80JG-10-1	Engine Start System
1F-16A-2-83JG-20-1	Accessory Drive Gearbox
1F-16A-2-10JG-00-1	Parking, Mooring and Aircraft Safety
1F-16A-4-80	IPB Engine Start System
1F-16A-6	Scheduled Inspection and Maintenance Requirements
1F-16A-6CF-1	Acceptance/Functional Check Flight Procedures
1F-16A-6CL-1	Acceptance/Functional Check Flight Checklist
1F-16A-6SC-1	Inspection Requirements Sequence Charts
1F-16A-6WC-1	All -6 Inspection Work Cards
1F-16A-6WC-2	Inspection Work Cards
2JA3-57-3	Jet Fuel Starter Assembly

U.S. AIR FORCE  
21 MARCH 1995

STM 16-100

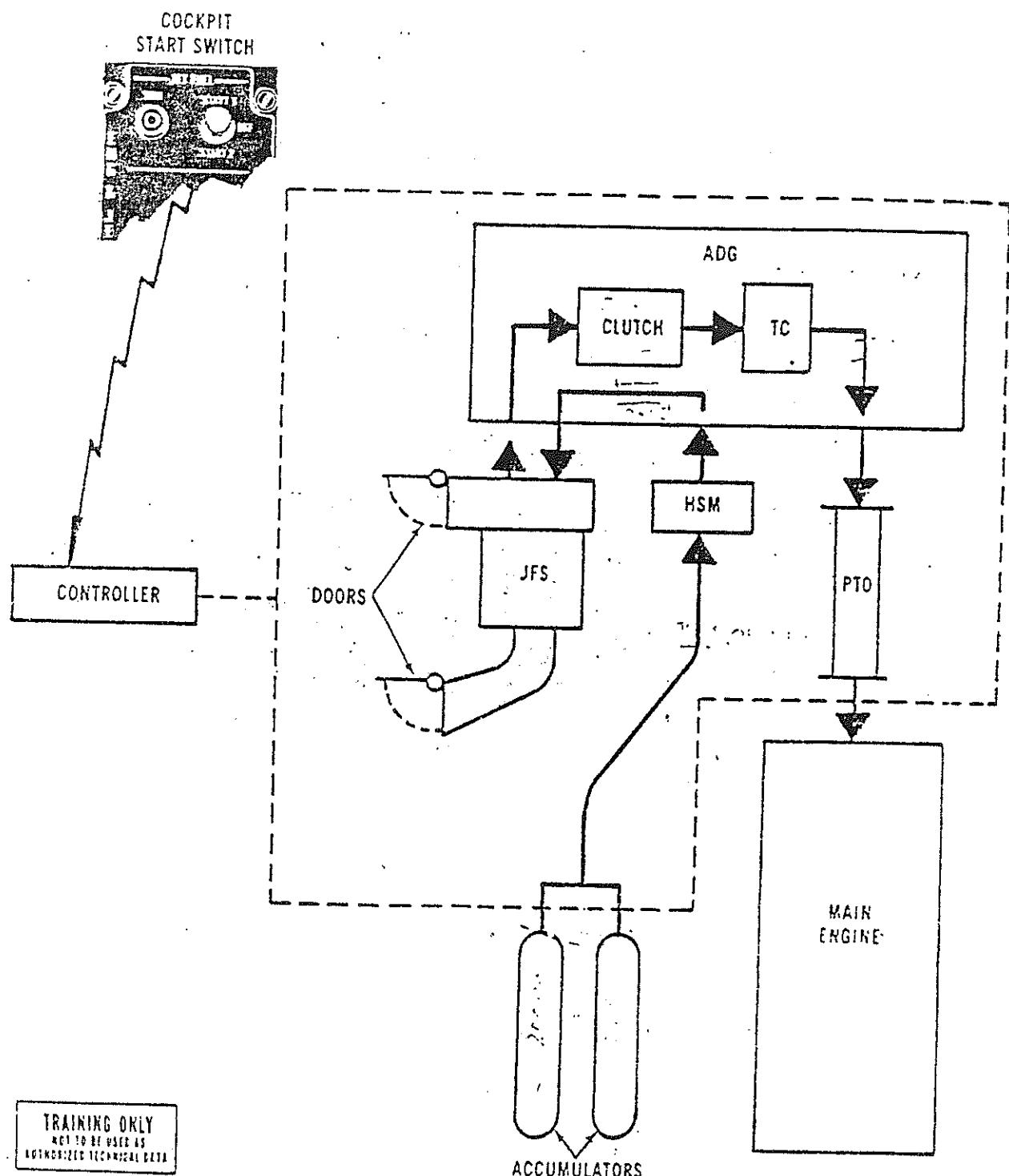
## F-16 ENGINE START SYSTEM COMPONENTS



BLOCK 10 - 15 LTC 69 1  
19 FEBRUARY 986

Figure 1-1  
1-3

## SIMPLIFIED ENGINE START SYSTEM SCHEMATIC



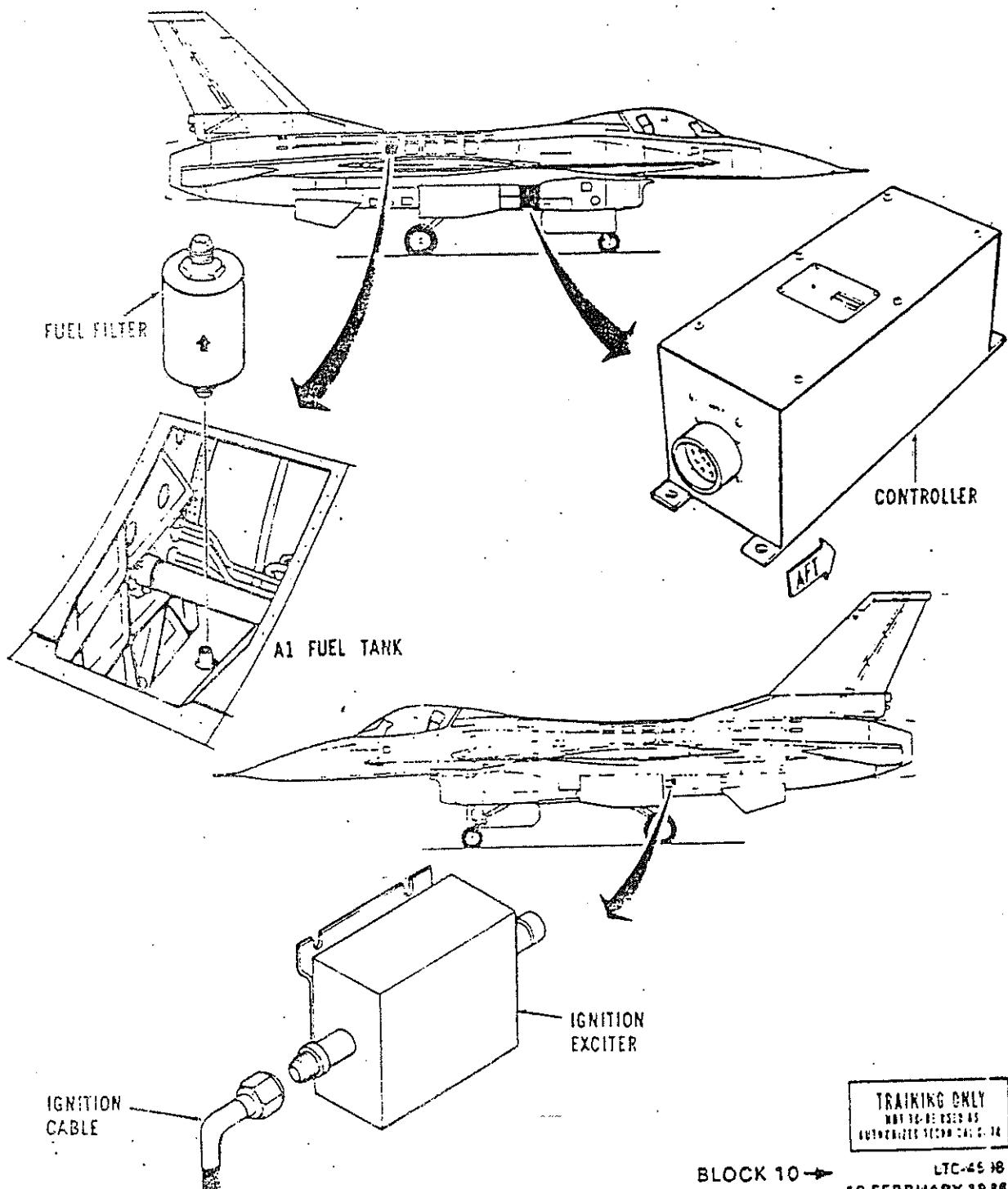
**TRAINING ONLY**  
NOT TO BE USED AS  
AUTHORIZED TECHNICAL DATA

LTC-4 95  
11 NOVEMBER 1 85

Figure I-2  
I-4

STM 16-100

**ENGINE START SYSTEM MAJOR COMPONENTS  
(SHEET 1 OF 2)**



BLOCK 10 →

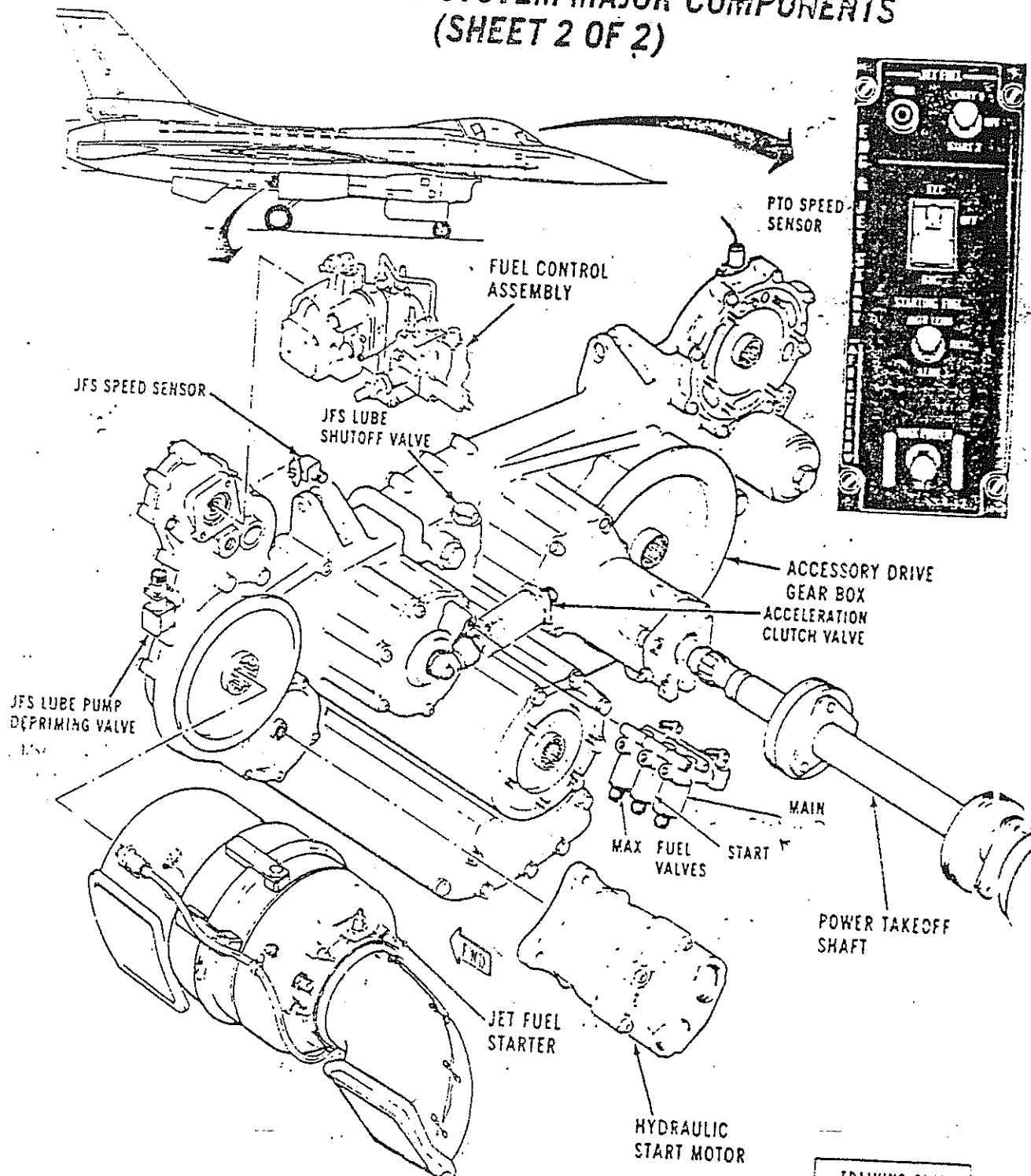
TRAINING ONLY
NOT TO BE USED AS
OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT

LTC-45-18  
19 FEBRUARY 1986

Figure 1-4  
1-6

STM 16-100

**ENGINE START SYSTEM MAJOR COMPONENTS  
(SHEET 2 OF 2)**



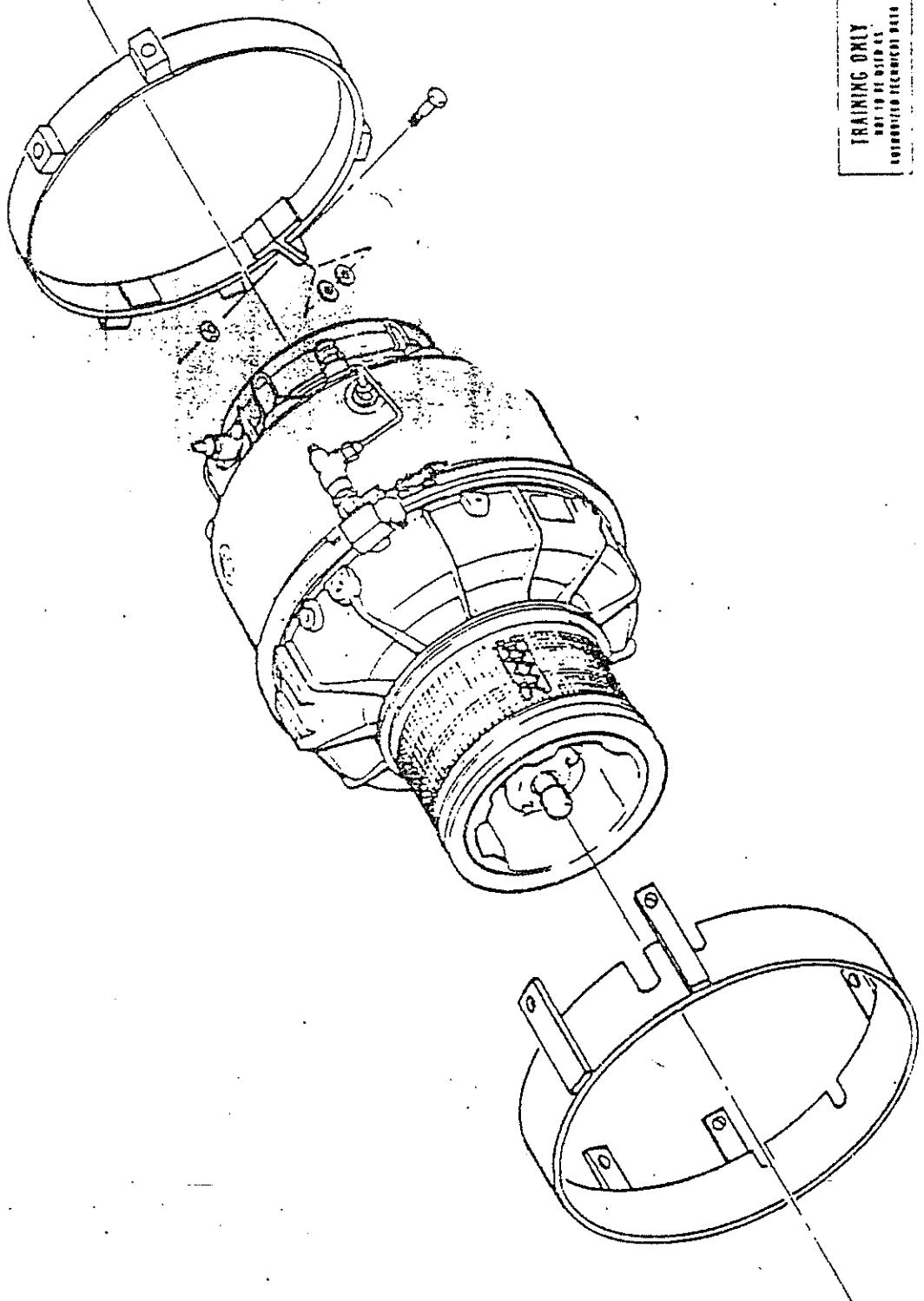
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AUTHORIZED TECHNICAL DATA

BLOCK 10 - 15

LTC-4597  
19 FEBRUARY 1986

Figure 1-4  
1-7

JET FUEL STARTER



STM 16-100

TRAINING ONLY  
NOT TO BE USED ON  
OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT

(POWER MODULE SHOWN)

LIC-09948  
4 JUNE 1984

FIGURE I-5  
I-8



