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EMU CRITICAL ITEMS LIST

10/24/90 SUPERSEDES 06/31/90

ANALYST:

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NAME P/N QTY	CRIT	FAILURE MODE & CAUSES	FAILURE EFFECT	RATIONALE FOR ACCEPTANCE																		
RELIEF VALVE SIGN 493 SU702096-3 (1)	1/1	493PNO2) Fails open. CAUSE: Spring failure, jamming, contamination.	END ITEM: Suit gas leakage to ambient through poppet seat. RFE INTERFACE: Inability to pressurize suit. MISSION: Loss of breath treatment capability. CREW/VEHICLE: Possible loss of crewman from decompression sickness.	A. Design - Spring failure: The valve leading spring stress of 94ksi is 90% below the torsional yield. Because of the very short (0.015 inch) valve stroke, the spring is not subjected to significant fatigue loading. These conditions result in a conservatively stressed spring. Jamming: The fit and shoulder of the valve guide provide close concentricity control while allowing free pitch and alignment to seat the valve. With this geometry, jamming due to side loads is prevented, while valve seating is maintained under all interface conditions. Contamination in inlet filter protects the valve from particles greater than .005" in size. The valve seat, consisting of a sharp lip contacting an elastomeric seal, can accept tiny particles and maintain a seal. B. Test - Component Acceptance Test - The item is external leakage tested per vendor test sheets to 7.9-8.01 psi where a maximum leakage of 25.0 cc/min O2 is allowed. The item is also maximum flow, then reseal tested. Reseal must occur by 7.9 psig minimum. PDA Test - With an external leakage, and reseal test, identical to the tests defined above, are conducted during PDA per SEM-40-016 except maximum allowed external leakage is 35.0 cc/min O2. Certification Test - The BIA completed the following Certification Cycles in 9/90: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Test</th> <th>Actual Cycles</th> <th>Spec. Cycles</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flood Press. (19.3 psi)</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crack/Max Flow</td> <td>2100</td> <td>2100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water Damage</td> <td>500 Latch Seal</td> <td>500 Latch Seal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poppet Keeper Retraction</td> <td>312</td> <td>312</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burst Press. (32.8 psi)</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> The BIA Assembly completed the 33-year random vibration (48 minutes per axis), sinusoidal vibration, design and bench shock testing in 9/89.	Test	Actual Cycles	Spec. Cycles	Flood Press. (19.3 psi)	16	16	Crack/Max Flow	2100	2100	Water Damage	500 Latch Seal	500 Latch Seal	Poppet Keeper Retraction	312	312	Burst Press. (32.8 psi)	1	1
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	1/1	493MH2e		

C. Inspection -

The spring and sliding surfaces of the poppet and housing are 100% inspected for dimensional and surface finish requirements. The parts are cleaned to level EN1508 SWH3150 prior to assembly.

D. Failure History -

N-EMU-425-001 (11-30-87) - The relief valve leaked over specification due to contaminants preventing the poppet from fully seating on the valve body seat. As a result, a filter was installed in the vendor test rig immediately upstream of the item.

E. Ground Turnaround -

Tested per FEMU-N-001, STA relief valve checkout.

F. Operational Use -

Crew Response -
 Trouble shoot problem. Consider 12M to close relief valve and use heli-co gauge valve to control sub pressure.
 Training - Standard EMU training covers this failure mode.
 Operational Considerations -
 Not applicable.

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