

An integrated approach to large, complex stiffened thermoplastic composite structures

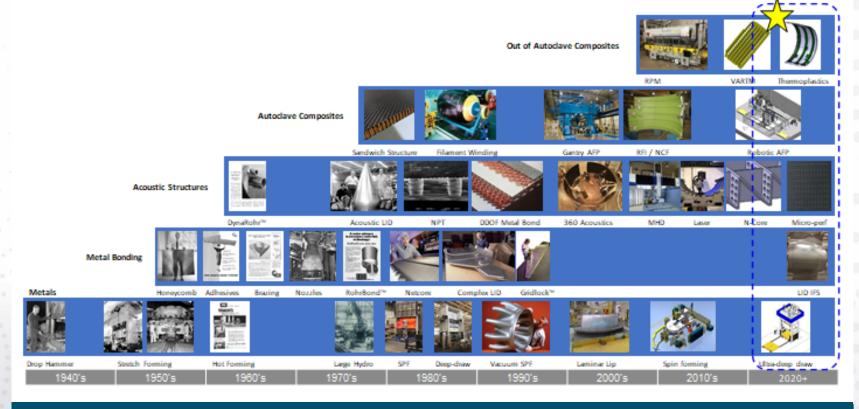
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Collins Aerospace



# **Thermoplastic Composites at Collins**

Continuing the legacy

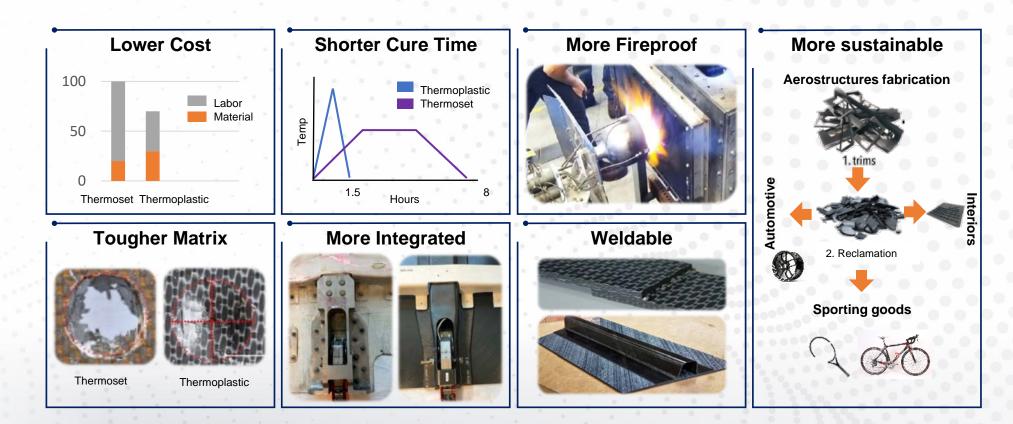


Continuous evolution of product and manufacturing technology portfolio





# Why thermoplastics



Superior cost and performance with automation





## **TPC Fan Cowl Pathfinder**

1. Frame stamping
Labor and machine time
reduction



2. Integrated design
Material and labor savings



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3. LAFP Skins
Large double curvature & OOA
consolidation



**5. Surface**Lightning strike protection, paint & repair



4. Welded joints

Eliminate labor and weight



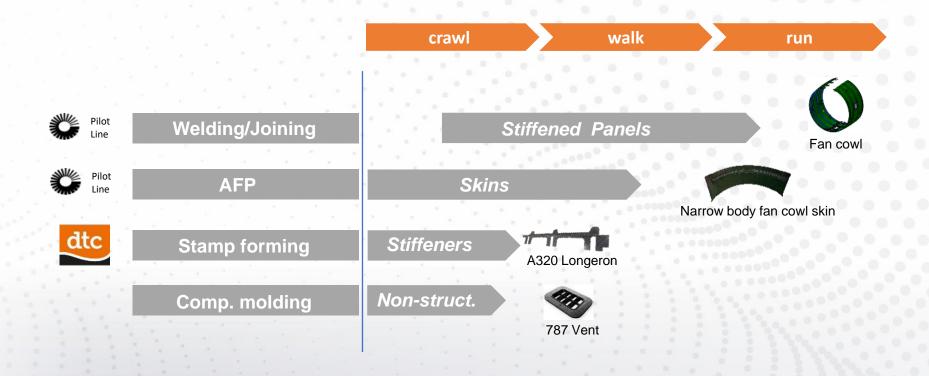
Processing proof and certification path





## Climbing the complexity stairs

The Collins Journey



Moving from current excellence to future disruption





## **Key processes**

- 1. Material selection and lay-up
- 2. Shape forming
- 3. Welding and joining

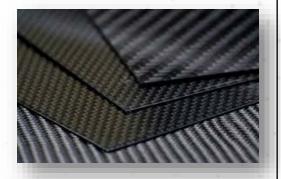
How do we get there?





## **Base Material Forms**

#### Standard blank



- Uniform thickness
- Defined lay-up
- Purchase as commodity

#### Pre-ordered blanks



Clips, brackets, longerons

#### Custom blank



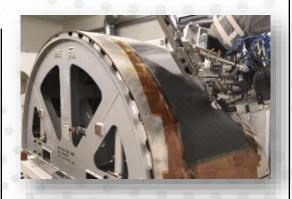
- Tailored thickness and lay-up
- Automated tape laying
- Pick and place
- Make in-house... supplied mat'l

#### Tailored in-house blanks



Frames, stiffeners, patches & reinforcements

#### Contoured shape



- Tailored thickness, lay-up, shape
- Automated fiber placement
- Lightning strike integration
- Make in-house... supplied mat'l

#### Large, high contour part



Skin





## **Shape Forming**

#### Stamp forming



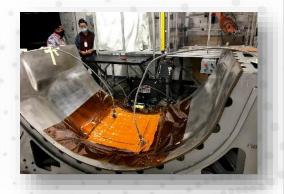
- Fast, best consolidation
- Press-limited
- Industry proven

Small to medium surface shapes



Clips, brackets, longerons

#### Vacuum



- Adequate with new LM materials
- Manage heat cycle, consumables
- Interim solution

#### Large skins



Large skin

#### In-Situ



- >30% strength knockdown
- Slow
- Not economical

#### Continue to develop

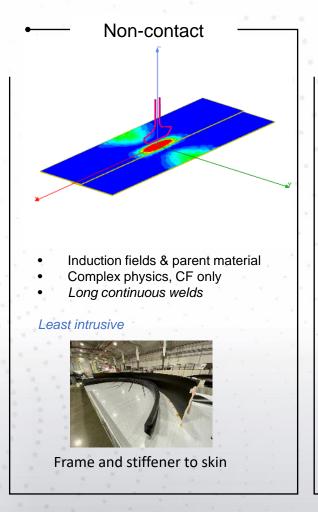


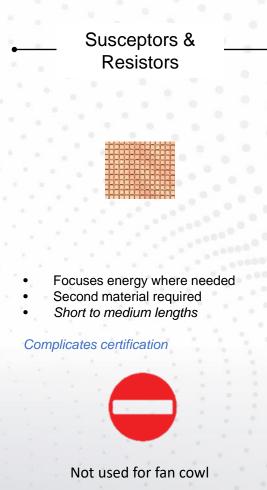
Not used for fan cowl





## Welding / joining











### **Process**

### **Thermoset**

- Long cure cycles
  - Avoid exotherm
  - Cross-linking
- Drapable material, consumables
- Frozen raw material storage
- Irreversible process

### **Thermoplastic**

- Multiple quick steps
  - Cooling uniformity
  - Confirm deg of cryst, reptation
- Machine handling, no sticky mess
- Room temp raw material storage
- Virgin state possible for multiple processes





### **Joining**

### Thermoset adhesive

- Sanded surface
- Two separate materials, cures
- Possibility of kissing bonds after correct P, T & t

### Thermoplastic welding

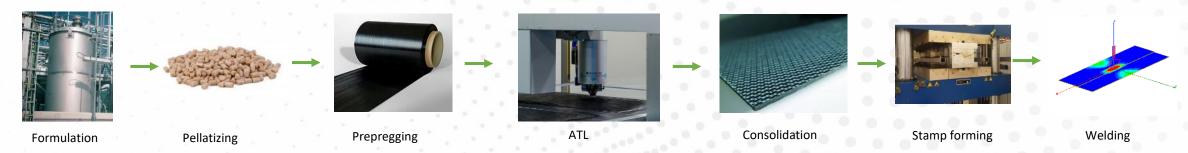
- Surface condition insensitive
- Parent materials only
- No kissing bonds possible after correct P, T & t



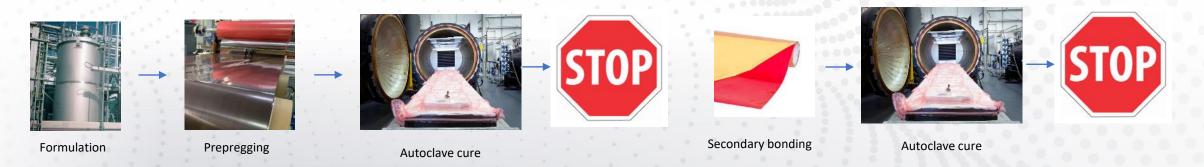


### Physical vs. Chemical state change

### Thermoplastics (physical)



### Thermosets (chemical)

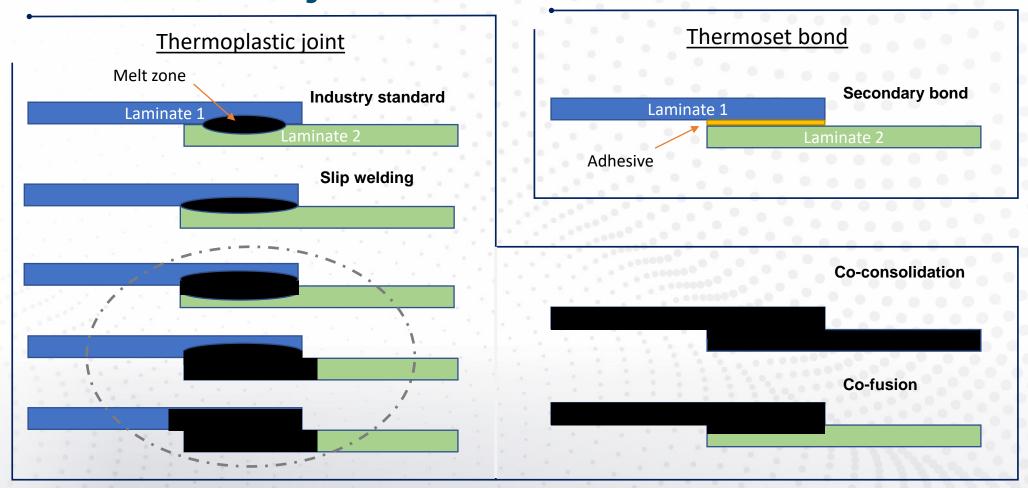


Multiple reversible processes vs. singular irreversible processes





## When does a joint become a laminate?







Design for manufacture and material

### **Thermoset**

- Maximize assembly in cure
- Limited out-time window
- Sticky first ply
- "Chicken" fasteners required for secondary bonding
- Sizing for impact

### **Thermoplastic**

- Sequential short assembly steps
- Make-and-stack
- First ply challenge
- Homogenous joints always possible
- Sizing for impact need to modify approach





## Conclusion







- Processing
- Joining
- Certification



