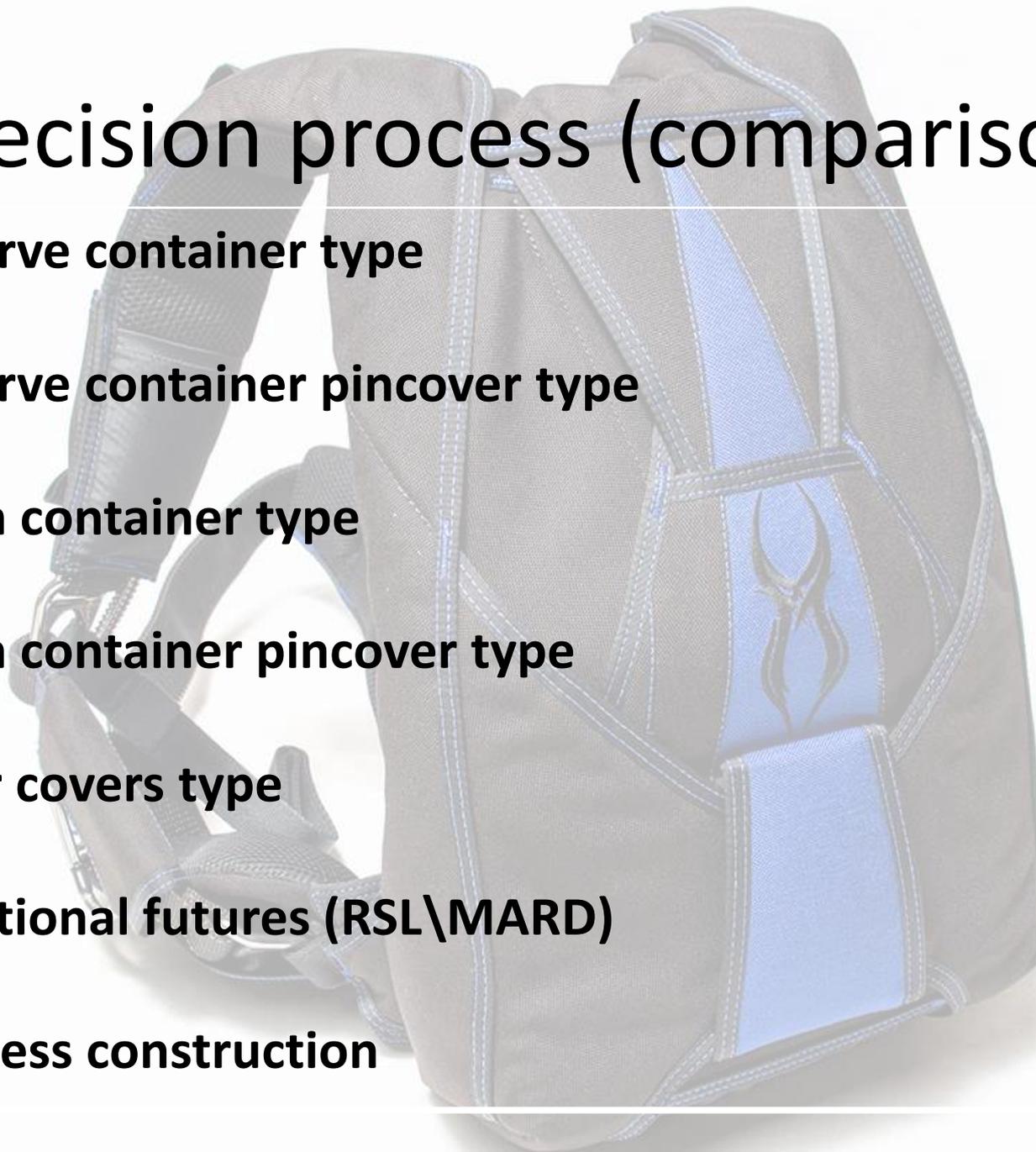




**Rig design,  
manufacturing  
and  
testing  
by SWS**

# Decision process (comparison):

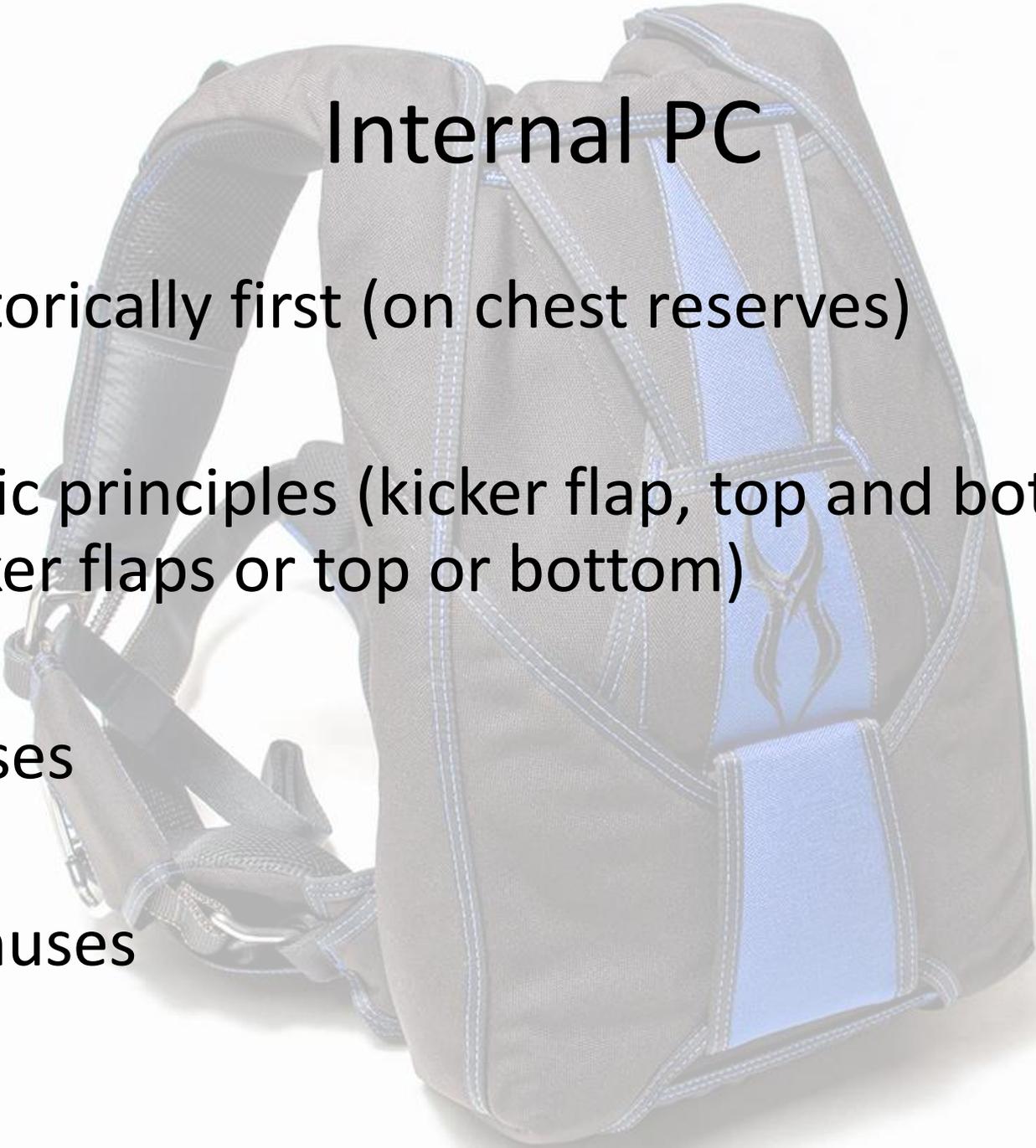
- Reserve container type
- Reserve container pincover type
- Main container type
- Main container pincover type
- Riser covers type
- Additional futures (RSL\MARD)
- Harness construction



# Reserve container type

- Internal PC
- Exposed PC
- Semi-exposed PC

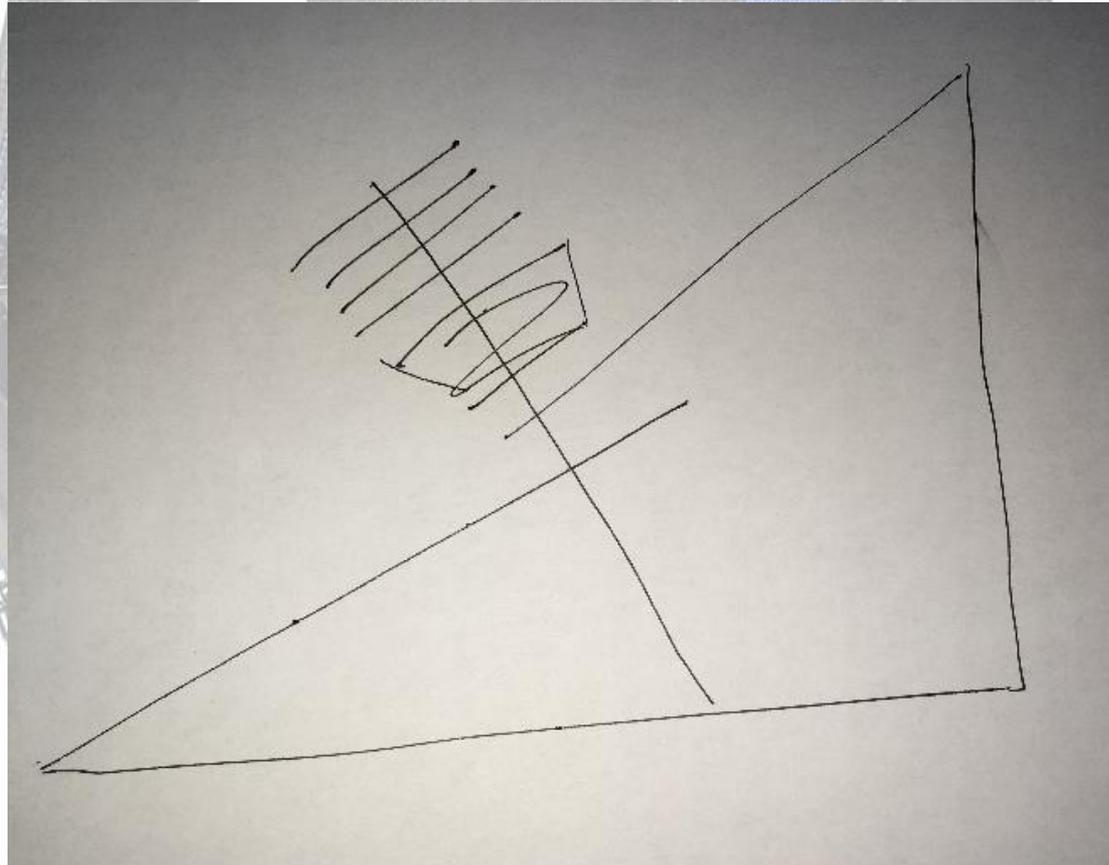




# Internal PC

- Historically first (on chest reserves)
- Basic principles (kicker flap, top and bottom kicker flaps or top or bottom)
- Pluses
- Minuses

Basic principles  
(kicker flap, top and bottom kicker  
flaps or top or bottom)



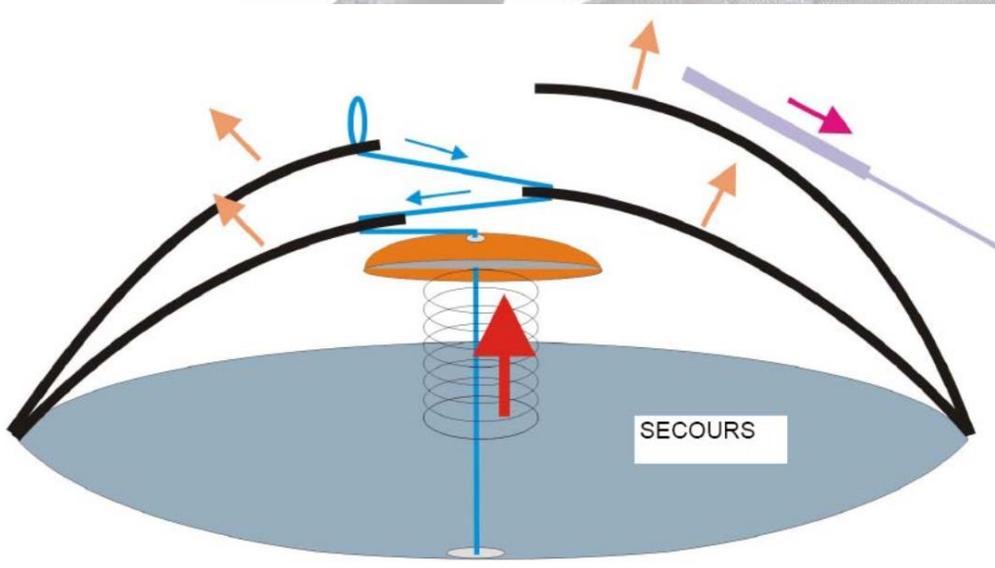
# Pluses

- Esthetically clean
- Cover all errors in rigging



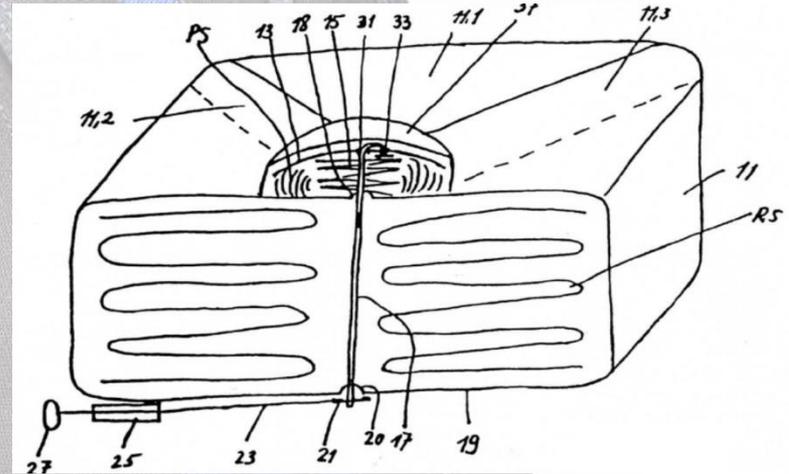
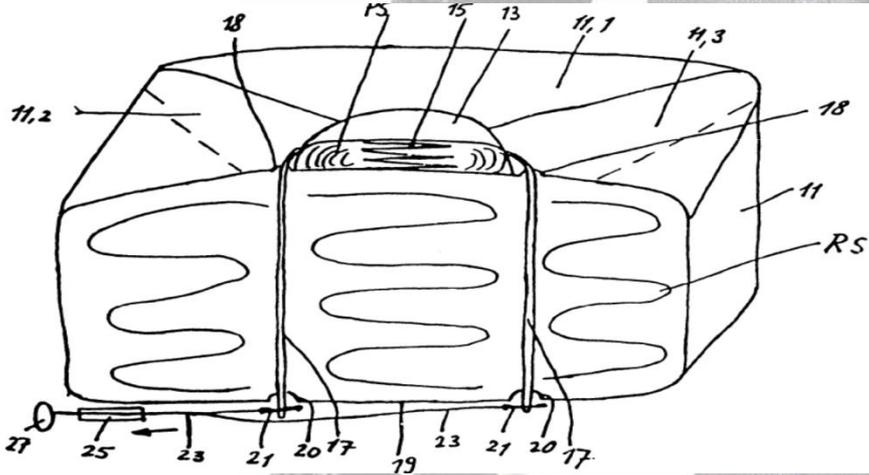
# Minuses

- Cover all errors in rigging
- Inherent problem:
  - stiffeners (weight and stiffness of PC cover flaps),
  - PC strength to counter that
  - AAD activation (unsure of activation OR rigging troubles)



# Exposed PC

- 2 pins or 1 pin construction



- Pluses (clean PC start, weight, softness)
- Minuses (packing, snags, pull force, 2 pin cutter)

# Semi-exposed PC

- Combination of 2



- Pluses (better PC start and less weight then in internal, easier packing then exposed)
- Minuses (demanding to rigging, rigging errors shows)

# Reserve pincover flap

- Straight



- Folding



# Main container type

- 3 or 4 flaps
- Bridle protection



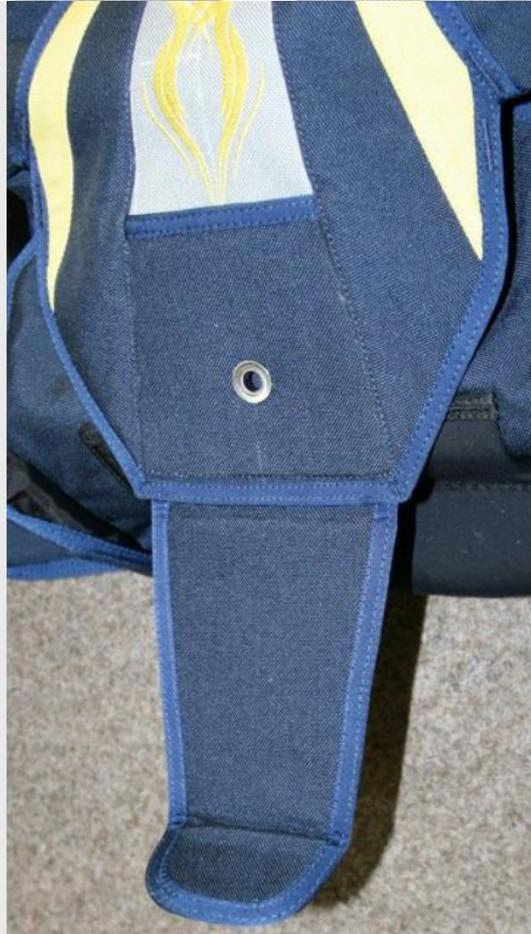
# Main pincover type (Top to bottom)



# Main pincover type (Bottom up)



# Main pincover type (Bottom up and fold)



# Riser covers type:

- Pockets on the back



# Riser covers type:

- Pockets on the flap



# Riser covers type:

- **Magnetic**



# Additional futures: RSL (left\right)

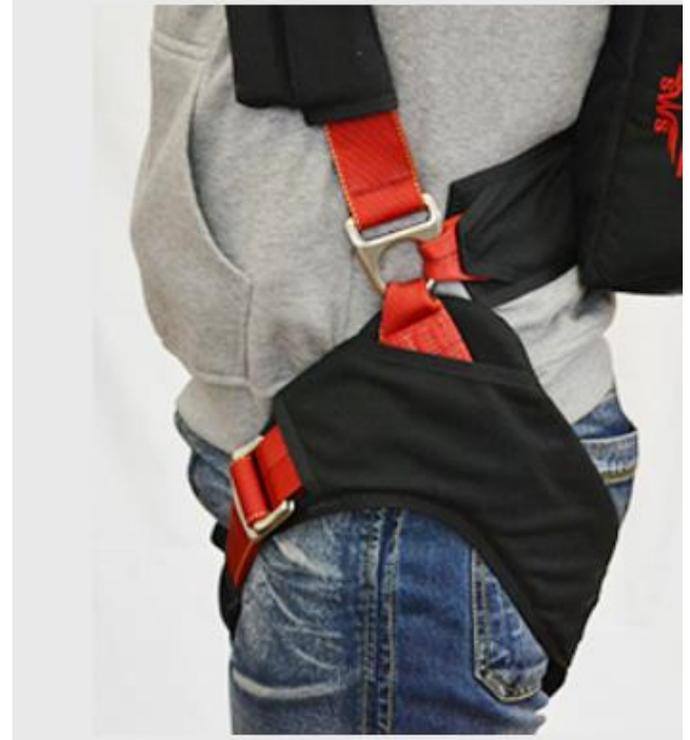


Additional futures:  
MARD (SkyHook, LES, Trap, Boost,  
Mojo, RAX, DRD)



# Harness construction:

- rings on the lateral junction



# Harness construction:

- rings lower than lateral junction



# Preparations:

- packing volume calculations





# Calculations:

	ПЗ-ОП	Ширина ПЗ верх	Ширина ПЗ низ	Расшир ение	Коеф ШВ	Высота рассчет	Высота принята	Козф. ШВ факт	Нужны й размер ПЗ	Коеф. ЗП	Нужный объем Пз	Длина ПЗ	До люверса	Длина петли	Высота ОП	Ширина ОП	Длина ОП	Располо гаемый объем	Нужный размер ОП	Коеф. ОП	Нужны й объем ОП	Рассче т общая длина	Провер коэфф
8																							
9																							
10																							
11																							
12	F2-1_110\100	24	24,4	1,3	2,1	11,6	11,7	2,09	110	1,65	181,5	25,2	13,0	6,0	11,7	27,0	13,9	267,9	100	2,65	265	39,1	1,45
13	F2_110\110	24	24	1,3	1,9	12,6	11,7	2,05	110	1,6	176	24,8	13,0	6,1	11,7	26,6	15,1	286,7	110	2,6	286	39,9	1,50
14	F2+1_110\125	24	24,4	1,3	1,9	12,8	12,5	1,95	110	1,6	176	23,2	13,0	7,0	12,5	27,0	15,8	325,3	125	2,6	325	39,0	1,44

# Drawing:

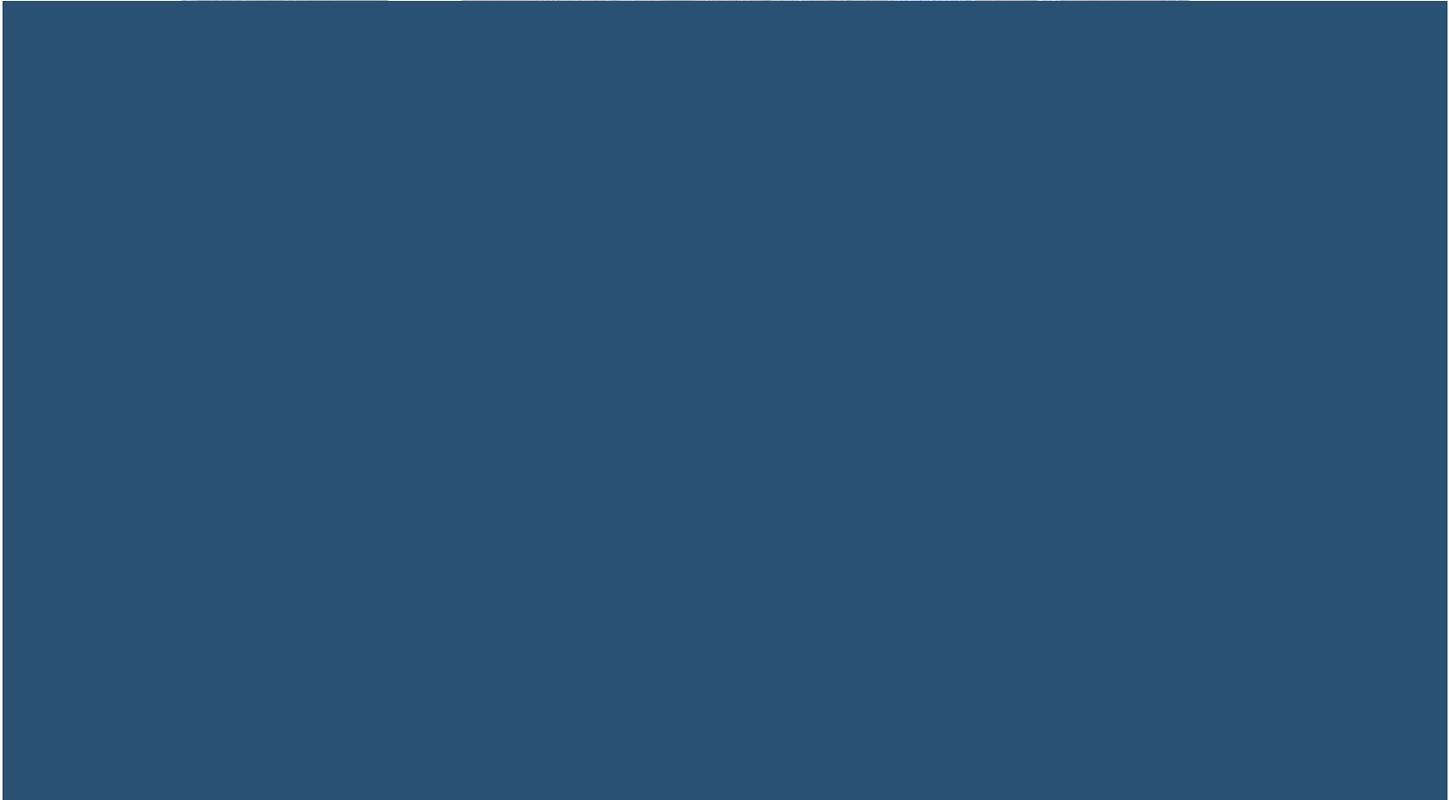


# Wide range of sizes:

Rig size 26 (120 reserve, 160 main)  
and size 62 (160 reserve, 120 main)



Production:



# Different approaches to parachute testing:

- Government regulations: TSO, E\JTSO, QAC, ets.
  - TSO and AS8015\TS135 docs,
  - revisions,
  - tests (human factor and actuation force tests, environments tests, structural overload, functional tests, direct drop tests, MARD tests, breakaway tests, RoD, stability, ets).

## 4.3.6 STRUCTURAL OVERLOAD TESTS:

No material(s) or device(s) that attenuates shock loads and is not an integral part of the parachute assembly or component being certified may be used. Tests may be conducted for either a complete parachute assembly or separate components. There shall be no evidence of material, stitch, or functional failure that will affect airworthiness. For reusable items the same items shall be used for all 4.3.6 tests. Peak opening force shall be measured on all 4.3.6 tests. The parachute must be functionally open within the number of seconds calculated for 4.3.8 tests. Parachute assemblies shall be tested in accordance with the following schedule:

- (a) Test weight = Maximum operating weight x 1.2  
Test speed = Maximum pack opening speed x 1.2

# Droptest:

- plane

(size of the door, tail position, speed with open door)



# Droptest:

- plane

(size of the door, tail position, speed with open door)



# Droptest:

- plane

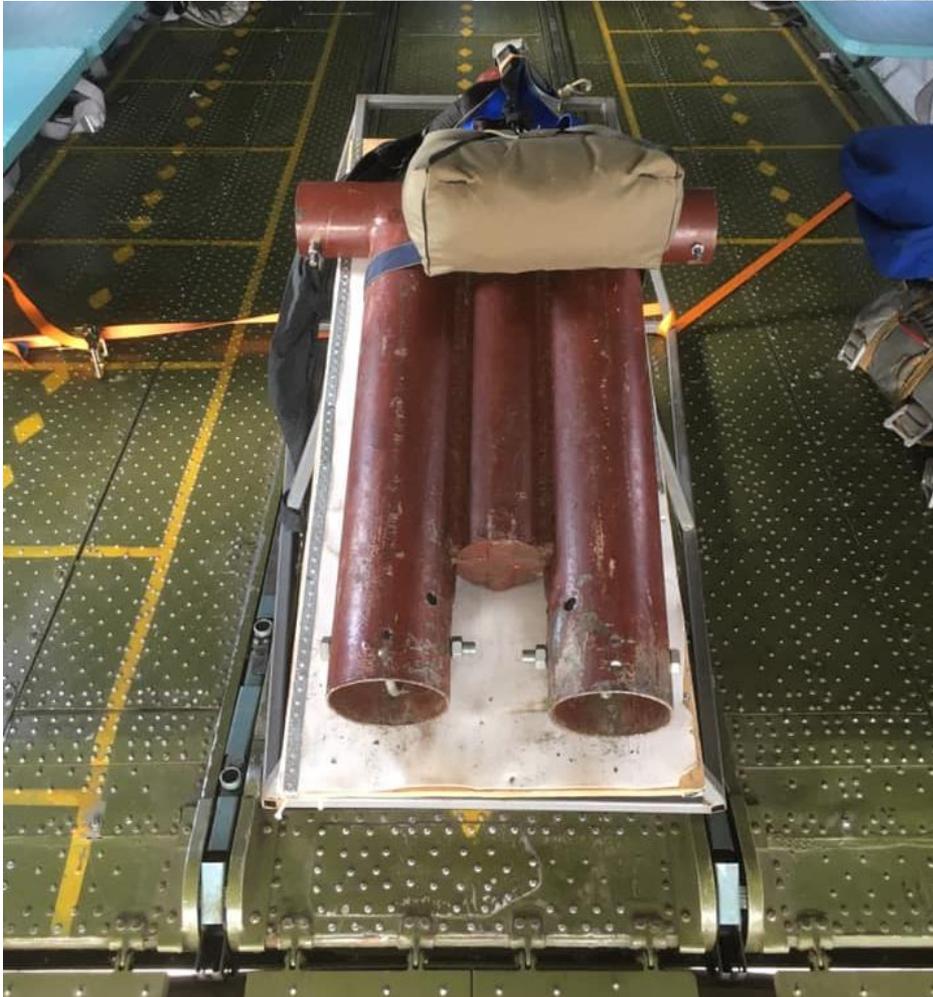
(size of the door, tail position, speed with open door)



# Droptest:

- plane

(size of the door, tail position, speed with open door)



# Droptest:

- plane

(size of the door, tail position, speed with open door)



# Droptest:

- dummy

(soft (filled with sand\lead), rubber, metal, box)



# Droptest:

- dummy

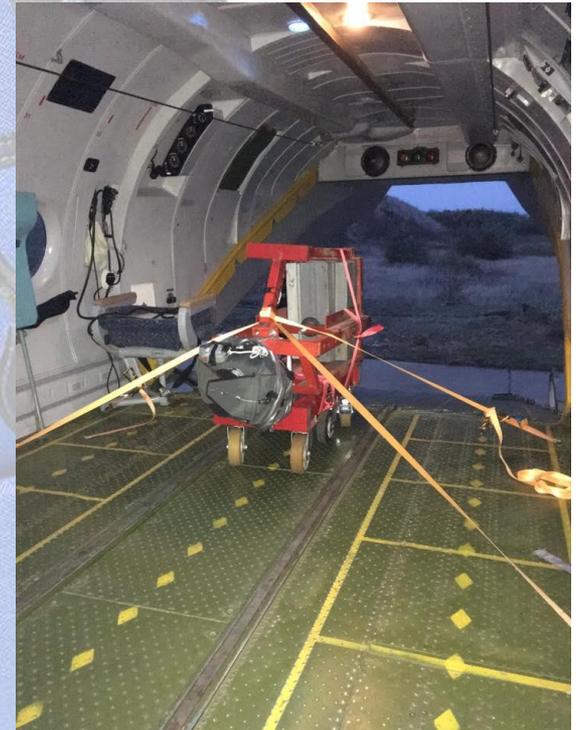
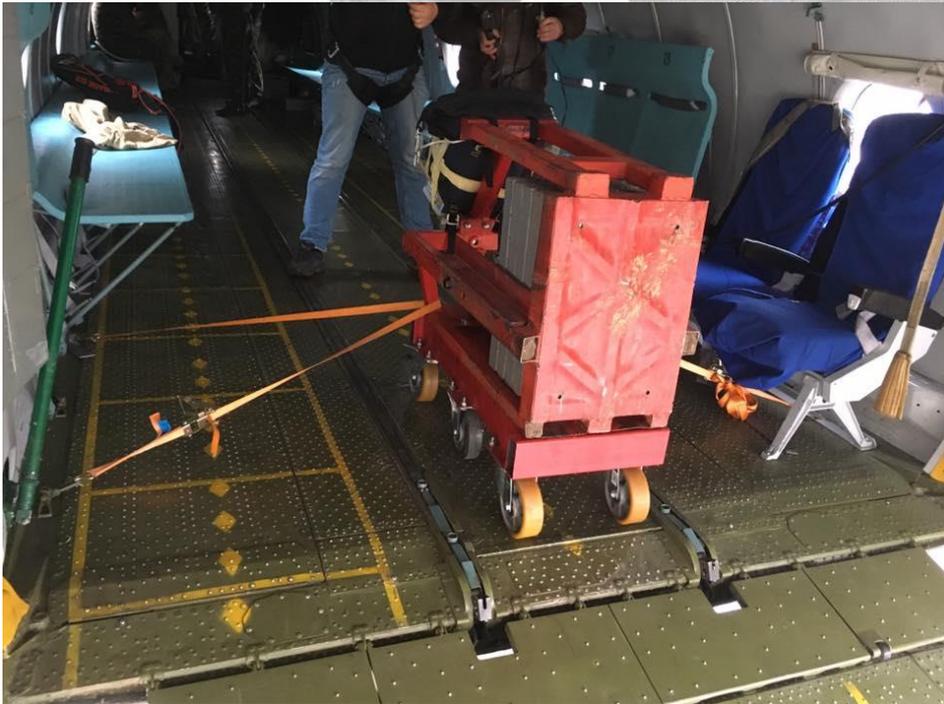
(soft (filled with sand\lead), rubber, metal, box)



# Droptest:

- dummy

(soft (filled with sand\lead), rubber, metal, box)



# Droptest:

- dummy

(soft (filled with sand\lead), rubber, metal, box)



# Droptest:

- dummy
  - (soft (filled with sand\lead), rubber, metal, box)
- dropteam
  - (who do what, safety)



# Droptest:

- support and retrieval team  
(offroad ability, easy loading, enough peoples)



# Droptest:

- support and retrieval team  
(offroad ability, easy loading, enough peoples)



# Droptest:

- support and retrieval team  
(offroad ability, easy loading, enough peoples)



# Droptest:

- support and retrieval team  
(offroad ability, easy loading, enough peoples)



# Different approaches to parachute testing:

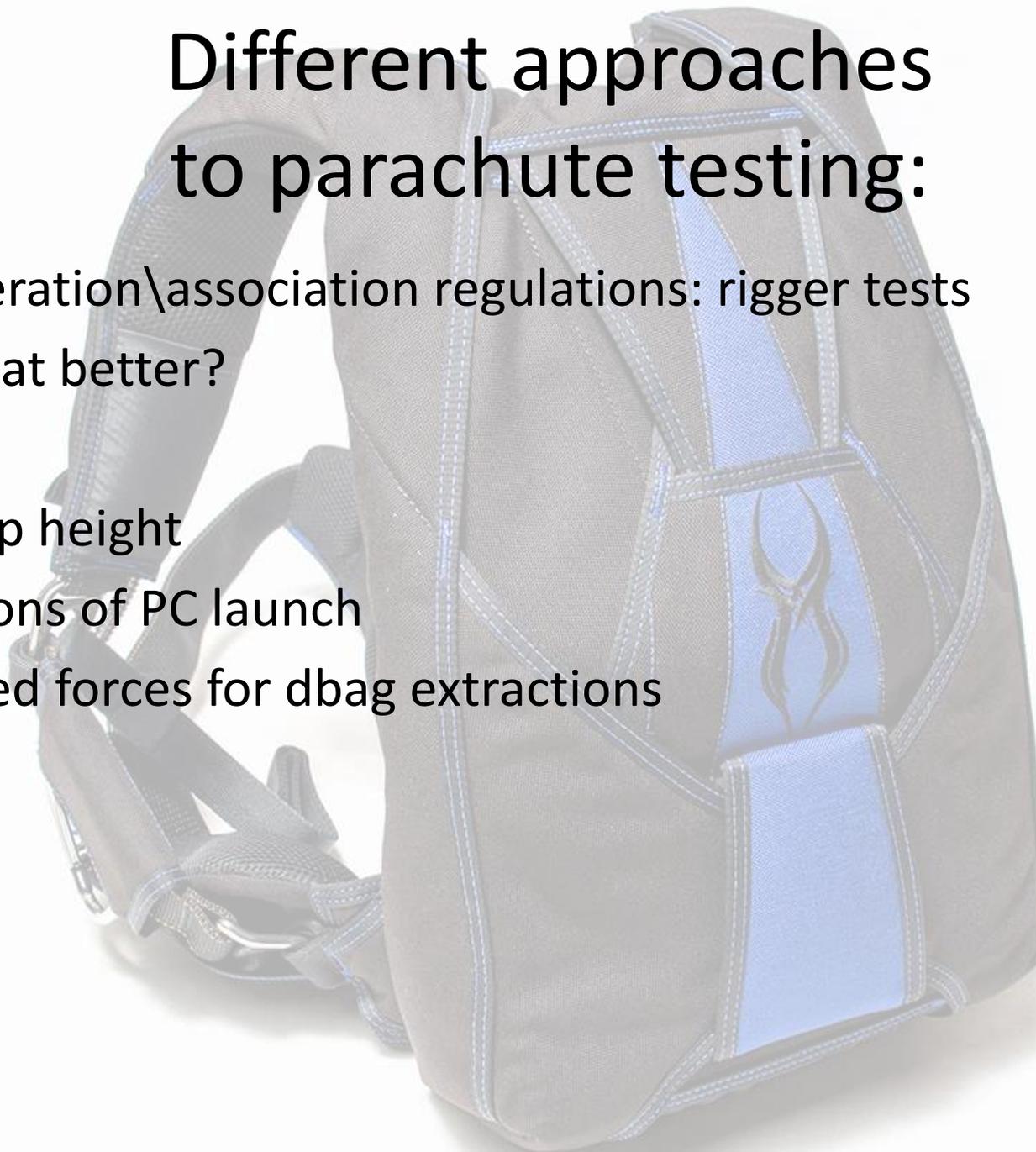
- Federation\association regulations: rigger tests

Why that better?

PC jump height

Directions of PC launch

Required forces for dbag extractions



# Different approaches to parachute testing:

Tensile strength

