

Helicoper Hoist Prepared by Aiko Duehne, EASA Structures Expert

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An Agency of the European Union



Starting Point: Occurrence in February 2013

During maintenance flight a dummy load (552lb/250kg) was lost

- \rightarrow Root cause: overload clutch failed
- → Further investigation revealed several issues with some hoists
- → EASA AD was issued to ensure continued safe operation of the hoist
- \rightarrow Initiated a service history review



Service History





Service History





Service History

Occurrence Categories



■ occurrences ■ serious injuries ■ fatalities



EASA Airworthiness Directive

Table 1 – Affected Goodrich Hoists P/N

(all suffixes, unless specified)					
42315	44301-10-2	44301-10-6	44301-10-9	44311	44315
42325	44301-10-4	44301-10-7	44301-10-10	44312	44316
44301-10-1	44301-10-5	44301-10-8	44301-10-11	44314	44318





EASA Airworthiness Directive

 \rightarrow The AD introduces 4 elements:





1. Periodic overload check

- → Catch degraded clutch before it fails
- → Frequency calculated i.a.w. GM 21.A.3B(d)(4)
- → Test every 6 months / 300 cycles
- → Verify if slip point is within (2-2.7g) activation band





2. Reduced Time Between Ovehaul

- → New TBO time is 2 years / 1200 cycles
- → Using improved Acceptance Test Procedure (ATP)
- → Promote better controlled disks / oil (Population 2)





3. Replace if slip observed





4. Operating envelope reduction

Placard 1 - Operational Limitations

Operation with extended cable and load on the hook:

- Maximum permissible bank angle in turn is 20°
- Warning: exceeding 15° of lateral pendulum angle/helicopter vertical axis can lead to clutch slippage

Caution: overload clutch is unlikely to function in case of overload

Placard 2 - For 600-lb [272 kg] rated hoists





Goodrich Hoist Clutch evolution

\rightarrow Population 1 (Pop 1)

- → Clutch in a non controlled configuration
- → Replacement is mandatory through AD or life limit
- → Not allowed to be installed
- → Limitations
 - \rightarrow TBO 24 months
 - → Field load check tool (FLCT) checks
 - \rightarrow Payload reduction
 - \rightarrow Operational limitations



Goodrich Hoist Clutch evolution

- → Population 2 (Pop 2: No design change to Pop 1)
 - \rightarrow Configuration is controlled and certified
 - → Same limitations as for Pop 1
 - \rightarrow TBO extended to 36 + 4 months
- → Population 3 (Pop 3: Improved clutch design)
 - → Less temperature dependent
 - → Currently 1 project in progress for certification

Pop 3 clutch will not likely bring the Goodrich hoist back to all original limitations (payload / TBO / temperature / operational envelope)



Hoist European Technical Standard Order (ETSO)

- → SAE Working Group G-26 "Helicopter Hoists"
 - → Develops a standard for hoists with overload protection (AS6342)
 - → Consists of hoist manufacturers, OEMs, operators and authorities
 - → The draft standard represents the minimum acceptable level of safety
 - \rightarrow Widely harmonized between the FAA and EASA
 - → Includes provisions for new technologies
 - \rightarrow Latest ballot was not accepted by the majority
- \rightarrow EASA continues the effort of introducing a hoist ETSO



ETSO Schedule

- → To enable a timely publication, EASA is currently drafting an ETSO not referring to SAE AS6342
- \rightarrow EASA Rulemaking Task has started
 - → Improvement of the current CS-27/29 rule on external loads (CS-27/29.865)
 - → Creating an ETSO based on SAE AS6342
- → Terms of reference for rulemaking task expected by October 2019
- \rightarrow Publication of ETSO by mid 2020
- → Until publication, draft SAE standard is useable for hoist certification



Important safety improvements in ETSO

- \rightarrow Rebound of cable:
 - → Rebound of the cable should have no catastrophic effect on the rotorcraft
- → ETSO Hoists will have a mandatory overload protection system
 - \rightarrow Increases the reaction time for the pilot in case of entanglement
 - → Limits the energy in the cable in case of cable rebound
- → Hoist System will meet latest system safety requirements (redundancy / limited nb of single load paths with CAT effects)
- → Full fatigue and damage tolerance of the hoist structure
- → Enables introduction of synthetic cables



Next Generation Hoists

- \rightarrow EASA has been supporting the development of new hoists
- → Currently several hoist certification projects are under investigation by EASA (STC or Major Changes)
- \rightarrow Next Gen hoists could enter the market by end of 2020







Reel Class Alpha Hoist

Vincorion Skyhoist

EASA

Collins (Goodrich) Pegasus



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