ANALYZED

UNLIMITED T473

QCX AVro CF105 LOG 105-50

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## RUNWAY SURFACE REQUIREMENTS

Report No. LOG/105/**\$**0 March 1957 J. H. PARKIN BRANCH

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ANNEXE J. H. PARKIN CNRC - ICIST

Prepared by

Approved by

Authorized for Release to RCAF A.R. Buley

ENGINEERING DIVISION

AVRO AIRCRAFT LIMITED, MALTON, ONTARIO



#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In April 1955, Avro Aircraft Limited passed to the R.C.A.F. information concerning the Unit Construction Indices for CF-100 and CF-105 aircraft under various loading conditions. These data were based on U.S.A.F. Technical Memorandum WCLS-53-13 "Ground Flotation Evaluation" dated 31 March 1953, which has since been superceded by Figure 7-6 of ARDCM 80-1, dated October 1954. In January of this year the R.C.A.F. requested revised calculations based on this later chart, and information concerning the effect on the runway surface of the hot blast from the afterburner during take-off.

# 2. CALCULATIONS

Figure 7-6 of ARDCM 80-1 has been reproduced in this report and the equivalent-single-wheel loads and unit construction indices have been computed on it for the three operating conditions given below:

- Maximum take-off weight (full internal and external fuel load) -67,850 lb.
- 2) Normal combat mission take-off weight 59,975 lb.
- Maximum landing weight (Maximum take-off weight less jettisonable fuel) - 63,620 lb.

For each of these cases the aft limit for the centre of gravity (31% M.A.C.) has been used and the tire pressures have been selected to give tire deflections of 32%, the maximum recommended by the tire manufacturer. The pertinent values from the chart are summarized below:

r	Maximum	Normal	Maximum
	Take-Off	Take-Off	Landing
	Weight	Weight	Weight
Weight (lb.) Tire Pressure (p.s.i.) Static load on each main wheel Equivalent-single-wheel load (lb.) Unit Construction Index	67,850	59,975	63,620
	255	240	255
	15,500	13,700	14,525
	18,000	15,300	16,500
	122	92	120



## 3. DISCUSSION

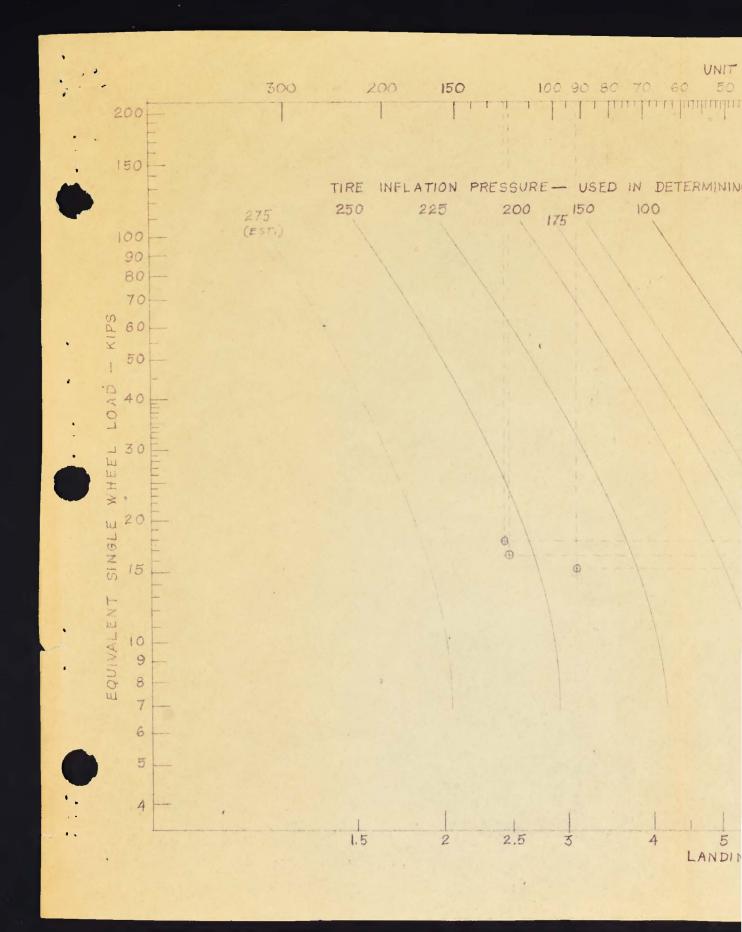
## 3.1 Runway Loadings

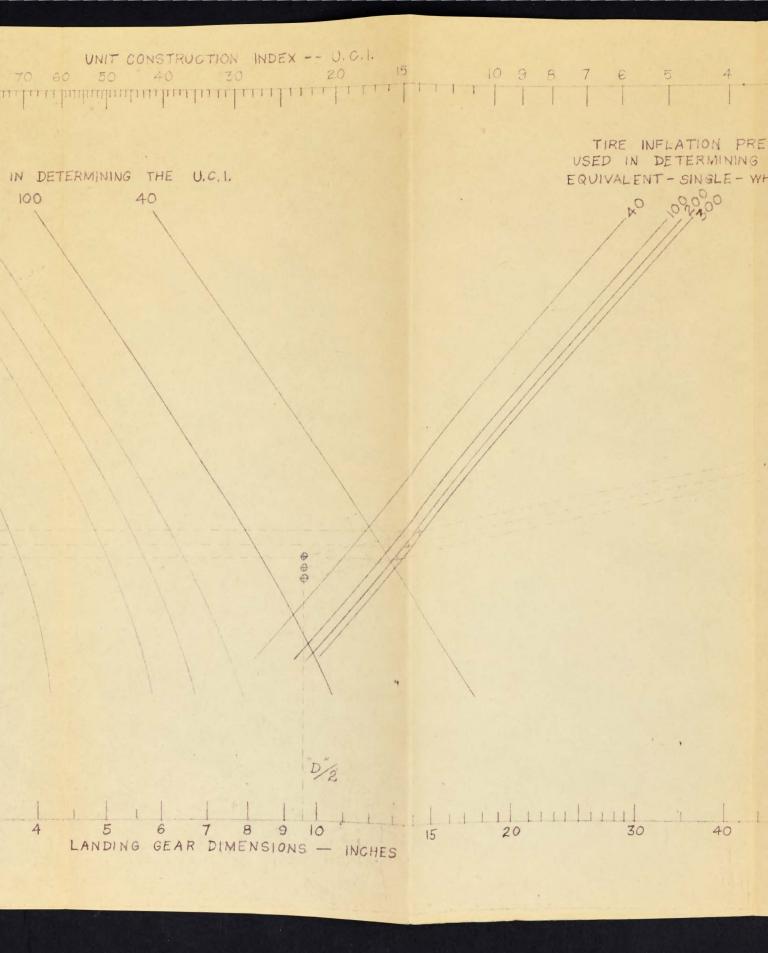
From Figure 7-6A of ARDCM 80-1, it is noted that "Full-Operational Runways" (concrete or high grade blacktop) are suitable for U.C.I. values up to 100. On this basis the existing type of runway construction should be adequate for all normal operations with the CF-105 aircraft. For the overload cases the U.C.I. values will exceed 100 if the recommended tire pressure of 255 p.s.i. is used. Thus two methods of operating the aircraft are possible:

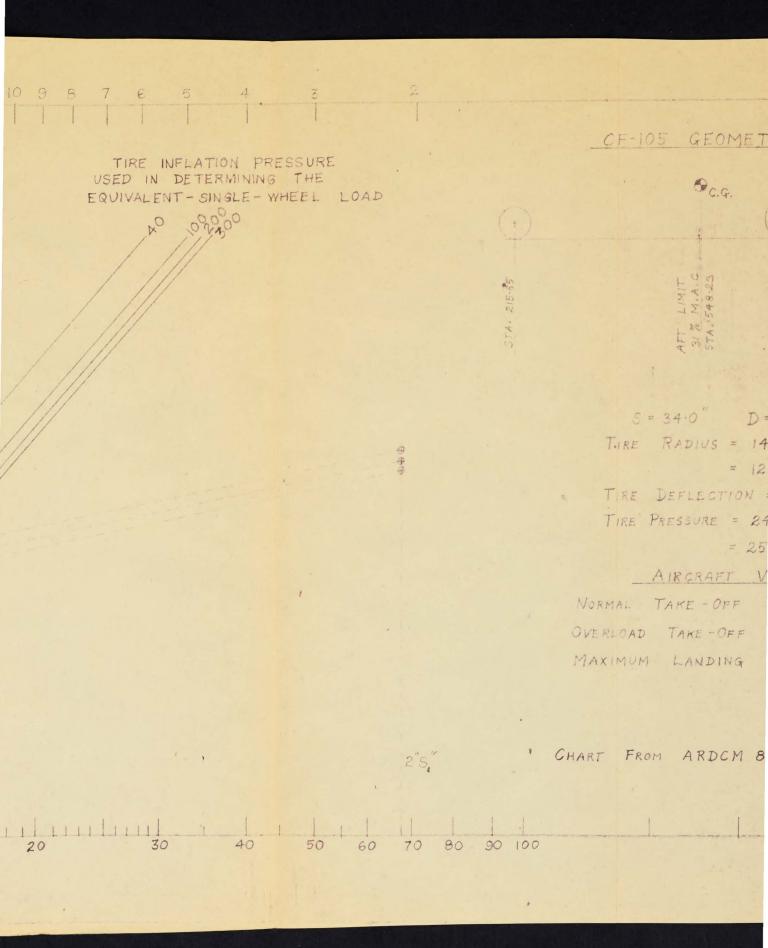
- a) Permit "overload" take-offs and landings at U.C.I. values higher than 100.
- b) Use a lower tire pressure (240 p.s.i.). At 240 p.s.i. pressure, the maximum static load of 15,500 lb. will cause a tire deflection of 35%. The effect of this deflection on tire heating during take-off and tire life is not known at the present time.

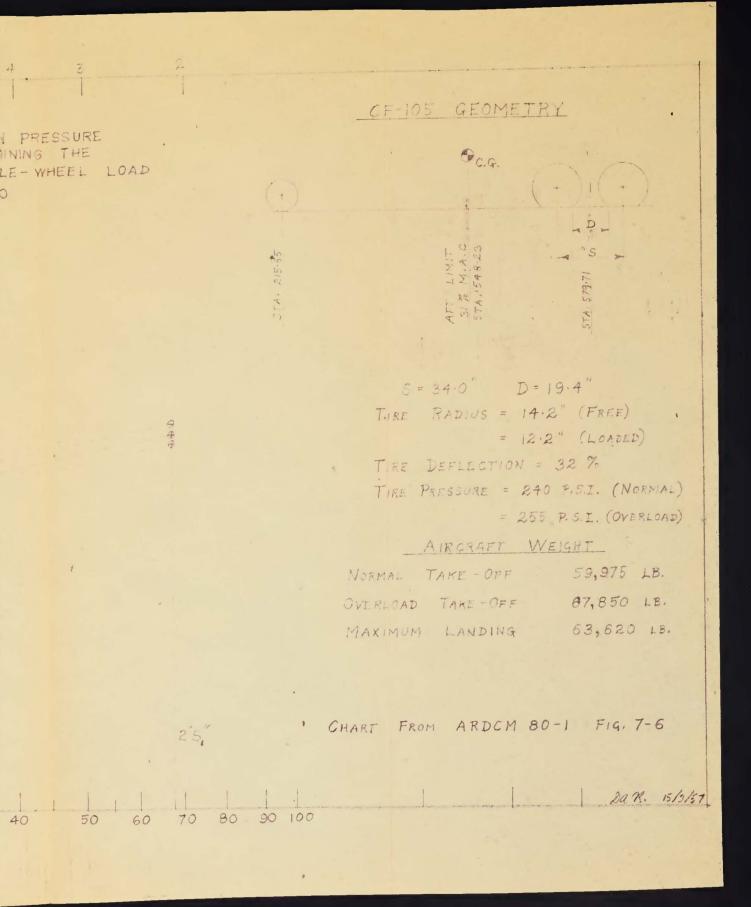
## 3.2 Effect of Afterburner During Take-Off

With the CF-105 Mk. 2 aircraft, the performance requirements can be met without using the afterburners below 30,000 foot altitude. Without the afterburners, the exhaust temperatures will be similar to those encountered with CF-100 aircraft, but the jet velocity and angle to the runway will be somewhat higher. This problem has not been assessed fully at the present time.









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