International Standard



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Aircraft — Tow bar attachment fittings — Interface requirements

Aéronefs — Ferrures de fixation de la barre de tractage — Caractéristiques d'interface

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Descriptors : aircraft, towing attachments, drawbars, specifications, dimensions.

Foreword

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Aircraft — Tow bar attachment fittings — Interface requirements

0 Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to standardize tow bar attachment fittings according to aircraft mass category (which determines tow bar forces), so that one tow bar can be used for all aircraft within that mass category.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the interface requirements for tow bar attachment fittings on the nose gear (when towing operations are normally done from the nose gear) in conventional tricycle type landing gears of civil transport passenger and freight aircraft.

2 Requirements

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2.1 Location of aircraft attachment fittings standards/sist/b68275e7-c13b-44ab-8724-

The fittings should be designed to enable straightforward attachment of the tow bar at the front and, where applicable, the rear of the aircraft nose landing gear for push/pull towing operations.

2.2 Design of aircraft attachment fittings

The allowable towing forces on the nose landing gear shall be specified by the aircraft manufacturer and shall conform to the design criteria laid down in 2.2.1 to 2.2.5.

2.2.1 The towing loads shall be applied to the tow bar attachment fittings and their immediate attaching structure.

2.2.2 The towing loads specified in 2.2.5 shall be considered separately. These loads shall be applied at the towing fittings and shall act parallel to the ground. In addition,

a) a vertical load factor equal to 1,0 shall be considered as acting at the centre of gravity of the aircraft, and

b) the shock struts and tyres shall be in their stationary positions.

2.2.3 If M is the design maximum ramp mass of the aircraft **(standards.i and is the** mean acceleration due to gravity, the towing load, F_{towr} is equal to

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 $\frac{1985}{b} \frac{6 M + 204 100}{70} \times g$, when *M* is between 13 600 and 45 360 kg;

c) 0.15 $M \times g$, when M is greater than 45 360 kg.

2.2.4 Where the specified angle of swivel cannot be reached, the maximum obtainable angle shall be used.

2.2.5 The stipulated towing loads are given in table 1.

Position of the nose gear	Lo	Load			
Position of the nose gear	Magnitude	Direction			
Swivelled forward	1,0 F _{tow}	Forward Aft			
Swivelled aft	1,0 <i>F</i> _{tow}	Forward Aft			
Swivelled 45° from forward	0,50 F _{tow}	$\begin{cases} Forward^{1} \\ Aft^{1} \end{cases}$			
Swivelled 45° from aft	0,50 F _{tow}	Forward 1) Aft 1)			

Table 1 - Stipulated towing loads

1) Parallel and midway between the planes of the wheels.

2.3 Aircraft mass categories

See table 2.

Table 2 – Aircraft mass categories

Masses in kilograms (Values in pounds in parentheses)

Category	Maximum ramp mass
l	Less than 100 000 (220 000)
B1	100 000 to 150 000 (220 000 to 330 000)
111	150 000 to 200 000 (330 000 to 440 000)
. IV .	200 000 to 260 000 (440 000 to 573 000)
	Greater than 260 000 (573 000)

NOTE — Aircraft the design mass of which is near the upper limit of a mass category may be classified in the next higher category to allow for mass growth.

2.4 Configuration, dimensions and clearances of tow bar attachment fittings

The standard configuration of the attachment fittings shall be a horizontal cylindrical pin with the dimensions shown in the figure and given in table 3.



Figure - Dimensions of the pin

Table 3 - Dimensions of the pin

		Dimensions	in	millimetres	(Values	in	inches	in	parentheses
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Dimensions	Category					
Dimensions	-]	11		IV	V	
A	38,10	44,45	50,80	57,15	63,50	
	(1.50)	(1.75)	(2.00)	(2.25)	(2.50)	
В	113,03	133,35	165,10	184,15	203,20	
	(4.45)	(5.25)	(6.50)	(7.25)	(8.00)	

