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## NCAMP Process Specification

Fabrication of NMS 451 Qualification, Equivalency, and Acceptance Test Panels  
(for Umeco Structural Materials (USM-OK), formerly The Advanced Composites  
Group (ACG) MTM45-1 prepregs)

*This specification is generated and maintained in accordance with NCAMP Standard Operating  
Procedures, NSP 100*

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## 1. SCOPE

This process specification describes the methods of fabricating test panels using NMS 451. Specifically, this specification covers prepreg cutting, layup, vacuum bagging, and curing process with a forced-air convection oven equipped with vacuum ports. In addition to the instructions contained in this specification, users are advised to obtain hands-on guidance directly from the prepreg manufacturer.

This specification does not contain all the necessary information typically required in a composite process specification for the fabrication of composite structures, such as personnel qualification and layup room requirements. Users should refer to their existing company process specification and Advanced Composites Group Process Specifications ACGP 1001, ACGP 1001-01, and ACGP 1001-02 for such information. DOT/FAA/AR-02/110 provides guidance for the development of composite process specifications.

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this process specification is to provide processing information for the fabrication of test panels for use in material qualification, equivalency, and acceptance testing. This process specification may also be used as a baseline by material users to develop a process specification for the fabrication of aerospace composite parts.

### 1.2 Health and Safety

While the materials, methods, applications, and processes described or referenced in this specification may involve the use of hazardous materials, this specification does not address the hazards which may be involved in such use. It is the sole responsibility of the user to ensure familiarity with the safe and proper use of any hazardous materials and to take necessary precautionary measures to ensure the health and safety of all personnel involved.

## 2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein.

### 2.1 NCAMP Publications

NMS 451	Medium Temperature, Out-of-Autoclave, Oven-Vacuum-Bag Cure Epoxy Resin Impregnated Fiber Reinforced Composite Materials
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### 2.2 ISO Publications:

ISO 9000	Quality Management Systems
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### 2.3 US Government Publications:

DOT/FAA/AR-02/110 Guidelines for the Development of Process Specifications, Instructions, and Controls for the Fabrication of Fiber-Reinforced Polymer Composites

### 2.4 Advanced Composites Group (ACG) Publications:

AI/TR/1392 Design Allowable Property Data Acquisition and Test Plan For MTM45 & MTM45-1 Prepregs

ACGP 1001 Advanced Composites Group Process Specification, Fabrication of Medium Temperature Cure, Epoxy Resin Impregnated Fiber Reinforced Composite Parts

ACGP 1001-01 Advanced Composites Group Process Specification, Fabrication of Qualification, Allowable, Equivalency & Acceptance Laminate Test Panels of ACGM 1001 (MTM45 Resin Prepreg) Materials

ACGP 1001-02 Advanced Composites Group Process Specification, Fabrication of Qualification, Allowable, Equivalency & Acceptance Laminate Test Panels of ACGM 1001 (MTM45-1 Resin Prepreg) Materials

## 3. MATERIALS:

### 3.1 Vacuum bag, nylon 6 film, 2 mils, -80 to 400°F use temperature

Sources:

- De-Comp Composites, Inc., RR 4 Box 4460, Cleveland, OK 74020 USA
- Airtech International, Inc., 5700 Skylab Road, Huntington Beach, CA 92647
- Or equivalent

### 3.2 Breather, 2.0 to 10 oz/yd<sup>2</sup> or equivalent, non-woven polyester felt

Sources:

- De-Comp Composites, Inc., RR 4 Box 4460, Cleveland, OK 74020 USA
- Or equivalent

### 3.3 Breather string, glass roving strings/threads, ECDE 75 1/0, any finish finish (may be extracted from 7781 style glass fabric).

- Open source

### 3.4 Solid FEP, separator/release film, 1 to 2 mils, 375°F minimum use temperature

Sources:

- A5000 Red or equivalent, 1 mil, from Umeco Process Materials, 12801 Ann Street, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
- Or equivalent

### 3.5 Caul plates, flat and smooth, aluminum, composite, or steel, 0.125-inch to 0.250-inch thick

- Open source

**3.6 Tape**, Pressure Sensitive Flashbreaker Tape 375°F minimum use temperature

## Sources:

- D574A or equivalent #75 Blue Silicone, De-Comp Composites, Inc., RR 4 Box 4460, Cleveland, OK 74020 USA
- Or equivalent

**3.7 Sealant tape**, compatible with nylon vacuum bag, 375°F minimum use temperature

## Sources:

- SM5142 or equivalent, Umeco Process Materials, 12801 Ann Street, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
- Airtech International, Inc., 5700 Skylab Road, Huntington Beach, CA 92647
- Or equivalent

**3.8 Mold** (bottom tool), 0.25 to 0.50 inch thick, aluminum, steel, or composite, flat and smooth

- Open source

**3.9 Release Agents**

## Sources:

- Frekote 700-NC, K.R. Anderson, Inc., 18330 Sutter Blvd. Morgan Hill, CA 95037 or equivalent

**3.10 Peel-ply, uncoated**

## Sources:

- D1600 or D1700 or equivalent, De-Comp Composites, Inc., RR 4 Box 4460, Cleveland, OK 74020 USA
- Or equivalent

**4. TEST LAMINATE FABRICATION****4.1 Prepreg cutting**

Wear non-contaminating gloves such as disposable powder-free nitrile gloves when handling the prepreg. The prepreg may be cut using conventional method (i.e. on a polyurethane table top with utility knife) or automated method. The method of cutting must not contaminate the prepreg. Fiber orientation (e.g. warp versus fill directions) must be maintained during the cutting process. All the panels should have rectangular shapes; intended to help maintain warp and fill direction traceability.

**4.2 Prepreg layup and bagging**

Wear non-contaminating gloves such as disposable powder-free nitrile gloves when handling the prepreg. The panel layups (stacking sequences) for qualification and equivalency purposes should be in accordance with appropriate test plans. For material acceptance purpose, the panel layups should be in accordance with NMS 451/X, where

"X" is the appropriate detail specifications.

In the case of materials which are not mid-plane symmetric, such as satin weave fabrics, plies must be orientated such as to give a mid-plane symmetric laminate as best as possible, as shown in Figure 1.

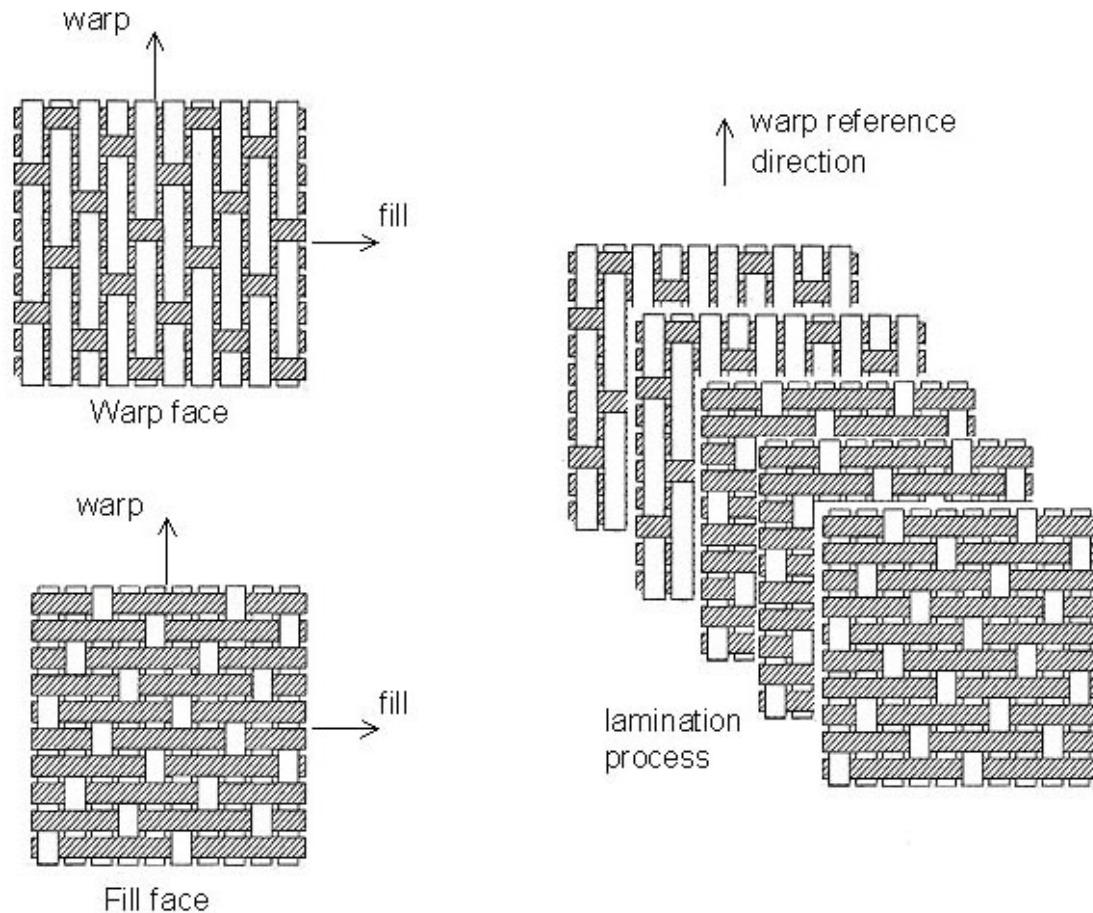


Figure 1 Example Satin Weave Showing Warp and Fill Faces Used for Ply Collation

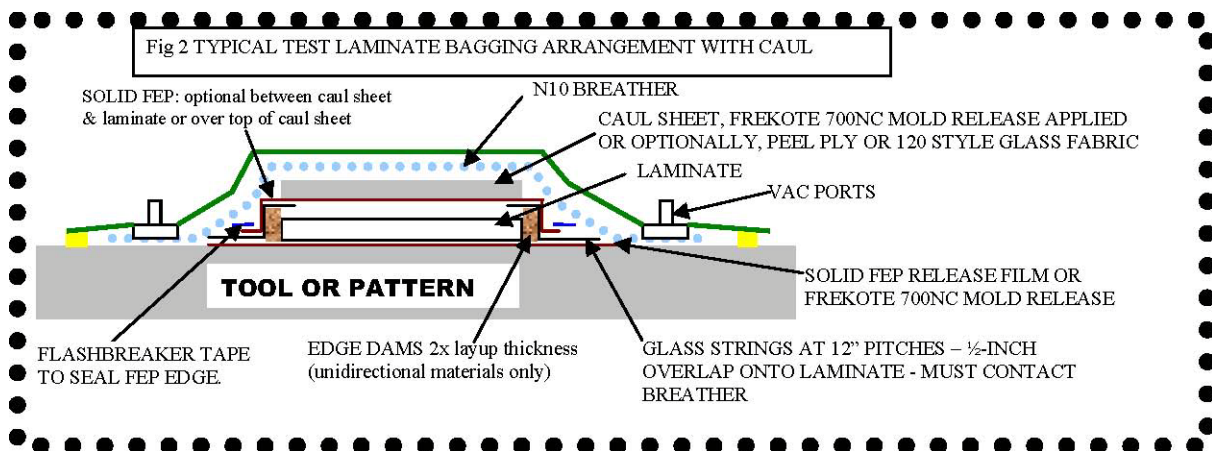
In the layup of unidirectional prepreg, plies may be butt spliced in the  $90^\circ$  direction; ply splicing is not allowed in the  $0^\circ$  direction. Ply splicing is not allowed in the layup of woven fabric prepreg in any direction.

Figure 2 shows the bagging arrangement which is used for the manufacture of mechanical test panels from unitape and fabric prepreps. One edge of each panel, perpendicular to the  $0^\circ$  direction, will be molded against aluminum or steel edge reference bar to facilitate sub panel and specimen cutting and machining (not depicted in Figure 2). The caul sheets will contain scribe lines parallel to the  $0^\circ$  direction and will be butted against the edge reference bar. The caul sheet will not extend beyond the edge of the layup. If peel ply or 120 style glass fabric is used in place of the caul sheet reference lines parallel to the  $0^\circ$  will be drawn on the cured panels to replace reference lines from

the caul sheet scribe lines. If peel ply or 120 style glass is used in place of the caul sheet breather shall not be placed directly over the part(s) so as to prevent “breather mark-off”.

In material qualification and equivalency programs, for panel identification purpose, place a label within ½-inch from the prepreg edge with the following information: “0° direction →, Test Plan Document Number -Prepregger ID - Material Code - Fabricator ID - Test Type - Batch ID - Cure Cycle ID -Test Panel ID.” Make sure that the “0° direction →” actually points in the 0° direction or warp direction. Appendix 2 of the test plan contains the panel identification information. Use a laser printer to print the labels on standard printer paper.

Thermocouple wires should be used to monitor and record the temperature of representative test panels. One method is to place the thermocouple junctions at the laminate mid-plane and near the edge of the laminate where they will be trimmed off after the panels have been cured. An alternative method is to place the thermocouple junctions on the part. The latter method allows the thermocouples wires to be reused if the thermocouple junctions are wrapped with Teflon or flash-breaker tape so that they can be removed from the part after cure. Thermocouples may be placed outside the bag only if it has been previously demonstrated that there is negligible temperature difference between the inside and outside of the bag.



**Figure 2 Bagging Technique (note: aluminum or steel edge reference bar not depicted)**

### 4.3 Baseline “MH” Cure Cycle

NOTE: Dwell times shall be determined from the time at which the lagging part/tool temperature reaches the minimum of the target temperature tolerance. A part/tool temperature overshoot of tolerance on heat-up is allowed to 10°F and 10 minutes maximum.

The Medium temperature cure/High temperature postcure “MH” cycle:

- Insert the bagged lay-up into an oven not exceeding 120°F.
- Connect vacuum line(s) and thermocouple(s).
- Confirm thermocouples are functioning and applied vacuum meets the requirements of section 4.3.1 below and check for vacuum leak(s).
- Maintain full vacuum of 28 inches Hg minimum throughout the cure.
- Heat the oven to achieve a part temperature and ramp rate of 175 – 190°F and 1 to 5.5°F per minute.
- Dwell the part temperature at 175 – 190°F for minimum three (3) hours, maximum five (5) hours.
- Heat the oven to achieve a part temperature and ramp rate of 250 ± 10°F and 1 to 5.5°F per minute.
- Dwell the part temperature at 250 ± 10°F for minimum three (3) hours, maximum five (5) hours.
- Cool the part(s) in the oven under full vacuum to ambient or maximum part temperature of 140°F and demold.
- Freestanding postcure at part temperature and ramp rate of 350 ± 10°F and 35°F per hour maximum from 250°F to 350°F and dwell for one (1) to two (2) hours at 350 ± 10°F. Oven may be preheated to 250°F or ramp rate to 250°F maximized. Cool the part(s) in the oven to ambient or maximum part temperature of 140°F before handling.

NOTE: Demolding for postcure is optional for test panels and may be done on the tool under vacuum as a continuation of the previous cure cycle.

#### **4.3.1 Vacuum Requirements**

The quality of vacuum, especially for final cure, has been found to have a profound effect on the quality of oven/vacuum bag cured laminates. The minimum required vacuum level is 28" Hg under average sea level conditions with an assumed ambient barometric pressure of 30" Hg. The requirement may be reduced for lower barometric pressure levels due to altitude or atmospheric conditions, the required vacuum gauge reading being reduced by the difference between the actual ambient barometric pressure and 30" Hg. In the absence of a direct measure of barometric pressure being available, the requirement of 28"Hg may be reduced by 0.001"Hg per foot of elevation above sea level.

Tools larger than 3 ft<sup>2</sup> or longer than 5 feet shall have at least two vacuum connections at opposite ends or corners of the tool. Tools longer than seven feet shall have at least one vacuum connection every three feet of tool length.

Prior to the start of the cure cycle, the vacuum bag shall be checked for leak rate by applying full vacuum (minimum 27 inches Hg in Tulsa, OK) then removing the vacuum source. The maximum leak rate of the bag shall not exceed five inches mercury (Hg) over a minimum five minute period as measured immediately after removing the vacuum source. It is recommended the vacuum gage be located as far as possible from the vacuum source by a "dead-end" gage.

For vacuum bag cure processes, vacuum level shall be verified and recorded minimum at start and end of cure. An analog vacuum gage located in line at the source manifold will suffice.

#### **4.4 Alternative Cure Cycles**

Based on limited historical data, a resin cure kinetics model, and a viscosity model, the lamina and laminate material properties are believed to be robust to some minor changes



in the cure cycle, although deviations from the baseline “MH” cure cycle may increase the risk of equivalency failure. The cure cycle tolerance (i.e. upper and lower cure cycle envelope) has also not been thoroughly investigated. **Since not all properties are investigated in a typical equivalency program, users should not assume that successful equivalency demonstration also means that all other properties are equivalent; a more extensive test matrix that includes more test methods and test conditions may be necessary to thoroughly evaluate the true equivalency of the alternate cure cycle(s). Based on the popularity of the alternate cure cycle(s), NCAMP may perform more extensive testing to investigate the equivalency of the alternate cure cycle(s).**

Users who wish to use the alternate or any other cure cycles may contact NCAMP to have the cure cycles evaluated against the cure kinetics model and the viscosity model. This evaluation will provide a reasonable level of confidence about the similarities of the two cure cycles and may improve the chance of successful equivalency demonstration.

#### **4.5 Cured Panels**

The reference edge created in section 4.2 should be clearly marked on each panel. This reference edge will be used as datum for subsequent machining process. Sharp edges should be removed from cured panels so that they can be handled and packaged safely. No more than 0.5-inch shall be removed inside of the original edge of the prepreg.

### **5. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

#### **5.1 Process Control**

In-process monitoring data such as part temperature, oven temperature, vacuum, and part vacuum readings through the cycle should be in accordance with user's applicable company process specification or an approved shop practice. For material qualification and equivalency purposes, the in-process monitoring data should be provided to the appropriate organizations in accordance with the applicable test plan. Process control testing is not required for the fabrication of test panels.

#### **5.2 Ultrasonic Non-Destructive Inspection**

Panel fabricator need not perform ultrasonic non-destructive inspection on the test panels. For material qualification and equivalency purposes, the panels may be ultrasonically inspected by the testing lab in accordance with the applicable test plan.

#### **5.3 Visual Inspection**

Verify that there is no obvious defect such as warpage and dry spots. Panels for material qualification and equivalency purposes should be labeled in accordance with applicable test plan for identification purposes.

### **6. SHIPPING**

For material qualification and equivalency purposes, it may be necessary to send the panels to a designated test lab. The panel shipping instruction is typically included in the applicable test plan.

## 7. REVISIONS

Revision	Date	Description
-	3/18/2011	Initial Release
A	4/7/2011	Added "MTM45" to the title page. Added "ACGP 1001-01" sections 1. and 2.4.
B	9/25/2012	Updated based on feedback received through NCAMP Portal review. Updated section 3 with more specific material descriptions.