

WHICH ENGINE FOR WHICH AIRCRAFT?

Match each type of CFM56 engine with the aircraft it powers.

A. CFM56-7B

1. Airbus A318, A318 Elite, A319, A319CJ, A320 and A321

B. CFM56-5C

_____ 2. Airbus A340-200, A340-300 and A340-300 Enhanced

C. CFM56-5B

D. CFM56-5A

4. Boeing 737-600/-700/-800/-900/-900ER/BBJ/AEW&C/C-40/P-8A

E. CFM56-3

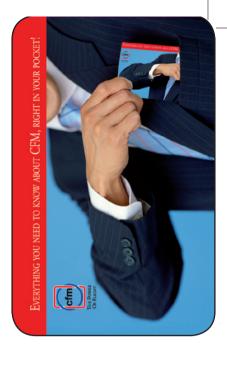
5. Airbus A319 and A320

F. CFM56-2

6. Boeing 737-300, 737-400 and 737-500

🚱 Ψηςωείς: Α4, Β2, CI, D5, E6 and F3





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> Z-CARD° Ltd. PTN information to go here



QUIZ

7 questions to test your knowledge of CFM56 engines.

- I. Who was CFM's first customer?
- **II.** Where did the CFM56 name come from?
- **III.** Which is the largest and most powerful CFM engine?
- IV. How many flights does a CFM56 perform during its lifetime, on average?
- **V.** What is the average lifespan of a CFM56 engine?
- VI. How often does a CFM56-powered plane take off?
- **VII.** What is the engine's fuel consumption in liters per 100 passenger-kilometers?

before its first overhaul. 📭 Somewhere in the world, every 2.5 seconds. 🞹 3 to 5 liters per 100 passenger-kilometers. 70,500 fitghts. 🛂 I. In general, 60,000 to 80,000 hours in fitght. / 2. It logs an average of 25,000 hours on wing" diameter: 72.3 inches. Thrust: 34,000 lbs (151 kN). 👊 About 60,000, although the "senior" CFM56 has logged about Snecma was historically a manufacturer of engines for military aircraft. III. The CFM56-5C4. Length: 103 inches. Fan "Commercial Fan", from GF, and the MS6 from Snecma. The letter "M" refers to the Roman god of war, Mars, as W DC8 Super 70 jetitners. II. It was created in September 1971. It comes from combining the "CF" designation for Answers: L. Delta, United and Flying Tigers (today's UPS). They placed the first order for the CFM56, to re-engine



DID YOU KNOW?

Everything you always wanted to know about the life cycle of a CFM56 engine.

Step 1

Initial studies

Marketing

▶Market studies

validation file"

Design

▶Preliminary design studies

Definition of engine with

Design optimization and

new technology concepts

validation of each iteration

Finalization of an "industrial

Step 2 Development

Program launch

Manufacture of first

development parts

Start of component &

Assembly of development

▶Engine design

engines

rig tests

▶ Certification

Distribution

Production

▶Engine assembly

Service entry

Step 3

Production and

Parts sent to assembly shop

Start of full engine & flight

Evolution possible

with upgrade kits

Step 4 Sales and Support



Sales

▶Marketing

·Sales and contract

customer support)

negotiations (vendors and

Step 5 Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO)





- Troubleshooting Repair or restoration
- ▶Re-assembly
- ▶ Re-installation

Customer support

(CSC), open 24/7 Customer Web Center Remote Diagnostics:

engine parameters

 Customer Support Center real-time monitoring of

 Forecast customer needs Component delivery

Customer-oriented service









TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE (SLS)

Flat rating temperature (°F/°C)

IN-FLIGHT PERFORMANCE (UNINSTAL-LED) (35,000 FT-MACH=0.80-ISA)

Overall pressure ratio at max. climb thrust

Fan/LP/HP compressor stage number

Thrust (lbs)

Bypass ratio

Length (in)

EGT (°C)

NL (rpm)

NH (rpm)

Fan diameter (in)

Basic dry weight (lbs)

Mass flow (lbs/sec)

Max. climb thrust (lbs)

Max. cruise thrust (lbs)

ENGINE CHARACTERISTICS

HP/LP turbine stage numbers

CERTIFICATION REDLINES

STATUS (CERTIFICATION DATE)

AIRCRAFT APPLICATIONS

ENTRY INTO SERVICE

	(
	-2C1
	22,000
-	86/30
_	788
_	6
_	5,400
_	31.3
	4,980
_	95.7
_	68.3
_	1+3+9
-	1+4
	4,635
_	905
_	5,280
	15,183
	Nov. 1979
	DC-8-71
	DC-8-72
	DC-8-73

	(
	-2C1
	22,000
-	86/30
-	788
-	6
•	5,400
_	31.3
	4,980
•	95.7
_	68.3
_	1+3+9
_	1+4
	4,635
_	905
-	5,280
	15,183
	Nov. 1979
	DC-8-71
	DC-8-72
	DC-8-73
	April 1979



Dec. 1984 | June 1985 | Sept. 1988 | Apr. 1988 | Dec. 1990 | June 1996 | July 1996



-5C3

32,500

95/35

1,045

6.5

7,365

38.3

6,915

103

72.3

1+4+9

1+5

8,796⁽²⁾

4,800

15,183

A340-200 A340-200 A34

A340-300 A340-300 A34

June 1997 | May 1995 | Apr. 1996 | June 2000 | Aug. 2003 | Feb. 1993 | Mar.1994 | Mar.1995 | Nov. 2001 | Apr. 1998 | Dec. 1997 | Mar. 1998 | June 1998 | Apr. 1998

-5C2

31,200

86/30

1,025

6.6

7,365

38.3

6,915

103

72.3

1+4+9

8,796⁽²⁾

4,800

15,183

950/965/975 965/975







C4	-7B18	-7B20	-7B22	-7B24	-7B26	-7B27		
i,000	19,500	20,600	22,700	24,200	26,300	27,300		
0/32	86/30	86/30	86/30	86/30	86/30	86/30		
,065	677	696	728	752	779	792		
6.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1		
,585	5,960	5,960	5,960	5,960	5,960	5,960		
39.2	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.7		
,105	5,420	5,420	5,450	5,480	5,480	5,480		
103	103,5	103,5	103,5	103,5	103,5	103,5		
72.3	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0		
+4+9	1+3+9	1+3+9	1+3+9	1+3+9	1+3+9	1+3+9		
1+5	1+4	1+4	1+4	1+4	1+4	1+4		
'96 ⁽²⁾	5,257	5,257	5,257	5,257	5,257	5,257		
975	950	950	950	950	950	950		
,960	5,380	5,380	5,380	5,380	5,380	5,380		
5,183	15,183	15,183	15,183	15,183	15,183	15,183		
. 1994	Dec. 1996							
i0-200	737-600	737-600	737-600	737-700	737-700	737-700		
i0-300		737-700	737-700	737-800	737-800	737-800		
				737-900	737-900	737-900/ER		
					BBJ	BBJ/ AEW&C		
						C-40/P-8A		
	· ·							





⁽¹⁾ Equivalent thrust . (2) Propulsion System weight (lbs) - Engine characteristics are provided for reference purpose only and are subject to change