XM-130 Continued Development.

Contract Number DAAK10-77-C-0048

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Prepared by
Tracor, Inc.
6500 Tracor Lane
Austin, Texas 78721

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Approved by:
Victor Dube
Program Manager

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**REVISION A**

**Title Page** - Correction of Contract Number from DAAK-77-C-0048 to DAAK10-77-C-0048.

**Page iii** - Typo corrections (originally, ARRADCOM - deleted US from front of ARRADCOM, Continuing, Program, Chip).

**Page 1** - Delete X from XM-1, XM-206, XM-796.

**Page 4** - Typo correction of the word 'shown'.

**Page 8** - Delete the word 'all', and added an 'r' to the word sequence to make sequencer.

**Page 9** - Delete X from XM-206, XM-796 and XM-130. Changed typo 'AFFADCOM' to 'ARRADCOM'.

**Page 10** - Delete X from XM-206, XM-796 and XM-1. Change drawing number from 9311402 to 9311660. Typo 'Impulese' changed to correction 'Impulse'.

**Page 11** - Delete "before 13 August 1977."
The U.S. Army Armament R&D Command, ARADCOM, awarded Contract DAAK10-77-C-0048 on 15 April 1977 for the continued development of the M-130 Aircraft General Purpose Dispenser including the fabrication and delivery of associated payload, the M-1 chaff, M-796 Impulse Cartridges, and M-206 Flares.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 PRE-PRODUCTION PROTOTYPE</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Design Activities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Fabrication and Test Activities</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 UPDATE OF THE TECHNICAL DATA PACKAGE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 PAYLOAD PRODUCTION</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The XM-130 Aircraft General Purpose Dispenser System was originally developed for the U.S. Army Armament R&D Command, ARRADCOM, under contract DAAA-21-76-C-0069. This contract continued to develop the XM-130 System in that it incorporated certain design improvements and enhanced production.

During the XM-130 Continuing Development Program, significant technical assistance and support was received from numerous government personnel which was instrumental in the success of the effort. Among the major contributors were John E. Andrews, James Long and Don Devine of ARRADCOM.

Within Tracor, the efforts of Victor Dube, Chip Cotton, Steve Addington and their associates were responsible for the achievements of the program.
INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the XM-130 dispensing system is to provide effective aircraft survival countermeasures for Army aircraft against enemy radar and infrared missile threats. The system, originally developed by ARADCOM and Tracor under Contract DAAA-21-76-C-0069, may be configured to provide either 30 or 60 countermeasure payloads, either chaff or flares, or in the 60 payload configuration, 30 chaff and 30 flares. The payloads are the M-1 countermeasures chaff and the M-206 Aircraft Countermeasure Flare, both using the M-796 Impulse Cartridge.

The present effort was undertaken for the purpose of

(1) The incorporation of design improvements and testing of a pre-production prototype.

(2) The update of the Technical Data Package.

(3) The fabrication of small quantities of M-1 Chaff, M-206 Flares, and M-796 Payloads.
The objective of the pre-production prototype was to provide a model of the XM-130 System consisting of one electronic module, a dispenser assembly, and a payload module. The technical changes that were to be incorporated into this model were the following:

(1) Dispenser Assembly, Part No. 9311434.

   (a) Redesign the assembly to eliminate the need for removing the cover when installing the dispenser assembly on the aircraft.

   (b) Replace the existing hexagonal socket head cap screws with regular hexagonal head jam screws.

   (c) Redesign the sequencer cover so that a gasket acts as a sealer instead of the existing RTV.

   (d) Relocate the selector switch to prevent breaking the switch when removing the cover.

   (e) Add drain holes.

(2) Payload Module, Part No. 9311451 - redesign the fasteners holding the retention plate to the payload module to control the stability of the plate on the module.

In addition to the above change, Tracor suggested, ARRADCOM concurred, to the following improvements to the XM-130 system:

(1) Redesign the name plates (make larger)

(2) Study alternatives to roll pins in flare sensor housing.
(3) Provide alternative for 180 degree bend in wiring harness between boards in the sequencer assembly.

(4) Increase service loop on cable between breech plate and sequencer.

(5) Add 100K OHMS, 1/4 watt resistor to input of U6 and U7 on flare detector board.

(6) Reroute IRWR signal directly to IC U4 and U5 on flare detector board.

(7) Change R1 on power supply no. 2 board from 330 OHMS, 1/4 watt to 330 OHMS, 1/2 watt.

(8) Change R33 on power supply no. 2 board from 2.2K OHMS, 1/4 watt to 3.9K OHMS, 1/2 watt.

(9) Change R4 on sequencer board from 2.2K OHMS, 1/4 watt to 1.0K OHMS, 1/2 watt.

(10) Change Zener UR1 on sequencer board from a temperature compensated diode to a mil-standard 1 watt 7.5 volt Zener.

(11) Add a diode in emitter circuit of Q3 on the sequencer switch board for added threshold protection.

(12) Remove diode from flare sensor assembly and place on sequencer board.

2.1 Design Activities

The evolution of the dispenser system redesign was constrained by the establishment that the improved design must be inter-
changeable with the original design and that it must not obsolete any or all aircraft "A" kits. This constained the redesign to the same mounting dimensions and overall envelope, except for length to the rear.

The breech plate assembly and sequencer switch was moved to the rear a total of .40 of an inch which allowed cut out of mounting screws on the leading edge of the dispenser assembly. In addition, the breech plate was thickened and the mounting screw bearing surface to move to the top of the plate. These two changes allow easy access to the mounting screws and sufficient clearance around the screw heads. This allows the use of standard military hexagonal head screws. The improved dispenser design is shown in Figure 1.

The sequencer switch was redesigned as shown in Figure 2, to:

(1) Incorporate a rubber gasket in the lid of the housing.

(2) Remove the selector switch for the printed wiring board and place it on the lid.

(3) Provide alternative to 180 degree bend in wiring harness.

In addition to the above changes, the housing and lid were changed from a dip-brazing to an investment aluminum casting. This change resulted in a cost savings of $20 to $30 per housing in production quantities.

The retention plate for the payload module was redesigned as shown in Figure 3 to incorporate a more durable thumb screw fastener instead of a slide fastener.

The roll pins on the flare sensor housing were
FIGURE 3 RETAINER PLATE

NOTES:
1. SPEC MIL-A-23550 AND ANSI 114.5-73 APPLY.
2. RIVET MS20426A2-3
3. STANDOFF 9311682
4. SCREW, RETAINING 9311651
5. SCALE 4/1
6. SHOWN OUT OF POSITION 2 PLACES

PLATE, RETAINING 9311446
deleted, and instead, clamps were substituted. The redesigned flare sensor housing also provided greater clearance around the mounting screw. The diode for the flare detector circuitry was moved from the flare sensor assembly and placed on the sequence board for increased reliability.

In addition to the above changes, numerous electronics changes, as previously listed, were made to improve system reliability.

2.2 Fabrication and Test Activities

A XM-130 System was provided GFE (built under previous contract) for the building of the pre-production prototype. Any part effected by the redesigning, was removed and replaced with a re-fabricated part meeting the requirements of the redesign. In addition, printed wiring board (PWB) was removed from the GFE XM-130 System and replaced with PWB's built to the level 3 drawings, thereby proofing the drawings. The previously built PWB's were built to level 1 drawing. The aluminum cast sequencer housing was simulated using a sheet metal/weld construction.

After completion of the assembly of the pre-production prototype, the prototype model was vibration tested to the requirement of Method 514.2, Procedure IIC of Mil-Sld-810C. The tests were conclusive in that the results show no ill-effect due to the redesign on the vibration integrity of the system. The vibration response curves are given in the Appendix.
The Technical Data Package (TDP) from the XM-1 chaff, M-206 flare, M-796 Impulse cartridge, and M-130 General Purpose Dispenser System were reviewed for drawing errors, tolerance, and format. In addition, design improvements, as previously outlined, were incorporated into the level 3 TDP. After correction, the level 3 drawings were sent to ARRADCOM for review. After numerous drawing review meetings between AFFADCOM and Tracor, the final drawing corrections and changes were sent to Tracor Drafting for finalization of the TDP. After final correction and changes were implemented to the TDP, all original tracing were delivered to ARRADCOM on or before the required date of 13 August 1977.
4 PAYLOAD PRODUCTION

The following payloads were fabricated per drawing and quantities noted below:

(1) A quantity of 1000 - M-206 Aircraft Countermeasure Flare, Drawing No. 9311623.

(2) A quantity of 4000 - M-796 Impulse Cartridge, Drawing No. 9311612.

(3) A quantity of 3000 - M-1 Countermeasure Chaff, Drawing No. 9311660.

Delivery of the payload occurred in October 1977 for the M-1 Chaff and in December for the M-796 Impulse Cartridge and M-206 Flares.
The intent of this program was to incorporate into the XM-130 system certain design improvements as a result of problems that surfaced during DTII/OTII testing, and secondly, to update the Technical Data Package suitable for production. The time allotted to perform the task was short. A prototype model was built as the TDP was being updated. Once the level three drawings were updated to incorporate the design changes and drafting and design errors, they were sent to ARRADCOM for review. Generally, a month was allowed for ARRADCOM's review. The drawing comments were returned to Tracor for final drawing update. The drawings were then corrected and the original level three tracings were delivered to ARRADCOM. This task was successfully completed during a period of a little less than four months.
APPENDIX