



# Standard Specification for Airframe Emergency Parachute<sup>1</sup>

This standard is included under the designation F2316; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of latest revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of latest revision of the previous edition. An editorial change since the last revision is indicated by a circled E.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers minimum requirements for the design, manufacture, and installation of parachutes for airframe airframe emergency parachute added in this specification effective parachutes designed, manufactured, and installed on aircraft hereafter and its operation at a suitable level of density. This specification is not applicable to deep-pull parachutes, pin-catch parachutes, dog-eared parachutes, or other airframe emergency aerodynamic deceleration parachute intended for autoflaring hereafter and operation on the ground. The specification is applicable to the use of parachutes if the use is an integral part of an airframe emergency parachute system designed on aircraft hereafter and operation at a suitable level of density.

1.2 The units used in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The metric system is the preferred system of units. Values in parentheses are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.2.1 Note that in this specification, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) agreement. While the units used in SI units are regarded as standard, certain units which are used in known and allowed in fee are also accepted as standard.

1.3 Airframe emergency parachute recovery systems have become an acceptable means of greatly reducing the likelihood of serious injury or death in an in-flight emergency. Even though they have saved hundreds of lives in many different types of conditions, inherent danger of failure, even if properly designed, manufactured and installed, remains due to the countless permutations of random variables (attitude, altitude, accelerations, airspeed, weight, geographic location, etc.) that may exist at time of usage. The combination of these variables may negatively influence the life saving function of these airframe emergency parachute systems. They are designed to

be a supplemental safety device and to be used at the discretion of the pilot when deemed to provide the best chance of survivability.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.

1.5 This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 The following are listed as references in this specification.

## 3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.1.1 ballistic device, *n*—maneuverable device, motion, motion, projectile, ping, or other object of density.
  - 3.1.2 completely opened parachute, *n*—the parachute has reached its maximum design dimension for its use.
  - 3.1.3 parachute deployment, *n*—process of parachute activation and inflation.

## 4. Materials and Manufacture

- 4.1 Materials—Material used for parachute and assembly, the failure of which could adversely affect performance, the following conditions:
- 4.1.1 Material shall be suitable and durable for its intended use.
  - 4.1.2 Design stress (strength) may be chosen on a basis of critical parameters, including a factor of material variation of load concentration, or both.
  - 4.1.3 The effect of environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity, expected in service, may be taken into account.

## 5. Reserved

5.1 This section is being held as a placeholder for main title of the present section number.

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F37 on Light Sport Aircraft and its secretariat is the International Society of Airframe Engineers (ISA) on C-117.

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6. Parachute System Design Requirements

6.1 Strength Requirements:

6.1.1 Strength requirements are specified in terms of limit load (the maximum load to be expected in service) and ultimate load (limit load multiplied by a prescribed factor).

6.1.1.1 Unless otherwise provided, prescribed load is a limit load.

6.1.1.2 Unless otherwise provided, an ultimate load factor of 1.5 may be used.

6.1.2 Strength analysis may be an accepted computational method has been established.

6.1.3 Strength analysis may be applied in terms of mean calibration error by an applicable weight and measure of load, force, and deflection.

6.2 System Design—The following minimum performance standard for the basic parachute system shall be met.

6.2.1 Parachute Strength Test—A minimum of three cycles of the parachute assembly shall be conducted under ultimate load conditions to demonstrate the parachute strength. The maximum parachute opening force measured in the height will be the ultimate parachute opening load. The parachute assembly must be tested for each height. The weight of the parachute assembly included in the height. Data acquisition shall be performed for each height and shall include recording of in-air load as a function of time.

6.2.1.1 Failure cycles of the parachute system shall be able to provide the ultimate load demonstrated during the drop. No detrimental permanent deformation or damage may occur during the performance of the drop. The parachute shall:

(1) Maintain a descent rate a certain below the designed rate of descent for a given height and altitude.

(2) Have completely opened within the designed parameters of time.

6.2.1.2 An ultimate load factor of 1.5 is achieved by conducting the parachute strength test as follows:

(1) Parachute Strength Test with Aircraft in Flight. If the parachute is engaged while attached to an aircraft in flight, the following parameters shall be applied:

Min. Test Weight = 1.25 Aircraft Maximum Gross Takeoff Weight

Min. Test Speed = 1.1 Aircraft Maximum Intended Parachute Deployment Speed

NOTE 1. In this section, the factor of safety considered applicable to the height of the aircraft. However, it is not permissible to calculate the loading and energy absorption.

(2) Parachute Strength Test with "Dead Weight" Payload. If the parachute is engaged while attached to a dead-weight (demonstrator and metal chain, etc., and limited volume), the following parameters shall be applied:

Min. Test Weight = Aircraft Maximum Gross Takeoff Weight

Min. Test Speed = Aircraft Maximum Intended Parachute Deployment Speed

NOTE 2. This method is based on a dead-weight

does not have any pitching or oscillation tendency about the opening height, a real aircraft altitude. The force, weight, height and speed, limit load.

6.2.2 Rate of Descent—Rate of descent shall be recorded for all heights in 6.2.1. This data may be recorded for the aircraft in the height of the mine height of descent. The height of the parachute shall be recorded to 1500 m (5000 ft) density altitude and standard temperature. Aircraft manufacturer and parachute manufacturer shall coordinate height information to occur in similar landing performance.

6.2.3 Staged Deployment—The parachute assembly shall be designed to reduce the deployment force in an order of magnitude to reduce the chance of entanglement or malfunction.

6.2.4 Environmental Conditions—The system shall be evaluated for operation in temperature conditions of 40°C to 48.9°C (40°F to 120°F).

6.3 Installation Design—A specific Parachute Installation Manual (PIM) for the installation of a particular parachute system on each aircraft model must be created. The PIM must provide sufficient information on the correct installation of the parachute system on the aircraft.

6.3.1 Coordination—Aircraft and parachute manufacturer must coordinate and jointly approve the PIM for correctness. Design configuration changes have impact the parachute installation, performance, operability, reliability and safety of the aircraft. Both aircraft and parachute manufacturer shall coordinate the anticipated change before implementation. The change shall be documented in a revised PIM.

6.3.2 Weight and Balance—The installation of the parachute system shall be accounted for in the design data of weight and balance limit of the aircraft.

6.3.3 System Mounting—The hardware used on all the parachute system shall not become loosened or detached at any time of normal use and wear.

6.3.4 Extraction Performance—Aircraft and parachute manufacturer must coordinate and have the extraction device will cleanly penetrate and connect to the parachute system, if any, and extract the parachute assembly without penetration line each (line has connected the parachute canopy to the harness), which has inhibiting or damaging the parachute deployment. While in recognized height aircraft configuration is not applicable in an emergency situation (force, broken parachute deployment), all deployment shall be taken to provide a path of least resistance to the deployment of the parachute.

6.3.5 Parachute Attachment to the Airframe—The parachute assembly must be attached to the primary structure of the aircraft with an attachment mechanism that has a mass composed of a single harness section or a series of harness sections. The aircraft and parachute manufacturer must coordinate and agree on the height parachute attachment height, subject to aircraft compliance with the following conditions:

6.3.5.1 Parachute deployment incidence, the load distribution of the aircraft, the geometric location of the harness attachment points. The aircraft attachment points and

airframe attachment has been for each individual aircraft model  
method completed with the limited payload opening load mea-  
sured in the payload weight described in 6.2.1. This load  
allowance contains the increased safety factor of 1.5.

6.3.5.2 The handling and attachment method be-  
comes defined in a manner that provides the aircraft in a descent  
and landing attitude the maximum ability of the airframe  
to carry the anticipated landing load and minimize  
the probability of injury to the occupants.

6.3.5.3 The airframe attachment method is based  
on the installed payload of the aircraft attachment point  
and tested in a manner that will prevent failure from impacting  
normal operation. It must also be shown that the handling  
will be sufficient to prevent failure activation of the payload  
attachment element during the functioning of the element.

6.3.5.4 The airframe attachment design must mini-  
mize the potential for collision with the poppet. If collision  
with the poppet is unavoidable during installation of  
operation in a condition which is hanging down the engine, the  
airframe attachment method must be manufactured from ma-  
terial that has a reasonable likelihood of preventing a collision  
with the poppet.

6.3.6 *Activating Housing Routing*—The payload element

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11.2.1 *Installation and Size of Placard or Label*—The placard or label shall be permanently in all hazardous areas and shall be installed in accordance with the PIM.

11.2.2 *Label Size and Color*—All placard or label shall follow the coloration method described below. The height of placard or label shall add the different location for installation.

11.2.2.1 *Danger Placard*—Danger placard or label shall be printed in a bold face type with high contrast color.

(1) *Danger Placard for Interior Parachute Installation*—A 7.62 cm (3 in.) minimum diameter placard or label with the word Danger (see sample placard Fig. X1.1 of Appendix X1) shall be placed adjacent to the parachute egress point for enclosed aircraft. The placard shall be visible from the exterior.

(2) *Danger Placard for Exterior Parachute Installation*—A 5.08 cm (2 in.) minimum diameter placard or label (see sample label Fig. X1.1

S3.1.1 The emergency parachute manufacturer shall be able to identify and describe each article produced conforming to the original engineering specification, as detailed below:

S3.1.1.1 In preparation for a material, purchased item, and part and assembly produced by a supplier, including methods used, the acceptable quality of part and assembly shall be defined in preparation for conformity and quality when delivered to the parachute manufacturer's facility.

S3.1.1.2 Production in preparation of individual parts and complete assemblies, including the identification of an individual manufacturer, process, in order, the manufacturer, and control

the process, and the final evaluation in preparation of the completed emergency parachute item.

S3.1.1.3 A nonconforming material item shall include documentation of part disposition decision and a return to service of rejected parts.

S3.1.1.4 A manufacturer of an emergency parachute shall be notified of a change in engineering drawing, specification, and quality control procedure.

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. SAMPLE OF LABELS (PLACARDS)

X1.1 The sample label shown in Fig. X1.1 meets the requirements provided in 11.2.2.1.

X1.2 The sample label shown in Fig. X1.2 meets the requirements provided in 11.2.2.2.

X1.3 The sample label shown in Fig. X1.3 meets the requirements provided in 11.2.2.3.

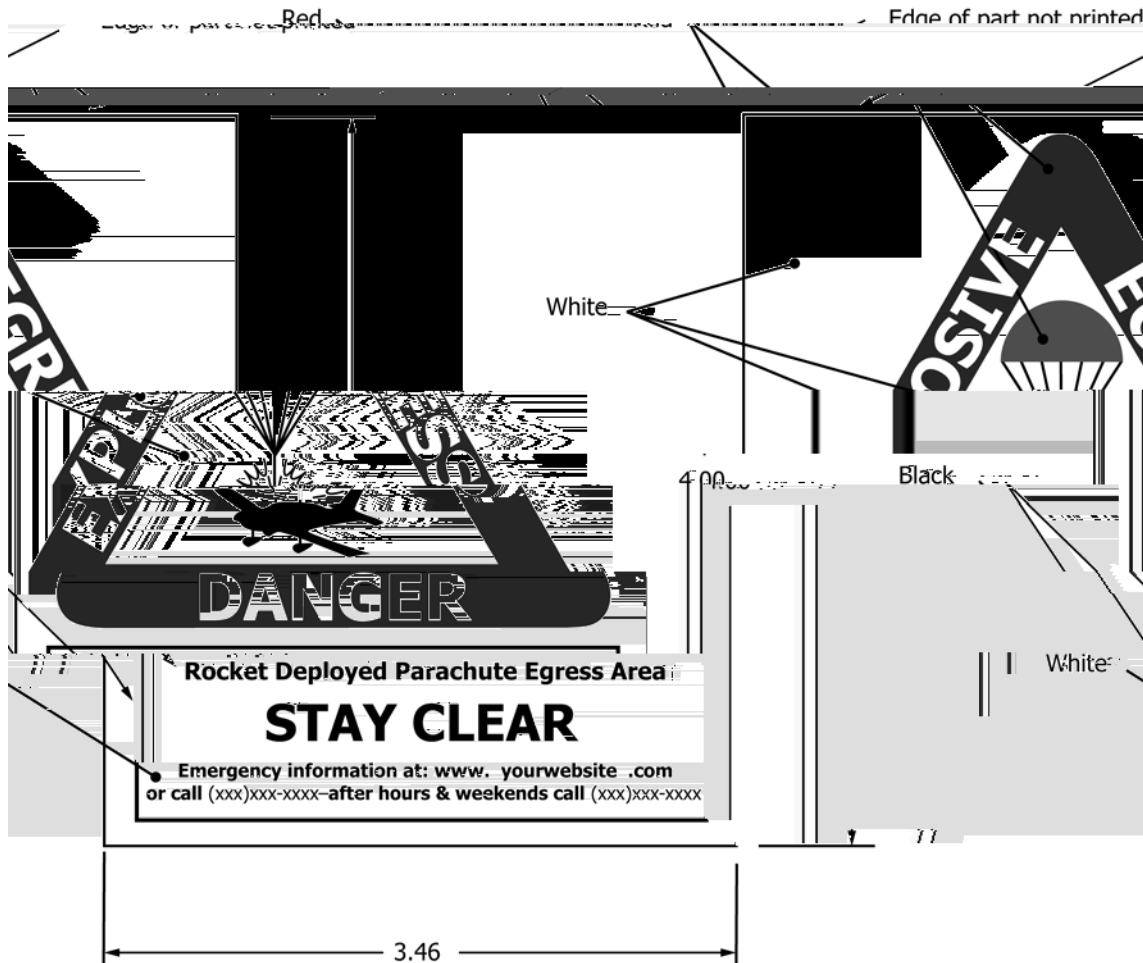


FIG. X1.1 Sample Danger Label

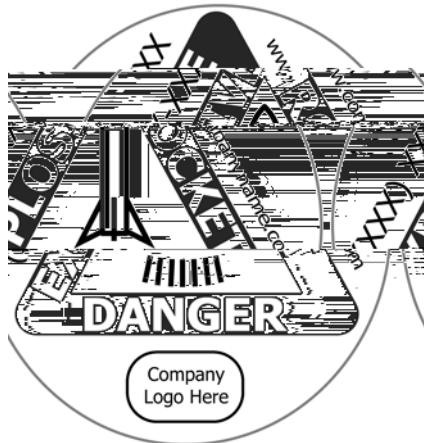


FIG. X1.2 Sample Identification Label

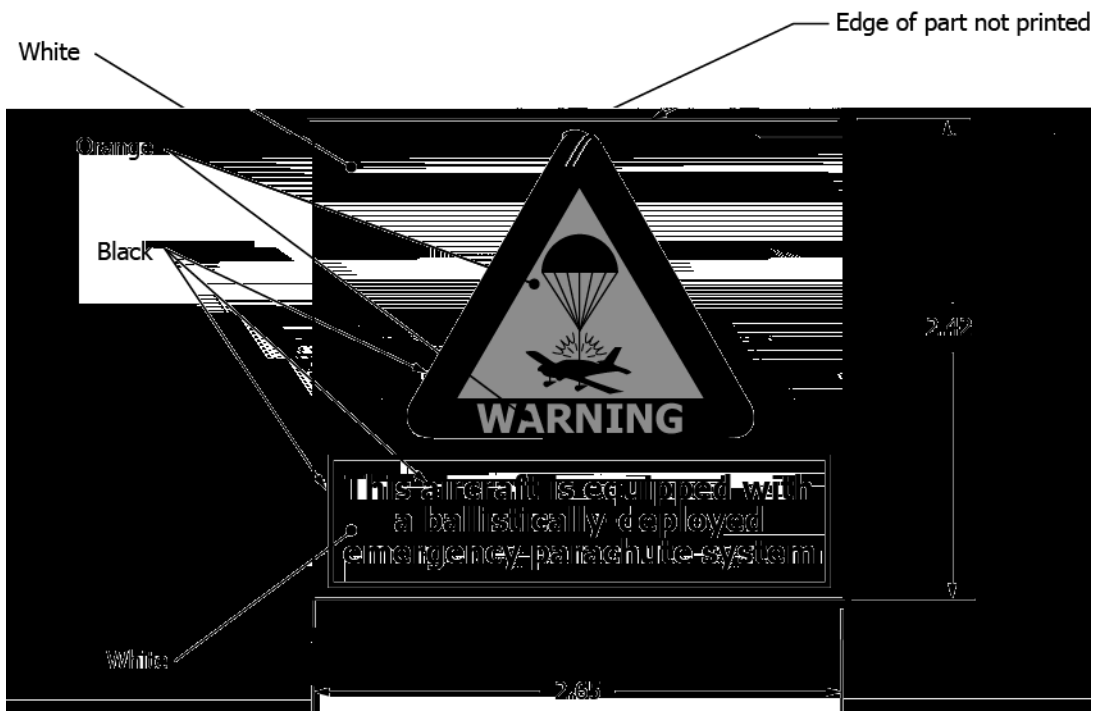


FIG. X1.3 Sample Label

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