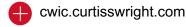


### Overview

Our round proximity sensor is ideal for detecting the position of critical aircraft structures that are mechanically well controlled and have tighter geometric tolerances such as landing gear position. It has a single inductive core providing reliable variable inductive reluctance to sense changes with respect to its distance from a ferrous target. This proximity sensor will perform in applications with a gap range up to 0.100 inches.

### **Key features**

- Round connector design for tighter geometric tolerance applications
- MIL-STD-38999 connector
- Hermetically sealed construction
- Stainless steel housing
- Corrosion resistant MIL-SPEC mounting hardware
- Standard or customer specified targets
- Round Sensor with MIL-STD-38999 connector 0.1013 lbs.
- ATA 32
- DO-160G environmental conditions and test procedures for airborne equipment
- MIL-STD-202G method 213B shock to 1,000 g
- 1,000,000 hour reliability
- AS9100 Quality Management System





| Feature                 | Description  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Туре                    | Two-wire, passive proximity sensor, variable inductive reluctance  |
| Electrical interface    | MIL-DTL-38999 III circular connector, plug size 9, 3 position, cable (D38999/26FA98SN) or equivalent; sensor connector D38999/25 hermetic receptacle.  |
| Connector pins          | Pins A and C are connected, Pin B is not connected.  |
| Principals              | The inductance of the sensor changes with respect to its distance from a ferrous target. The sensor inductance increases in an exponential fashion as the target approaches the sensor face. Reference inductance values given at 1V @ 1000 Hz at room temperature (25°C). |
| Target material         | 17-4 Stainless steel per AMS 5604 heat treated H1050 condition   |
| Inductance, target near | 4.690 ±0.030 mH at 0.075" from a 1" diameter round target of thickness 0.1"  |
| Inductance, target far  | 4.600 ±0.015 mH at 0.100" from a 1" diameter round target of thickness 0.1"  |
| Side metal effect       | The effect of (mild steel) side metal located behind the sensing face and with a 1mm gap (with respect to the threaded portion of the sensor) on the inductance of the sensor with a standard target with a gap of 1 mm shall is less than ± 0.010mH.                      |
| Temperature effect      | ≤ ±0.050mH throughout the operating temperature range (-55°C to +70°C) referenced from the initial inductance value in the far state with a target present at +20°C  |
| Stability               | $\leq$ ±0.5% of reading change over the qualified life of the sensor referenced from the initial measurement taken at ambient temperature with target in the near state  |



| Feature                               | Description   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| reature                               | Beschiption   |
| AC resistance                         | $9.24\Omega$ ±10% at room temperature using an excitation frequency of 1,000 Hz ±0.1%   |
| Dielectric strength                   | Dielectric strength (MIL-STD-202, Method 301) ≤ 1 mA dielectric strength of 1.07 kV RMS (1.5kV peak) applied for 1 minute between the input pins (A and C) and housing        |
| Insulation resistance                 | Insulation resistance (MIL-STD-202, method 302) insulation resistance $\geq$ 20 M $\Omega$ with 1.5 kV DC applied for 2 minutes between the input pins (A and C) and the case |
| Bonding and grounding                 | The maximum resistance between any point on the sensor and the connector shell is $2.5m\Omega$ . Bonding path to airframe is provided by mounting hardware.                   |
| Certification                         | Refer to RTCA DO-160G Environmental Procedures & Test Conditions for Airborne Equipment unless otherwise stated in this document  |
| Ground survival low temperature       | -55°C (Cat F2)  |
| Short time low operating temperature  | -55°C (Cat F2)  |
| Low operating temperature             | -55°C (Cat F2)  |
| Ground survival high temperature      | +85°C (Cat F2)  |
| Short time high operating temperature | +70°C (Cat F2)  |
| High operating temperature            | +70°C (Cat F2)  |
| Maximum operating altitude            | 50,000 ft (Cat D2)  |



| Feature                                 | Description  |
|---|--|
| Decompression                           | 50,000 ft  |
| Overpressure                            | -15,000 ft   |
| Temperature variation                   | -55°C to +70°C (Cat A  |
| Humidity                                | Cat C  |
| Operational shock                       | Cat B  |
| Crash safety                            | Cat B  |
| MIL-STD-202-213 shock (specified pulse) | 3 shocks, 1,000 g's, in all 6 orthogonal directions (±X, ±Y, and ±Z, 18 shocks total) in accordance with MILSTD-202-213 (MIL-STD-202G Method 213B) Condition E.  |
| High-level, short duration vibration    | Cat H, Curve P   |
| Robust vibration (sine)                 | Cat R, Curve W   |
| Robust vibration (random)               | Cat R, Curves E and E1   |
| Explosion proofness                     | Cat H Zone II  |
| Waterproofness                          | Cat S and R  |
| Fluid susceptibility                    | Cat F applicable fluids: hydraulic fluids (phosphate ester-based (synthetic), Type IV, MIL-PRF-5606K hydraulic fluid, petroleum base), lubricating oils (mineral based, ester based), cleaning fluids (isopropanol alcohol, denatured alcohol, cleaning compound for aircraft surfaces), de-icing fluid (ethylene glycol propylene glycol, AEA Type 1, AEA Type 2, SAE Type 1, SAE Type 2, SAE Type 4, and runway deicer |



| Feature   | Description   |
|---|---|
| Sand and dust   | Cat S   |
| Fungus resistance                                       | Cat F   |
| Salt fog  | Cat S   |
| Magnetic effect   | Cat A, test - as part of system   |
| Power input   | N/A - no power input  |
| Voltage spike   | N/A - no power input  |
| Audio frequency conducted susceptibility                | MIL-STD-461E test category CS101 note - N/A power lines only, Test – as part of system.   |
| Induced signal susceptibility                           | MIL-STD-461E test category CS101, test – as part of system  |
| Radio frequency susceptibility (radiated and conducted) | Cat YG, test – as part of system  |
| MIL-STD-461E CS115 and CS116 (conducted susceptibility) | Test – as part of system.   |
| Emission of radio frequency energy                      | Cat M except for subsection 21.4. MILSTD-461E test category RE103 in place of subsection 21.4. Cat H, test – As part of system. |
| Icing   | Cat B, C  |
| Static discharge  | Cat A   |
| Fire, flammability                                      | Cat C   |
| Storage temperature                                     | +85°C   |



| Feature             | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| Reliability         | MTBF ≥ 1,000,000 hours   |
| Connector           | Hermetic-passivated stainless steel  |
| Housing material    | 304 stainless steel  |
| Length              | 2.16"  |
| Diameter            | 0.74" O.D.   |
| Mounting threads    | .625-24 UNEF-2A threads  |
| Nut                 | MS21340-05, military standard plain hexagon nut, electrical thin (with lockwire holes), corrosion resisting steel  |
| Washer              | MS25081C6, military standard key washer, corrosion resisting steel   |
| Installation torque | 0.102 lbs (0.046 kg) - with 2 nuts and 1 washer 0.122 lbs (0.055 kg)   |
| Weight              | 0.120 lbs (0.055 kg)   |
| Packaging           | Curtiss-Wright specified packaging is used for shipping and storage. A protective cap is installed over the sensor face prior to shipping. Remove cap prior to installation. |
| Accessories         | Standard ferrous targets   |



## **FAQs**

### What are some aerospace applications for proximity sensors?

Proximity sensors are used on aircraft for sensing the position of critical structures including landing gears and doors, passenger and cargo doors, slats and flaps and thrust reversers.

### What target material is suitable for aerospace proximity sensors?

Sensor can detect ferrous metals only. Aluminum will cause deactuation and can therefore serve as an anti-target.

## Will Curtiss-Wright perform a 'test - as part of system'?

Electrical interface circuitry typically resides in landing gear control unit or proximity sensor electronics unit or proximity sensor module. Note that all tests designated as 'test – as part of system' will only be performed at customers' request.



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### **About Curtiss-Wright**

Curtiss-Wright Round Rock and Wimborne have worked with nuclear and industrial customers for over 60 years. We support customers across the world from facilities located in the US and UK. Our solutions are embedded in strategic national infrastructure and our people are active partners in customer programs that are focused on delivering advanced future nuclear and industrial capabilities.

Curtiss-Wright Corporation (NYSE: CW) is a global integrated business that provides highly engineered products, solutions and services mainly to Aerospace & Defense markets, as well as critical technologies in demanding commercial power, process and industrial markets. We leverage a workforce of approximately 8,600 highly skilled employees who develop, design and build what we believe are the best engineered solutions to the markets we serve. Building on the heritage of Glenn Curtiss and the Wright brothers, Curtiss-Wright has a long tradition of providing innovative solutions through trusted customer relationships.

