CEFED. GET THE FACTS

Questions Asked: Answers to Know!

Q. Is ACF-50 approved by the US Government?

- A. Yes ACF-50 is <u>US Government performance qualified</u> to Mil-C-81309E, Type II class I.
- Q. Does ACF-50 meet any other aerospace industry standards or have any OEM approvals?
- A. Yes ACF-50 meets aerospace anti-corrosion requirements for many OEM's; AIRBUS, BOEING, DOUGLAS and others, see the reverse side of this document for a complete listing as well as additional OEM recommendations.
- Q. How long has Lear Chemical been producing Thin Fluid Film anti-corrosion compounds and how long has ACF-50 been in the marketplace?
- A. Lear has twenty five years experience as a chemical manufacturer and ACF-50 has an excellent <u>fourteen year track record</u> as a product used by industry professionals who want performance they can trust.

Q. Is ACF-50 Toxic?

A. No. Complete toxicology tests (oral-eye-dermal) have been performed on ACF-50 by world renowned Hazelton Laboratories. Their testing concluded that <u>ACF-50 is Non-Toxic</u> according to EPA and OCED standards.

Q. What does the FAA think about ACF-50?

A. While the FAA is not in the habit of providing general approvals they do have at least two criteria for accepting a product. Their primary method for acceptance is for an OEM to list the product in their aircraft maintenance manual. The second method is for a product to meet a Mil-Spec. Since ACF-50 meets both of these criteria the <u>FAA finds ACF-50 an</u> <u>acceptable product</u> as a general corrosion preventative for use on aircraft (letter dated Aug. 13/96).

Q. Does ACF-50 meet US State requirements for Volatile Organic Content (VOC)?

A. Yes ACF-50 is <u>VOC compliant in all fifty states</u>. ACF-50's VOC content is well below the tough air quality control regulations in California.

Q. How often does ACF-50 need to be applied to the airframe?

A. We recommend a <u>minimum of once every two years</u>. Shorter or longer intervals will be prescribed depending on the aircraft's operational environment.

Q. What type of equipment do I need to apply ACF-50?

A. The most economical way to treat an airframe is with our <u>specially designed spray system</u>. Its light weight, compact size, ergonomic design, and aircraft quality construction provides for efficient product usage and minimal labor investment. The system works on 40 psi. @, 4 to 5 CFM.

Q. Does ACF-50 loosen rivets?

A. No. ACF-50's low shear formula will penetrate around a tight rivet removing moisture without causing it to loosen. Unlike other products <u>ACF-50 does not contain EP (extreme pressure) additives</u>. The presence of these undesirable additives could cause rivets to loosen and faying surfaces to loose their structural cohesiveness.

Q. Will ACF-50 harm aircraft plastics, paint, or wiring?

A. ACF-50 was tested for stress crazing on acrylic plastic and for effect on aircraft grade paints with both tests showing <u>no deleterious effects</u>. ACF-50 was tested on polyimide insulated wire and found to have <u>no negative effects</u>.

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS:

1. SINGLE ENGINE & LIGHT TWINS

Spray into: wing sections, fuselage, vertical & horizontal stabilizers, hinges, teleflex cables, air vent cables, trim cables, throttle cables, battery boxes, engine compartments, avionics, antenna mounts.

2. ROTORWING AIRCRAFT

Spray into: tail boom section, engine compartments, strap pack, landing gear, air vent cables, rotor head, grip areas, avionics, antenna mounts, cannon plugs.

Spray or wipe on blades.

3. CARGO AIRLINES

Spray into: wing sections, fuselage, vertical & horizontal stabilizers, landing gear compartments, micro switches, avionics, cannon plugs, cargo door brackets, garbage chutes, galleys, lavatory areas, belly skin sections, main spar sections.

4. FLOAT EQUIPPED & AMPHIBIOUS

Spray into: floats, fuselage, vertical & horizontal stabilizers, wing sections, bilge area, exterior of motors, connectors, cannon plugs, avionics, micro switches, antenna mounts.

5. TURBO PROPS / BUSINESS JETS

Spray into: trim drum actuators, micro switches, landing gear and compartments, wheel hubs, thrust reverse mechanisms. Wipe on nacelles.

ACF-50; PERFORMANCE QUALIFIED

Mil-C-81309E Type II & III

Characteristics	Requirements	<u>Test Para.</u>	Found
-Minimum flash point	60°C (140°F)	4.7.1	Conforms
-Synthetic sea water- sulfurous acid spray	Type II: No visible corrosion of car- bon steel after 2 cycles. Type III: No visible corrosion of 410 steel after 8 cycles.	4.7.2	Conforms
-Synthetic sea water displacement	No visible corrosion.	4.7.3	Conforms
-Removability	Not more than 3 cycles to remove.	4.7.4	Conforms
-Abrasives	Non present	4.7.5	Conforms
-Maximum film thickness	Type II: 0.0005 inches Type III: 0.0002 inches	4.7.6	Conforms
-Sprayability	Sprayable	4.7.7	Conforms
-Corrosivity	No visible pitting, etching or dark discoloration. No weight change (milligram/cm2) greater than 0.5 for magnesium, cadmium, and zinc nor greater than 0.2 for aluminum, copper, and brass.	4.7.8	Conforms
-Staining	No visible evidence of staining or other deleterious effects.	4.7.9	Conforms
-Minimum dielectric breakdown	25,000 volts	4.7.10	Conforms 38,000 volts
-Mixability of com- pounds	No evidence of separation	4.7.11	Conforms
-Lubricity of com- pounds	Less than 0.20	4.7.12	Conforms
-Effect on electric components	No Significant change in capaci- tance, dissipation factor and con- ductance of coil forms and capaci- tors. For coils no significant change in the Q and amount of capacitance to resonate the coil. No significant change in the resis- tance of resistors. A change greater than 1/2 the allowed toler- ance of the component shall be considered as significant.	4.7.13	Conforms
-Effect on electric con- nectors	No significant increase in resis- tance between connected pins or decrease in resistance between adjacent pins.	4.7.14	Conforms

ADDITIONAL ACF-50 TEST

TEST IDENTITY	TEST METHOD	RESULTS		
BMS 3-23E Table I				
-Flash Point -Sprayability -Low-Temperature Adhesion -Nonvolatile Content -Detectability -Removability -Storage Stability -Drying Time -Compatibility with Cadmium	ASTM D93 MIL-C-1617D MIL-C-1617D ASTM D1644	Pass Pass Pass QPL Value Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass		
Douglas Aircraft CSD #1				
 Painted Surfaces Residue Surfaces Sandwich Corrosion Test Stress Crazing Acrylic Plastics Immersion Corrosion Test Cadmium Removal Test 	ASTM F 502 ASTM F 485 ASTM F 484 ASTM F 483 ASTM F 1111	Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms		
Douglas Aircraft DMS 2150 - Film Characteristic - Product Composition - Appearance - Toxicity - Flash Point - Nonvolatile Content - Viscosity - Salt Fog Exposure - Water Displacement - Removability - Storage Stability	ASTM D-56 ASTM D-1644A ASTM D-445 ASTM B-117	Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms Conforms		
Table II -Water Displacement Ability	MIL-C-1617D	Pass		
-viscosity -Corrosion Inhibiting Characteristics -Functional Penetration Test	FED-STD 791 (ASTM G 34)	QPL value Pass Pass		
Airbus Industrie TN A 007.10138 Type 1 Grade 1 / 2				
Volatile Organic Content -California Air Quality Compliant	ASTM 2369	>166.9g/L		
Misc. -Humidity Resistance -Hydrogen Embrittlement -Polyimide Insulated Wire	AMS 3066B ASTM F 519 MIL-C-87937B	Conforms Conforms Conforms		

O.E.M. Approvals

ATR REGIONAL TRANSPORT	BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON	BOEING AIRCRAFT (McDonald Douglas Helicopter Company)
BOEING HELICOPTER (McDonald Douglas Corporation)	BOMBARDIER REGIONAL AIRCRAFT DIVISION	BRITISH AEROSPACE
CANADAIR	CONCORDE BATTERY CORP.	EXTRA AIRCRAFT
GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE	HILLER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	LAKE AIRCRAFT
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	RAYTHEON CORP. (Beech Aircraft Corp.)	SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT

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