# Airfield Lighting Maintenance

Keeping the Lights On



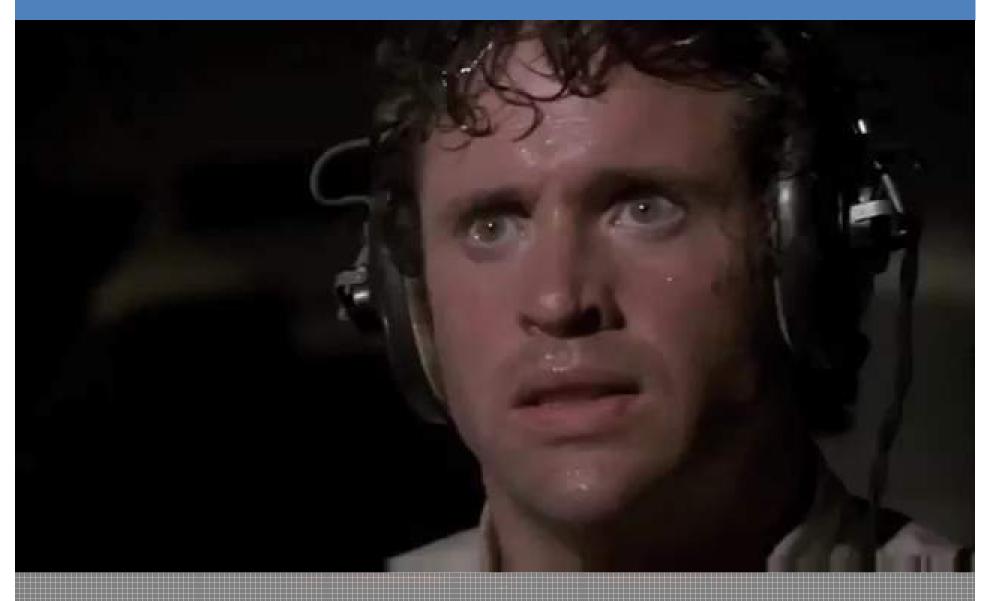
ARKANSAS
AIRPORT
OPERATORS
ASSOCIATION



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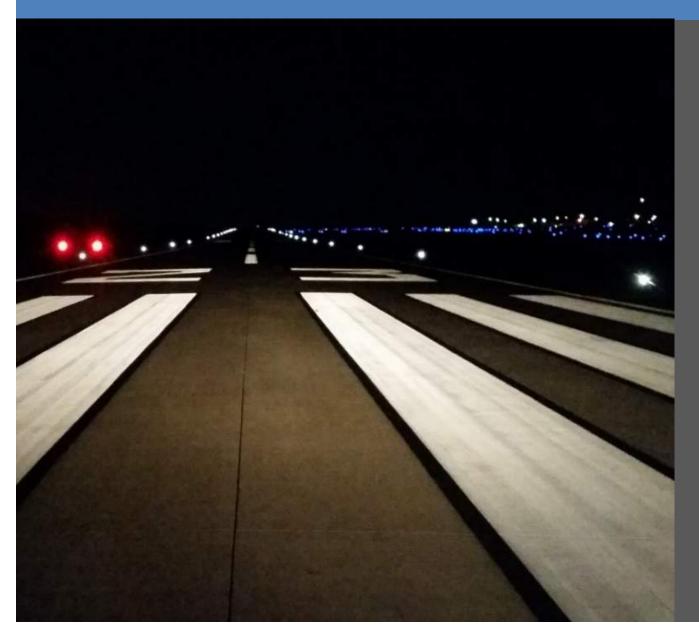












Obviously...

Lighting is very important to any airport.



The smallest airfield lighting system typically has:

- → Pavement edge lights
- → Approach lights
- → Guidance signs
- → Wind cones
- → Obstruction lights
- → Beacons





The smallest airfield lighting system typically has:

- → Electrical vault, transclosure, or room
- → Miles of cabling
- Hundreds of field made connections
- → Regulators and controls
- Many lamps or LEDs and drivers
- → Electrical panels







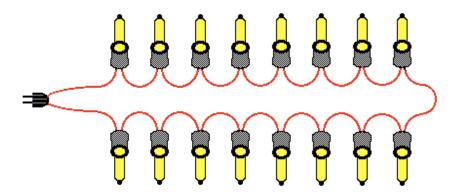








Similar to the old style of Christmas lights, most airfield electrical systems use a *series circuit*.



#### **Series Circuits**

A failure within the circuit can cause the entire system to fail.

Each light has an isolation transformer which maintains the circuit when a light bulb fails or the light fixture is run down.



As electrical systems age, sudden system failure becomes more of possibility with each passing day.



#### **System Failure**

Troubleshooting and repair takes time.

Can your airport afford a sudden system failure?

How might that affect your tenants?

How might that affect the safety of the airport?

Has your airport experienced a partial or complete lighting failure?

## GARVER

#### Conduit vs. Direct Buried

- → Cable installed in conduit
  - Advantages:
    - Longevity
    - Ease of maintenance work
    - Easier quality assurance on installation
  - Disadvantages:
    - Additional installation cost
    - Inflexibility with small configuration changes



- Cable directly buried in earth
  - Advantages:
    - Lower installation cost
    - Potential flexibility with small configuration changes
  - Disadvantages:
    - Challenging recourse for poorly installed systems
    - Difficult to perform some routine maintenance





- → Degradation in the integrity of airfield cable insulation can be a primary reason for airfield circuit failure.
- → Weakened or failed insulation creates faults or "leaks" in the cable.
- → Initial Megger readings should exceed 500 megohms for a well installed system (now required in FAA technical specifications).





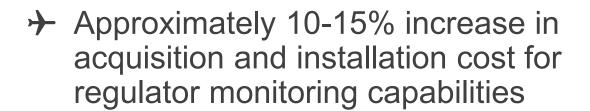
- → Degradation is expected to be around 10-20% per year.
- Test system regularly to identify trends that a circuit may soon fail.
- → Regulators with monitoring and onboard testing can assist with this.
- → ALCMS can perform tests on an automated schedule and log results.





#### Benefits of regulator monitoring:

- → Allows display of regulator performance metrics (megger, voltage, current)
- → Eliminates need of separate tools and instruments to determine these values

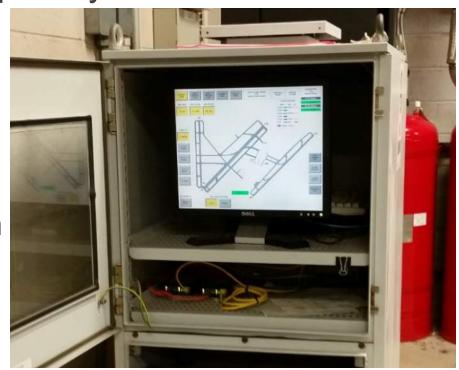






Benefits of computerized monitoring system (ALCMS) integration:

- → Can check megger values on a pre-set schedule
- Provides data logging capability
- → Can allow remote users access to data via secured network
- Provides touchscreen interface
- → Allows user interaction with airfield equipment without exposing to danger







#### Newport, AR (M19):

- → There are two active runways; only one is lit.
- → Connecting taxiways are lit.



#### Newport (M19)

A former Army Airfield base built during World War II.

26 aircraft are based on the field.

Daily fuel sales are common.





- → Engineer was contacted because a section of the taxiway lighting had failed.
- → Lamp replacement did not solve the problem.



#### **Lights Out**

Sections of lights being out or dim almost always means cable damage.





#### Site investigation revealed:

- → Several damaged transformers
- → Many electrical shorts/opens
- Unburied high voltage cable with exposed copper



#### **Buried vs. Conduit**

Newport's
electrical
conductors were
buried in the earth.





Also revealed in the site investigation:

- → The system was not installed in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular requirements.
- → The runway circuit was showing signs of nearing failure.

#### **Weak Points**

As systems age, they develop multiple weak points.

Poor installation will always expedite failure.



### **Case Study**

→ As a result of the investigation, the engineer and the airport worked to develop a series of projects to replace their airfield lighting.



### Case Study



→ Generally speaking, if the majority of an airport's lights are working, no one thinks anything is wrong.



→ Under the surface, there may be many points of imminent failure.



### Electrical Inspections

When developing an airport's Capital Improvements Program (CIP), it is best to include an electrical inspection by qualified electrical personnel.



### **Electrical Inspections**

Regular inspections by qualified personnel can identify potential problems before they interrupt your operations.



#### **Electrical Inspections**

#### **Qualified Person**

"One who has <u>demonstrated skills and knowledge</u> related to the construction and operation of electrical equipment and installations and has <u>received safety</u> <u>training</u> to identify and avoid the hazards involved."

- NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

### **Electrical Inspections**

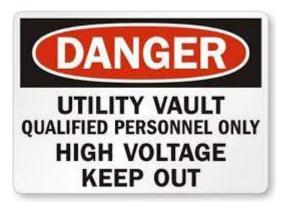
Just because the contractor is a "good" contractor, that does not mean they are qualified.

For example...



#### **Electrical Inspections**

Only persons who are qualified in airfield electrical systems should handle any item connected to the system.



#### **Training**

Consider the benefits of training your maintenance and operational staff.

#### Caution



Airfield lighting systems operate at high voltages which can reach nearly 5,000 volts! NFPA 70E requires unqualified persons come no closer than 5 feet to exposed live parts.

No <u>part</u> of the system should be touched when it is energized.

Components that look normal could have hidden hazards.

For example, cables may have broken or cracked insulation.



#### Caution

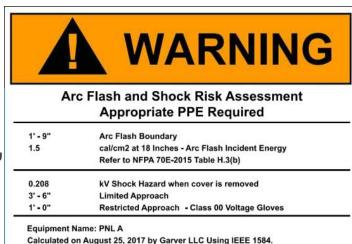


AC 150/5340-26C, Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities, Par. 2.5.1.1:

"Each piece of equipment operating at 50 volts or more and not de-energized while work is being performed, must be evaluated for arc flash hazard and shock hazards."

WARNING

Required by AC 150/5340-30J, 13.2 Power Distribution





#### **Electrical Maintenance**

GA airports and smaller commercial airports may not have the staff to perform routine electrical maintenance.

These airports can utilize qualified contractors to assist with electrical maintenance.





#### **Electrical Maintenance**

- → Airfield electrical systems are unique to the aviation world.
- The vast majority of electrical contractors **do not** know how to work on them.
- → Special training is necessary to do a thorough job.

How many qualified airfield electricians are in your area?



Arkansas:
Population: 3,000,000

Approximate number of airfield electricians: 50-75



#### **Electrical Projects**

- → Your electrical project doesn't need to be someone's guinea pig.
- → Ask for qualifications before the work starts.
- → Have installers perform demonstration connector kit installations prior to beginning work.
- → The FAA construction specifications (L-108) require electrical contractors to have a minimum 3 years of continuous experience for splicing 5 kV airfield cables.







#### **Connector Evaluation**

- → Connectors must be installed correctly
- → Connectors have been found to commonly be critical points of failure
- → Connector failure greatly impacts megger readings and system integrity







#### **Electrical Maintenance**

→ The FAA publishes Advisory Circular No. 150/5340-26C Maintenance of Airport Visual Aid Facilities.

The use of which is **required for AIP-funded projects.** 

→ The intent of this AC is to help protect your investment.

From Chapter 1 – Introduction, Applicability

"...use of this AC is mandatory for all projects funded with federal grant monies through the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) and...Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) Program."





#### 26C covers the following items:

- → Electrical safety procedures
- → Arc flash labeling
- → Maintenance program for airfield and vault equipment and infrastructure
- → Testing frequencies and procedures
- → Troubleshooting procedures
- → Lamps out tolerances





Chapter 5 of the maintenance AC includes a recommend Preventive Maintenance Inspection (PMI) schedule for each major item/system.



Federal Aviation Administration

# Advisory Circular

Subject: Maintenance of Airport Visual Date: 6/20/2014 AC No: 150/5340-26C Aid Facilities Initiated by: AAS-100 Change:

 Purpose. This advisory circular (AC) provides recommended guidelines for maintenance of airport visual aid facilities.

#### Required

PMI's are required for AIP funded projects.

Chapter 5 "may be altered to suit local conditions."



6/20/2014 AC 150/5340-26C

# VAULT OR SUBSTATION # \_\_\_\_\_\_ CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE	OHMS	WEATHER CONDITIONS AND COMMENTS	INITIALS
			:

Figure 5-1. Sample Insulation Resistance Record



	Maintenance Requirement	D A I L Y	W K L Y	M T H L Y	S M A N L Y	A N N L Y	IOOZU
1.	Check control circuits on all brightness steps	Χ					
2.	Check condition and operation of regulator		Х				
3.	Check input voltage and current			Χ			
4.	Check output current on each brightness			Χ			
	step						
5.	Check output load on regulator if needed				Х		
6.	Check relays, wiring and insulation				Х		
7.	Check dielectric strength of cooling oil (if used)					Х	
8.	Perform a short-circuit test					Х	
9.	Perform an open-circuit test (only on regulators with open circuit protection.					Х	
10.	Clean rust spots and repaint as necessary.						Χ

Table 5-5. Preventive Maintenance Inspection Schedule for Constant Current Regulators



6/20/2014 AC 150/5340-26C

Table 5-1. Preventive Maintenance Inspection Schedule for Airport Lighting Vaults

Maintenance Requirement	D A I L Y	WKLY	MTHLY	A	ANNLY	
Check control operation	X					
Check general cleanliness	ĵ	X				
Check for moisture		X				
4. Check ventilator screens or air conditioner controls		X				
<ol> <li>Inspect safety boards, safety equipment and fire extinguishers</li> </ol>		0 0	Х		8 - 0	
6. Check insulation resistance of all field circuits*	ĵ		X			
7. Check input voltage to vault				X		
Check ground resistance				X		
Inspect and clean buses	1			X		
10. Check relay operation				X		
11. Check oil fuse cutouts				X		
12. Check oil switches				X		
13. Operate power transfer switches	i i		X			
14. Check control panel or computer control equipmen	t			X		
15. Check photoelectric switch				X		П
16. Check astronomic time switch	ĵ			X	3	
17. Check radio control of lighting equipment			X			П
18. Check lightning arrestors				X		X
19. Inspect miscellaneous electrical equipment				X		
20. Test oil dielectric strength in transformers and regulators					Х	
21. Paint equipment as necessary	ĺ				X	Х

<sup>\*</sup> Weekly insulation resistance tests may be necessary for older circuits.



Table 5-5. Preventive Maintenance Inspection Schedule for Runway and Taxiway Elevated

Edge Lights

	MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENT	DAILY	W K L Y	MTHLY	S M A N Y	ANNLY	UNSCH
1.	Inspect for outages; repair as necessary	X		3			(E)
2.	Check cleanliness of lenses	X					
3.	Perform photometric testing (HIRL) and check light alignment and orientation			X			X
4.	Re-align lights as needed			X			X
5.	Clean fixtures and sockets			3			X
6.	Check light elevation				X		
7.	Check for moisture in lights				X		83
8.	Inspect fixture for rust, deterioration					X	
9.	Check lamp fitting and clean contacts					X	20
10.	Check gaskets					X	
11.	Remove snow and/or vegetation from around lights			3			X



Work with your consultant to develop a program for your airport.

Your consultant can help you locate a qualified contractor to perform electrical maintenance/repairs for your airport.





#### Very important:

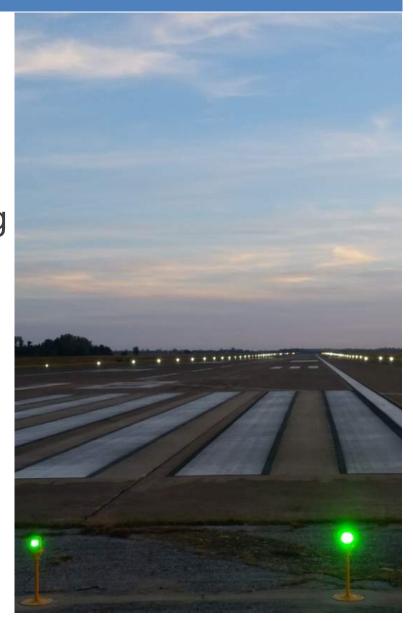
→ Tailor the maintenance program for your airports needs and complexity.





Correctly performed and appropriately scheduled airfield electrical maintenance can:

- → Protect the airport's and funding agency's investment
- → Provide a degree of safety and help protect airport personnel
- → Help the airport stay in compliance with FAA and state DOT requirements







We hope we have shown:

- → Your maintenance program must begin with safety first
- → Diligent maintenance and inspection will help avoid surprises
- → Engineers and qualified contractors can assist in identifying issues with electrical systems
- → A maintenance program can work for you



### **Any Questions?**



