

Variable Acceleration Profiling and Characterization of S&A Escapement Mechanisms

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Rotary Tables

Standard tool in the measurement of escapement mechanism arming distance

- Capable of applying long duration acceleration loads
- Related to tactical performance through escapement theory
 - Devices assumed to be distance measurement mechanism
 - Distance = $\frac{1}{2}$ at²
- Commonly used as part of escapement device acceptance tests



Standard Rotary Tables Limitations

- Not all devices follow escapement theory to the desired accuracy
- Fails to provide data on setback lock release
- Difficulty in indexing from specific event (e.g., setback lock release)
- For M427 family of devices, biases rotor towards the arm position
- Incapable of applying variable G loads



40G Acceptance Testing Constant Acceleration Acceptance

- Acceptance test calls for a constant 40G stimulus be applied to the mechanism
- Setback weight is held until rotary table is at speed
- Weight is released and the mechanism is timed
- Acceptance determined via times in specification





Device Arming Under Constant Load Effect of Load on Arming Distance



Device Arming Under Constant Load Effect of Load on Arming Distance



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Programmable Rotary Tables

- Allow the user to input desired positional coordinates and time history
- Resulting program can more accurately reproduce the tactical environment acceleration history
- Microphone allows for timing of critical events, such as environmental lock release





Programmable Rotary Tables Limitations

- Inertia of device under test must be sufficiently small to allow table to track desired profile
- A tangential load is imparted to the device as table changes velocity
- Longer arm length is desirable for reduced error, but is limited by motor torque



Programmable Rotary Table



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Device Under Test

- Testing was conducted on the M427 S&A
- Part of Navy's 2.75 inch rocket system
- Setback Weight extracts around 15 to 20Gs
- Mechanism arms: 1.13 to 1.37 sec (or 817-1218 feet of rocket thrust)



Armed



Programmable Table Replication of Tactical Acceleration Environment



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Acoustic Trace from Device Armed on Rotary Table



Setback weight and arming events can be timed via a microphone



Setback Weight Instrumentation

Time to Extract Setback Weight: Microphone



Tangential Acceleration Effects

 Device static position in fixture was adjusted such that timing test was performed with setback weight at 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions



Tangential Acceleration Effects

- Device timing consistent for a given orientation: <20ms (36')
- Device timing varied based on change in initial orientation: <53ms (95')
- Devices in 12 o' clock armed 30 60ft faster than in 6 o'clock position (44' expected from inertial effects)
- Devices in 3 and 9 o'clock distances varied depending on device, up to 70' (0' expected from inertial effects)



Instrumented Rocket Tests

- Device to be spun in the lab using constant 40G and programmable rotary table tests
- Devices will be flown on instrumented rocket tests
 - Record arming time during flight
 - Record rocket acceleration history
- Provide correlation between field and lab simulation



Summary

- Programmable rotary table has sufficient frequency response to replicate acceleration environment for fuzing applications
- Provide additional insight into mechanism status during deployment
- Alternative acceptance test, and in some cases more accurate, compared to the constant 40G test

