		KEA17ED 2-1-8
FNEA NO. N 5.31.2 CRITICALITY 2/2		SHUTTLE CCTV
FATLURE MODE AND CAUSE	FATEURE EFFECT ON END ITEM	RATIONALE FOR ACCEPTANCE
Loss of LOC 8 Short to GND	No PTU control or video for locations not re- quiring LOC 8. <u>Worst Case</u> :	DESIGN FEATURES The M5 Bulkhead cable is a 60-inch long assembly, 17-wire assembly originating at the cargo bay and bulkhead. The cable provides power and commands to cargo bay camera stand returns video to the bulkhead position. The yideo and sync wires are shielded #24 Twinax twisted-pair wires.
	Loss of mission critical video.	The cable design is taken from the successfully flown Apollo program. The design is a cable-connector assembly in which the wire terminations are protected from excessive flexture at the joint between the wire and the connector terminal. The load concentration is moved away from the conductor connection and distributed axially alor the length of the conductors encapsulated in a potted-taper profile. This technique also protects the assembly from dirt and entrapped moisture which could cause problems in space. The cable and its components meet the applicable requirements of MASA, Military and RI specifications. These requirements include: • General/Hechanical/Electrical Features • Design and Construction • Materials
•		 Terminal Solderability Environmental Qualification Marking and Serialization Traceability and Documentation
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FMEA NO. W 5.31.2 CRITICALITY 2/2		SHUTTLE CCTV CRITICAL ITEMS LIST	UNIT Cable OWG NO. 2293288-502,503 T\$SUED TU-14-86 SHEET 2 UF 5
FATLURE MODE AND CAUSE	FATLURE EFFECT ON END ITEM	RATIONALE FOR ACCEPTA	NCE
Loss of LOC 8 Short to GNO	No PTU control or video for locations not requiring LOC 8. Worst Case: Loss of mission critical video.	QUALIFICATION (EST Qualified by 1.) similarity to previous successful qualification tests of CCTV tRUs. ACCEPTANCE TEST The cable acceptance test consists of an ohometer of connection is present and intact. Results are recomposed to the present and intact. Results are recomposed to the Camera/PTU command decoder are proper. The ability to produce video, the VSU's ability to rout display video. A similar test verifies the MON composed to the CCTY System. 2. Select a monitor via the PHS panel, as destinated to the Camera Power On" command from PHS panel. 3. Send "Camera Power On" command from PHS panel. 4. Select "External Sync" on monitor. 5. Observe video displayed on monitor. If video stable raster), then this indicates that the of from the RCU and that the camera is producing to Send Pan, Tilt, Focus, Zoom, ALC, and Gamma commonitor or direct observation) verify proper of Select Bownlink as destination and camera under the RCU and "Camera Power Off" command via PHS panel. 9. Send "Camera Power Off" command via PHS panel. 10. Repeat Steps 3 through 9 except issue commands proves that the CCTV equipment is operational	heck to assure that each wire rded on data sheets. operable and that the commands from the sync lines to the Camera/PTU, tests also verify the camera's e video and the monitor's ability to mand path. tion and the camera under test as amera is receiving composite sync synchronized video. mands and visually (either via the peration. r test as source.

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FMEA NO W 5.31.2 CRETICALITY		SHUTTLE CCTV CRITICAL ITEMS LIST	UNIT Ca61e DNG NO. 2293288-502,503 I SSUED 10-14-86 SHEET 3 DF 5
FATEURE MODE AND	FAILURE EFFECT ON END LIEM	RATIONALE FOR ACCEPTA	NCE
Lass of LOC 8 Shart to GND	No PTU control or video for locations not requiring LOC 8. Worst Case: Loss of mission critical video.	Procurement Control - Mire, connectors, solder, etc. and suppliers which meet the requirements set forth Plan Bork Statement (WS-2593176). Incoming Inspection & Storage - Incoming Quality ins materials and parts. Results are recorded by lot ar control numbers for future reference and traceabilit Material Controlled Stores and retained under specif fabrication is required. Non-conforming materials a (MRB) disposition. (PAI-307, PAI 19C-53). Assembly & Test - Prior to the start of assembly, a by stock room personnel as the items are accumulated verified again by the operator who assembles the ki as-built-parts-list (ABPL). Specific instructions are given in assembly drawing calted out in the Fabrication Procedure and Record Process Standard crimping flight connector contacts splicing of standard interconnecting wire using Bay Process Standard marking of parts or assemblies wit material and test procedure (TP-AI-2293288). Quali at the completion of key operations. Preparation for Shipment - When fabrication and test packaged according to 2280746, Process Standard for All related documentation including assembly drawin is gathered and held in a documentation folder assi assembly. This folder is retained for reference.	coections are made on all received and retained in file by drawing and ty. Accepted items are delivered to fied conditions until cable are held for Material Review Board. If items are verified to be corrected to form a kit. The items are to by checking against the motes and applicable documents (FPR-2293288). These are 2280800 - 2280801 - Process Standard in-line them solder sleeves, 2280875 - h epoxy colors, 2280876. Potting ty and DCAS Inspections are performed to its complete, the cable assembly is Packaging and Handling Guidelines. Os. Parts List, ABPL, Test Oata, etc.
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FHEA MO H 5.31.2 CRETICALITY		SHUTTLE COTV CRITICAL ITEMS LIST	REVISED 5-7-8 DNTT Cable Dwg MD. 2293288-502,503 1\$\$UED TO-14-86 SHEET 4 OF 5
FAILURE MODE AND FAILURE EFFECT CAUSE ON END TYEN		HATTONALE FOR ACCEPTANCE	
Lass of LOC 8 Short to GND	No PTU control or video for locations not requiring LOC 8.	FAILURE HISIORY There have been no reported failures during RCA	testing, pre-flight or flight.
•.	Morst Case: Loss of mission critical video.		
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FMEA NO		SHITTLE CCTY
FAILURE HOUE AND	FATLURE EFFECT ON END ITEM	RATIONALE FOR ACCEPTANCE
Loss of LOC 8 Short to GMD	No PTU control or video for locations not requiring LOC 8. Worst Case:	OPERATIONAL EFFECTS Loss of video. Possible loss of major mission objectives due to loss of RMS cameras or other required cameras.
	Loss of mission critical video.	CREW ACTIONS If possible, continue AMS operations using alternate visual cues. CREW TRAINING Crew should be trained to use possible alternates to CCTV. MISSION CONSTRAINT Where possible procedures should be designed so they can be accomplished without CCTV.

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