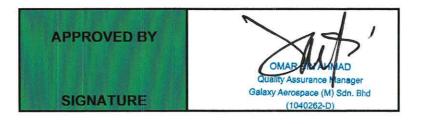


SUBJECT	: AIRCRAFT SIMILARITY MATRIX & GROUPING
REFERENCE NO	: QAN-021
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	Reference No.	QAN 021				
GalaxyAerospace ⁷	Date of issue	15/07/2022				
maintenance.repair.overhaul	Addressees	Certifying Staff				
SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT SIMILARITY MATRIX AND GROUPING						

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	Reference No.	QAN 021					
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maintenance.repair.overhaul	Addressees	Certifying Staff					
SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT SIMILARITY MATRIX AND GROUPING							

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Quality Assurance Notices is to address
 - i. The development of an aircraft similarity matrix and grouping based on the guidance in Para 2.2.3.4 of CAGM 1801 to comply with the requirements of Para 5.3 (d) of CAAM CAD 8601 which requires certifying staffs to be involved in at least six (6) months experience of actual relevant aircraft or component maintenance experience in any consecutive two (2) years period.

1.2 General

- i. For category B1 and B2 for every aircraft included in the authorisation the experience should be on that particular aircraft or on a similar aircraft within the same licence (sub)category. Two aircraft can be considered to be similar when they have similar technology, construction and comparable systems, which means equally equipped with the following (as applicable to the licence category):
 - a. Propulsion systems (piston, turboprop, turbofan, turboshaft, jetengine or push propellers); and
 - Flight control systems (only mechanical controls, hydromechanically powered controls or electro-mechanically powered controls); and
 - c. Avionic systems (analogue systems or digital systems); and
 - d. Structure (manufactured of metal, composite or wood).
- ii. This QAN only serves as a guidance and shall not supercede or contradict any requirement from the authority or organisation.

2.0 Objective

- i. Due to the complexity of GAM CAAM Part-145 AMO scope of approval which includes a range of aircraft types and the varied input of aircraft coming into GAM AMO for maintenance, an aircraft similarity grouping is developed to address the compliance of Para 5.3 (d) of CAAM CAD 8601.
- ii. This QAN is issued as a guidance for all relevant Certifying Staff.



3.0 Aircraft Similarity Matrix and Grouping

		AIRCRAFT TYPE AND VARIATION														
STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM CATEGORY	AW139 with PW PT6C-67C engines	AW189 with CT7-2E1 engines	A109 E with Canada PW206C engines	EC120B with Arrius 2F engines	AS350B2 with Arriel 1D1 engine	AS350B3 with Arriel 2B/2B1/2D engine	AS355F2 with 250- C20F engines	AS355N with Arrius 1A engines	AS365N3 with Arriel 2C engines	EC155B with Arriel 2C1 engines	EC155B1 with Arriel 2C2 engines	R44 with O-540-F1B5 engine	R44 II with IO-540-AE1A5 engine	R66 with 250-C300/A1 engine	Bell 429 with PWC PW207D series engines	Beechcraft King Air model B300 with PT6A-60A engines
Manufacturer	Leonardo	Leonardo	Leonardo	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Airbus Helicopter	Robinson Helicopter	Robinson Helicopter	Robinson Helicopter	Bell Textron Canada	Textron Aviation Inc
Propulsion	FADEC, Turboshaft	FADEC, Turboshaft	FADEC, Turboshaft	Turboshaft, Non-FADEC	Turboshaft, Non-FADEC	FADEC, Turboshaft	Turboshaft, Non-FADEC	Turboshaft, FADEC	FADEC, Turboshaft	FADEC, Turboshaft	FADEC, Turboshaft	six cylinder, direct drive, horizontally opposed, air cooled engines	six cylinder, direct drive, horizontally opposed, air cooled engines	Turboshaft, Non- FADEC	FADEC, Turboshaft	Turboprop, Non-FADEC
Flight Control	Control rods, belicranks, hydraulic servoactuator (3 Servoactuator for main rotor)	Control rods, belicranks, hydraulic servoactuator (3 Servoactuator for main rotor)	Collective, cyclic and tail rotor pitch controls are rigid, servo-assisted type. Levers, bellcranks, supports, fixed and adjustable control tubes	1 flight control set assisted by 3 main rotor servo units for the main rotor		units, 1 tail rotor hydraulic servo	units, 1 tail rotor	unit and a load	1 flight control system, fitted with 3 dual-chamber/dual- body main servo-units (on cyclic and collective pitch channels) and 1 dual-chamber/dual- body rear servo-unit (on tail rotor pitch control channel)	cyclic and collective pitch channels) and 1 dual-chamber/dual-	1 flight control system, fitted with 3 dual-chamber/dual- body main servo-units (on cyclic and collective pitch channels) and 1 dual-chamber/dual- body rear servo-unit (on tail rotor pitch control channel)	pull tubes and	Primary flight controls actuated through push pull tubes and bellcranks. Hydraulic flight control optional	Primary flight controls actuated through push pull tubes and bellcranks.	The flying controls use conventional mechanical controls that are hydraulically boosted. The boosted controls are powered by four hydraulic servo actuators. Each servo actuator is pressurised by two independent hydraulic systems.	All flight controls with the exception of flaps (electric motor-driven gearbox) are cable operated, manually controlled through cable- bell crank systems
Avionic	EFIS	EFIS,	Analogue	Analogue with VEMD	Analogue with VEMD	Analogue with VEMD	Analogue with VEMD	Analogue with VEMD	EFIS	EFIS	EFIS	Analogue	Analogue	EFIS	EFIS	Analogue
Structure	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Aluminium alloy	Primary fuselage is wieded steel tubing and riveted aluminium sheet. Tailcone is monocoque structure. Fibreglass and thermoplastics used in secondary cabin structure and various ducts and fairings.	Primary fuselage is wleded steel tubing and riveted al uminium sheet. Tailcone is monocoque structure. Fibreglass and thermoplastics used in secondary cabin structure and various ducts and fairings.	Primary fuselage is wleded steel tubing and riveted al uminium sheet. Tailcone is monocoque structure. Fibreglass and thermoplastics used in secondary cabin structure and various ducts and fairings.	Machined alloy airframe with single piece machined roof beams, lift frames, cabin keel beams and nose beams; carbon fiber composite side-bodies, belly panels, nose skins, floor panels, decks and engine cowls	Fuselage is semimonocoque construction consists of frames, stringers, bulkheads, keels enclosed with aluminium skin
GROUPING	А	Α	с	D	D	В	D	В	А	Α	А	E	E	F	А	G



	i.	AW139 with PW PT6C-67C engines					
	ii.	AW189 with CT7-2E1 engines					
GROUP A	iii.	AS365N3 with Arriel 2C engines					
GROOP A	iv.	EC155B with Arriel 2C1 engines					
	v.	EC155B1 with Arriel 2C2 engines					
	vi.	Bell 429 with PWC PW207D series engine					
GROUP B	i.	AS350B3 with Arriel 2B/2B1/2D engine					
GROOP B	ii.	AS355N with Arrius 1A engines					
GROUP C	i.	A109 E with Canada PW206C engines					
	i.	EC120B with Arrius 2F engines					
GROUP D	ii.	AS350B2 with Arriel 1D1 engine					
	iii.	AS355F2 with 250-C20F engines					
GROUP E	i.	R44 with O-540-F1B5 engine					
	ii.	R44 II with IO-540-AE1A5 engine					
GROUP F	i.	R66 with 250-C300/A1 engine					
GROUP G	i.	Beechcraft King Air model B300 with PT6A-60A engines					

4.0 <u>Responsibilities</u>

i. The Aircraft Similarity Matrix and Grouping shall be reviewed by the Quality Assurance Manager and Engineering Manager. Upon completion of the review, this QAN shall be revised to reflect the changes (if any).

5.0 <u>Reference</u>

- i. CAAM CAD 8601
- ii. CAAM CAD 1801
- iii. CAAM CAGM 1801
- iv. MOE Part 3.4 Certifying Staff Qualifications and Training Procedures