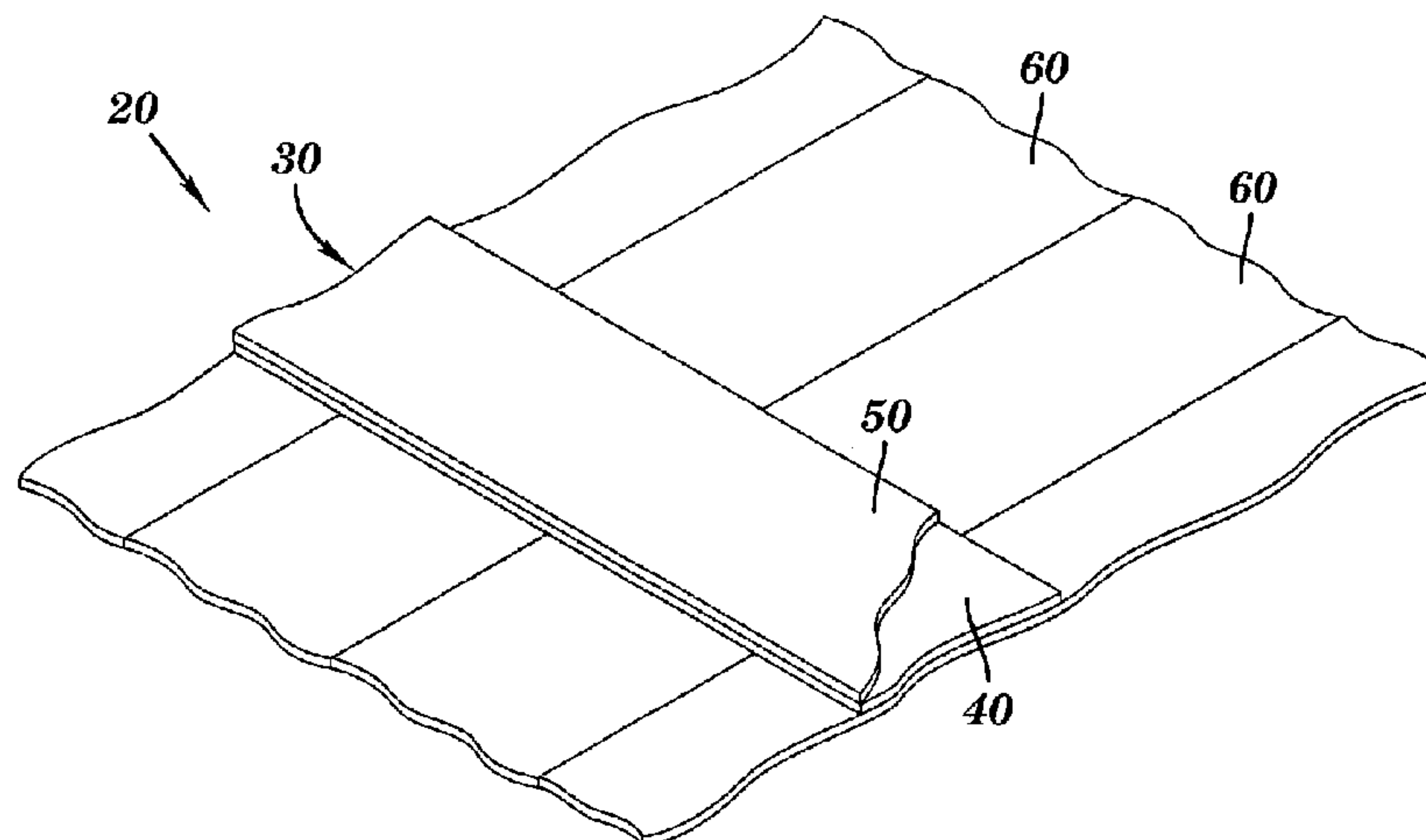




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(54) **Titre : PROCÉDES DE FORMATION D'UNE STRUCTURE DOTÉE D'UNE PROTECTION CONTRE LA FOUDRE**  
(54) **Title: METHODS FOR FORMING A STRUCTURE HAVING A LIGHTNING STRIKE PROTECTION**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A method for forming a structure (20, 120, 220) having lightning strike protection includes applying at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260), receiving at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240), applying the at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer onto the at least one structural layer, and forming the at least one structural layer, lightning strike protection strip, and reinforcement layer, into the structure. The at least one lightning strike protection strip comprises a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer comprises a second material different from the first material. In one embodiment, the method automatically forms a composite structure having a lightning strike protection using at least one of fiber placement equipment, tape laying equipment, and similar automated equipment.



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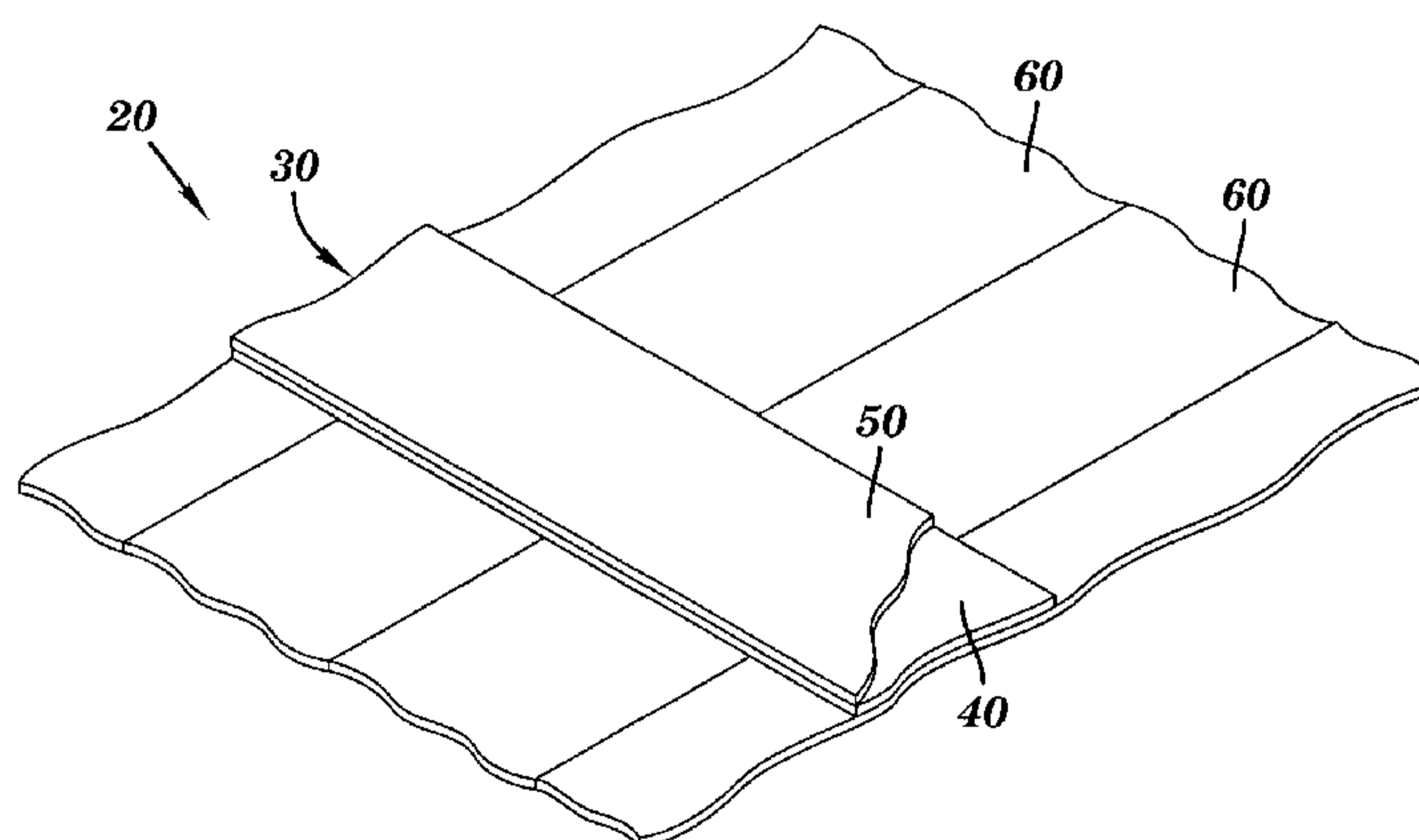
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**FIG. 1**

(57) Abstract: A method for forming a structure (20, 120, 220) having lightning strike protection includes applying at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260), receiving at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240), applying the at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer onto the at least one structural layer, and forming the at least one structural layer, lightning strike protection strip, and reinforcement layer, into the structure. The at least one lightning strike protection strip comprises a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer comprises a second material different from the first material. In one embodiment, the method automatically forms a composite structure having a lightning strike protection using at least one of fiber placement equipment, tape laying equipment, and similar automated equipment.

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METHODS FOR FORMING A STRUCTURE  
HAVING A LIGHTNING STRIKE PROTECTION

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/179,539, filed May 19, 2009, entitled "Methods For Forming A Structure Having A Lightning Strike Protection".

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** This invention relates generally to lightning strike protection for structures, and more particularly to methods for automatically applying lightning strike protection during the forming of structures such as composite structures.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0003]** The extremely high energy of a lightning strike can cause damage to structures unless adequate protection is provided. Composite structures are particularly vulnerable due to the relatively low electrical conductivity compared to metals. Composite materials are frequently used in aeronautical and aerospace applications due to their high strength to weight ratio and desirably are protected from damage due to lightning strikes.

**[0004]** Traditionally, composite structures were fabricated using hand layup with a conductive layer added manually for lightning strike protection. In order to minimize weight, the lightning strike protection is very lightweight and extremely fragile. Automated methods such as fiber placement and tape laying machines are currently used to automatically fabricate composite structures, however the fragile lightning strike protection is still applied manually.

**[0005]** Lightning protection for composite structures, includes for example, U.S. Patent No. 3,755,713 issued to Paszkowski, which discloses a metal wire mesh imbedded into a composite structure for lightning strike protection. The metal mesh, foil and/or wires are imbedded into the structure using a manual process.

**[0006]** U.S. Patent No. 6,692,681 issued to Lunde discloses a method and apparatus for manufacturing composite structures such as an aircraft fuselage. Following fiber-placement of the outer carbon fiber skin, other layers may be manually placed. For example, a fabric layer containing metal filaments for lightning protection may be manually applied.

**[0007]** There is a need for further lightning strike protection for structures, and more particularly to methods for automatically applying lightning strike protection during the forming of structures such as composite structures.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0008]** In a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for forming a structure having lightning strike protection. The method includes receiving at least one structural layer, receiving at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on at least one reinforcement layer, the at least one lightning strike protection strip comprising a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer comprising a second material different from the first material. The at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer is disposed onto the at least one structural layer, and the at least one structural layer, the lightning strike protection strip, and the reinforcement layer, are formed into the structure.

**[0009]** In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for automatically forming a composite structure having lightning strike protection using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and a similar automated manufacturing means. The method includes automatically applying at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer onto at least one composite layer using the at least one of the fiber placement apparatus, the tape laying apparatus, and the similar automated manufacturing

means, and at least one of curing and/or melt bonding the at least one composite layer, the at least one lightning strike protection strip, and the at least one reinforcement layer, into the structure.

**[0010]** In a third aspect, the present invention provides a lightning strike protection means for use in automatically forming a structure having lightning strike protection. The lightning strike protection means includes a reinforcement layer, a lightning strike protection strip disposed on the reinforcement layer, the lightning strike protection strip comprising a first material, and the reinforcement layer comprising a second material different from the first material, and wherein the reinforcement layer and the lightning strike protection strip is operable to being automatically applied using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and similar automated manufacturing means, and wherein the reinforcement layer forms a portion of the structure.

**[0011]** In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a structure and a composite structure formed using the above-described methods.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0012]** The subject matter which is regarded as the invention is particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in the concluding portion of the specification. The invention, however, may best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of various embodiments and the accompanying drawings in which:

**[0013]** FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a composite structure having a lightning strike protection means in accordance with one aspect of the present invention;

**[0014]** FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the lightning strike protection means disposed on a release or backing sheet;

**[0015]** FIG. 3 is a schematic side view of one embodiment of a tape laying apparatus for automatically forming a composite structure with the lightning strike protection means of FIG. 1;

**[0016]** FIG. 4 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a composite structure in accordance with another aspect of the present invention having lightning strike protection means in which a portion of adjacent lightning strike protection strips overlap;

**[0017]** FIG. 5 is a perspective view of another embodiment of a composite structure in accordance with another aspect of the present invention having lightning strike protection means in which portions of adjacent lightning strike protection are spaced apart to define a gap;

**[0018]** FIG. 6 is a flowchart of one embodiment of a method for forming a structure having lightning strike protection in accordance with one aspect of the present invention; and

**[0019]** FIG. 7 is a flowchart of another embodiment of a method for automatically forming a composite structure having lightning strike protection using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and a similar automated manufacturing means in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0020]** The present invention is directed to lightning strike protection of structures such as composite structures and especially for fiber placed or tape laid composite structures. Aeronautical and aerospace structures are especially applicable since the high performance structures (such as but not limited to helicopters, airplanes, UAVs and missiles) are currently fabricated using fiber placement, tape laying technologies and other automated fabrication means.

**[0021]** As used herein, the following terms are defined as follows:

**[0022]** Lightning strike protection strip: Any layer or layers of electrically conductive materials applied to any structure for the purpose of dissipating the electrical energy of a lightning strike. Such layer or layers may consist of metal foil, expanded foil, wire mesh, wires, conductive fibers, nanotubes, conductive plastics, conductive fillers in a matrix, or any other suitable material or configuration.

**[0023]** Tape laying: A fabrication process in which wide prepreg tape is laid side by side or overlapped to form a relatively flat structure.

**[0024]** Automated fiber placement: Automated Fiber Placement (AFP) is traditionally differentiated from tape laying by considering the process to utilize a plethora of narrow, individual slit tapes or tows to make up a given total prepreg band width. Complex geometries that demand complex fiber placement are typically approached by the industry with multiple 0.125 inch – 0.250 inch tows or tapes.

**[0025]** Thermoplastic: A plastic material that is capable of being repeatedly softened by application of heat and repeatedly hardened by cooling. Softening and hardening are reversible for a thermoplastic.

**[0026]** Thermoset: A plastic material that is capable of being cured by heat or catalyst into an infusible and insoluble material. Once cured, a thermoset cannot be returned to the uncured state. Thus, hardening is irreversible for a thermoset.

**[0027]** Aspects of the present invention are directed to methods for applying lightning strike protection to any surface including, but not limited to, composite structures. For example, a composite structure may be formed from a plurality of layers. The composite may comprise a matrix material such as a binder or resin, and comprise a reinforcing material such as a plurality of fibers or other structures formed from graphite, fiberglass, aramid, or other materials. The matrix material such as a thermoplastic or thermoset material surrounds and supports the reinforcing material by maintaining their relative positions. The layers may be in the form of a tape having a large width relative to the thickness of the tape. For

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example, the composite tape may have a width of about 1 inch to about 12 inches, and preferably about 1 inch for complex structures inches, and about 6 inches or about 12 inches for generally flat surfaces of structures.

**[0028]** The technique of the present invention employs conventional automated fiber placement equipment, tape laying equipment, or other equipment or apparatus to place the lightning strike protection in the same manner as the other layers in the underlying composite structure. In so doing, a manufacturer may be able to extend the use of existing equipment, improve the final product, and improve manufacturing efficiency.

**[0029]** FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a structure 20 such as a composite structure in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. Structure 20 includes a lightning strike protection means 30 comprising a lightning strike protection strip 50 disposed on at least one reinforcement layer 40 which is disposed on at least one structural layer 60.

**[0030]** FIG. 2 is a perspective view of one embodiment of lightning strike protection means 30 disposed on a release or backing sheet 70 prior to lightning strike protection means 30 being removed from backing sheet 70 and disposed on structural layers 60 (FIG. 1) such as being automatically deposited.

**[0031]** For example, with reference to FIG. 3, one aspect of the present invention may be implemented on a fully automated apparatus 10 to laminate various structural articles with a layer of resin impregnated fiber tape. The apparatus may remove a releasable backing layer from the tape or structural layers being employed, then deposit the unbacked tape on the surface of the structural article, and finally sever the end of the tape being deposited. An automated cut and restart procedure may be employed to increase tape throughput. Such a fully automated apparatus is described in U.S. Patent No. 7,063,118 issued to Hauber et al.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the technique of the present invention may be implemented on other suitable automated fiber placement equipment, automated tape laying equipment, and similar automated placement means.

**[0032]** With reference again to FIGS. 1 and 2, in accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the reinforcement layer is applied to the lightning strike protection strip to support the lightning strike protection strip during the fiber placement, tape laying or other suitable process. The reinforcement layer may be unidirectional, cross-ply, woven, non-woven or other geometries that has sufficient strength/stiffness to ensure that tensile stresses are borne by the reinforcing layer to minimize the stresses applied to the relatively fragile lightning strike protection. The reinforcement layer may also comprise any suitable material such as graphite, fiberglass, aramid, linear polyolefin, ceramic, metal, etc. in any suitable length so long as its addition results in an increased tensile strength and/or stiffness of the lightning strike protection strip. For example, the reinforcement layer may have a width of about 1 inch to about 12 inches, and preferably about 1 inch for complex structures inches, and about 6 inches or about 12 inches for generally flat surfaces of structures. The lightning strike protection strip may have the same width as the reinforcement layer or may be wider or narrower as described below for forming gaps between adjacent lightning strike protection strips or overlapping of the lightning strike protection strips.

**[0033]** For example, the lightning strike protection strip may comprise a first material such as a metal and the reinforcement layer may comprise a second material such as a composite material comprising fibers and a matrix. The structure or structural layer may comprise a third material and the second material of the reinforcement layer may be the same as the third material. For example, the reinforcement layer may be the same material as the underlying structure, e.g., a composite material.

**[0034]** The reinforcement layer may be bonded or unbonded to the lightning strike protection prior to fiber placement. Preferably, but not necessarily, the reinforcement layer is bonded to the lightning strike protection using the same adhesive as is used for the remainder of the structure. For example, a thermosetting epoxy adhesive may be used in the case of an epoxy composite laminate and a thermoplastic adhesive may be used in the case of a thermoplastic composite laminate, etc. This may ensure a cohesive bond between the various layers of the structure.

**[0035]** In one embodiment, a lightning strike protection strip may have a thickness of about 0.0035 inch, and the reinforcement layer may have thickness of about 0.005 inch. For example, a lightning strike protection strip may comprise an expanded copper metal foil 0.0035 inch thick, and the reinforcement layer may be a 0.005 inch thick graphite fiber reinforced PEEK composite tape. From the present description, it will be appreciated that other materials and thicknesses may be suitably employed.

**[0036]** Some aspects of the present invention may solve the problem of forming a conductive pathway to dissipate the energy of a lightning strike in a structure, for example, by placing the edges of the strips of lightning strike material adjacent to each other to optimize electrical conduction between the adjacent layers.

**[0037]** Such placement of adjacent strips may include overlapping lightning strike protection strip to improve electrical conduction. For example, as shown in FIG. 4, a structure 120 may include a portion of a lightning strike protection strip 150 which is wider than a reinforcement layer 140 such that lightning strike protection strip 150 overlaps that of a portion of an adjacent lightning strike protection strip 150 to improve electrical conduction between adjacent strips. Such conduction may be further optimized by the selective application of other materials such as, but not limited to, conductive carbon filaments, nanotubes, conductive fillers or any other suitable means.

**[0038]** Such placement of adjacent strips may include a controlled gap to dissipate energy across the structure in selected directions. For example, as shown in FIG. 5, a structure 220 may include a portion of a lightning strike protection strip 250 may be spaced-apart from a portion of an adjacent lightning strike protection strip 250 such that a gap is formed therebetween to dissipate energy across the structure. In addition, a controlled overlapping and spacing apart of adjacent strip may be employed to tailor the conduction and dissipation of energy across the structure.

**[0039]** A further aspect of the present invention may include providing a smooth surface finish to the lightning strike protection. As the lightning strike protection is disposed on or near the outer surface of the structure, it may be desirably that the

lightning strike protection have a smooth surface finish. For example, the lightning strike protection strip may be embedded into a matrix material, a surface veil applied over the lightning strike protection, and the lightning strike protection may be traversed with a subsequent smoothing pass or passes with the fiber placement, tape placement or other manufacturing equipment to improve surface finish alone or in combination with other processes.

**[0040]** In another example, a support layer may be applied over the lightning strike protection strip to provide a sacrificial surfacing layer without disturbing the lightning strike protection, to provide electrical continuity, and to provide improved surface finish and the ability for subsequent machining steps to provide a smooth surface finish and accurate outside dimensions. Such external sacrificial layer may be applied as one, two or more layers of different materials or the same material with different colors so that subsequent machining steps will visibly show when one layer has been breached and before the lightning strike protection has been damaged.

**[0041]** Fiber placement and tape laying machinery or the like are intended to place relatively strong composite fibers and not designed to solely place relatively fragile lightning strike protection to the structure. The present invention solves the problem of damage to the lightning strike means during automated manufacture by adding a reinforcement layer to the lightning strike protection to support the lightning strike protection during fiber placement, tape laying or other suitable process. By employing a reinforcement layer, the fragile lightning strike protection may be readily applied to a structure whether simple or complex geometry using the fiber placement and tape laying machinery or the like.

**[0042]** FIG. 6 is a flowchart of one embodiment of a method 300 for forming a structure having lightning strike protection in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. The method may include at 310, receiving at least one structural layer, and at 320, receiving at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on at least one reinforcement layer. The at least one lightning strike protection strip comprises a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer comprising a second material different from the first material. At 330, the at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer is applied onto

the at least one structural layer, and at 340, the at least one structural layer, the lightning strike protection strip, and the reinforcement layer, are formed into the structure.

**[0043]** FIG. 7 is a flowchart of another embodiment of a method 400 for automatically forming a composite structure having lightning strike protection using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and a similar automated manufacturing means in accordance with one aspect of the present invention. The method may include at 410, automatically receiving at least one composite layer, and 420, automatically applying the at least one composite layer using at least one of the fiber placement apparatus, tape laying apparatus, and similar automated manufacturing means. At 430, at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on at least one reinforcement layer is automatically received. The at least one lightning strike protection strip comprises a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer comprising a second material different from the first material. At 440, the at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer is automatically disposed onto the at least one composite layer using the at least one of the fiber placement apparatus, the tape laying apparatus, and the similar automated manufacturing means. At 450, the at least one composite layer, the at least one lightning strike protection strip, and the at least one reinforcement layer, are at least one of cured and melt bonded into the structure.

**[0044]** Although the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to certain preferred embodiments, it will be readily appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes and modifications may be made therein, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

\* \* \* \* \*

What is claimed is:

1. A method for forming a structure (20, 120, 220) having lightning strike protection, the method comprising:

receiving at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260);

receiving at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprising a unidirectional fiber reinforced composite tape, the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) comprising a first material, and the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprising a second material different from the first material;

automatically applying, using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and a similar automated manufacturing means, the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) onto the at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260), the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) supporting the lightning strike protection strip and ensuring that tensile stresses are borne by the reinforcing layer to minimize stresses on the lightning strike protection strip during the automatically applying of the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) to avoid damage to the lightning strike protection strip; and

forming the at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260), the lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250), and the reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240), into the structure (20, 120, 220).

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the at least one structural layer (60, 160, 260) comprises a third material and the second material of the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprises the third material.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) is wider than the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240).

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) is narrower than the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240).
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the applying the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) comprises applying a plurality of lightning strike protection strips in which at least one of the plurality of lightning strike protection strips overlaps another at least one of the plurality of lightning strike protection strips.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the applying the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) comprises applying a plurality of lightning strike protection strips in which an edge of at least one of the plurality of lightning strike protection strips is spaced-apart from an edge of a different one of the plurality of lightning strike protection strips.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the receiving the at least one lightning strike protection strip comprises receiving the at least one reinforcement layer disposed on a release sheet (70).
8. The method of claim 1 further comprising applying a surfacing layer over the lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250).
9. A lightning strike protection means (30, 130, 230) for use in automatically forming a structure (20, 120, 220) having lightning strike protection, the lightning strike protection means comprising:
  - a reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprising a unidirectional fiber reinforced composite tape;
  - a lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) disposed on the reinforcement layer, said lightning strike protection strip comprising a first material, and the reinforcement layer comprising a second material different from the first material;

wherein the reinforcement layer and the lightning strike protection strip is operable to being automatically applied using at least one of a fiber placement apparatus, a tape laying apparatus, and similar automated manufacturing means, and the at least one reinforcement layer supporting the lightning strike protection strip and ensuring that tensile stresses are borne by the reinforcing layer to minimize stresses on the lightning strike protection strip during the automatically applying of the at least one lightning strike protection strip disposed on the at least one reinforcement layer and to avoid damage to the lightning strike protection strip; and

wherein the reinforcement layer forms a portion of the structure (20, 120, 220).

10. The lightning strike protection means of claim 9 wherein the reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprises fibers comprising at least one of graphite, fiberglass, and aramid, linear polyolefin, ceramic, and metal.

11. The lightning strike protection means of claim 9 wherein the lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) comprises a thickness of about 0.0035 inch, and the reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240) comprises a thickness of about 0.005 inch.

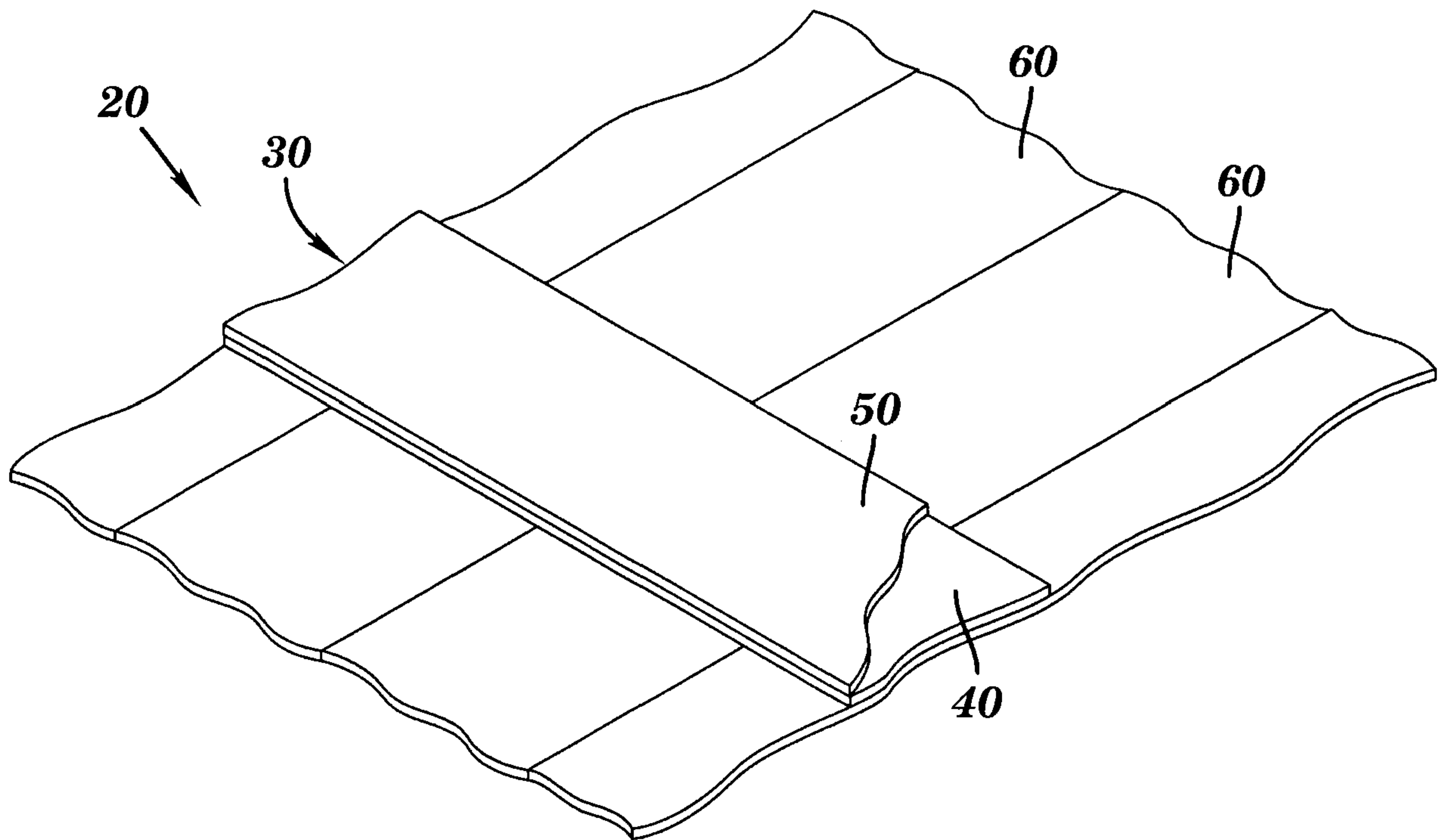
12. The lightning strike protection means of claim 9 wherein the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) is wider than the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240).

13. The lightning strike protection means of claim 9 wherein the at least one lightning strike protection strip (50, 150, 250) is narrower than the at least one reinforcement layer (40, 140, 240).

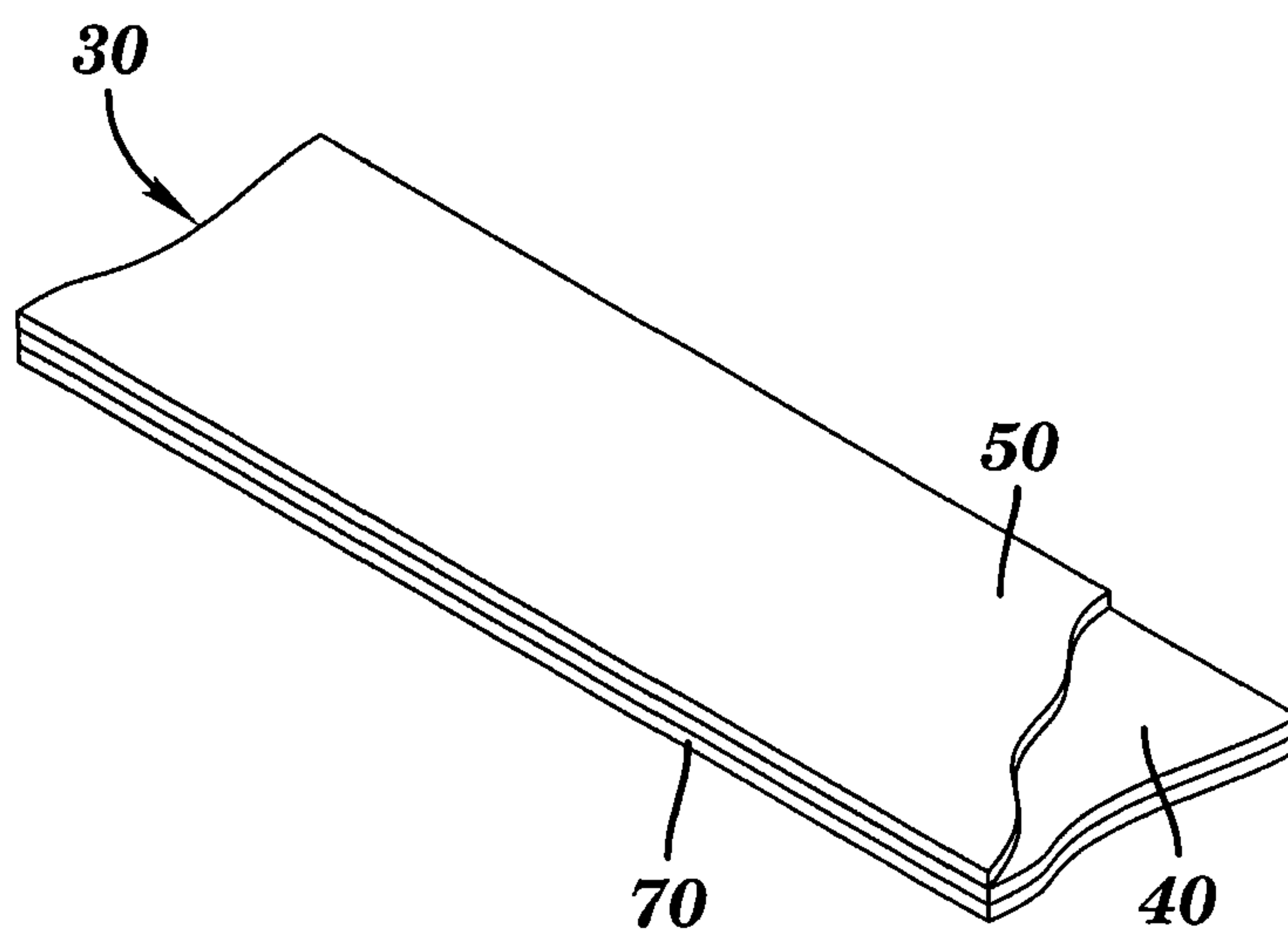
14. The lightning strike protection means of claim 9 wherein the lightning strike protection means is operable so that lightning strike protection stripe provides a conductive pathway to dissipate the energy of a lightning strike in the structure.

15. A structure (20, 120, 220) comprising the lightning strike protection means (30, 130, 230) of claim 9.

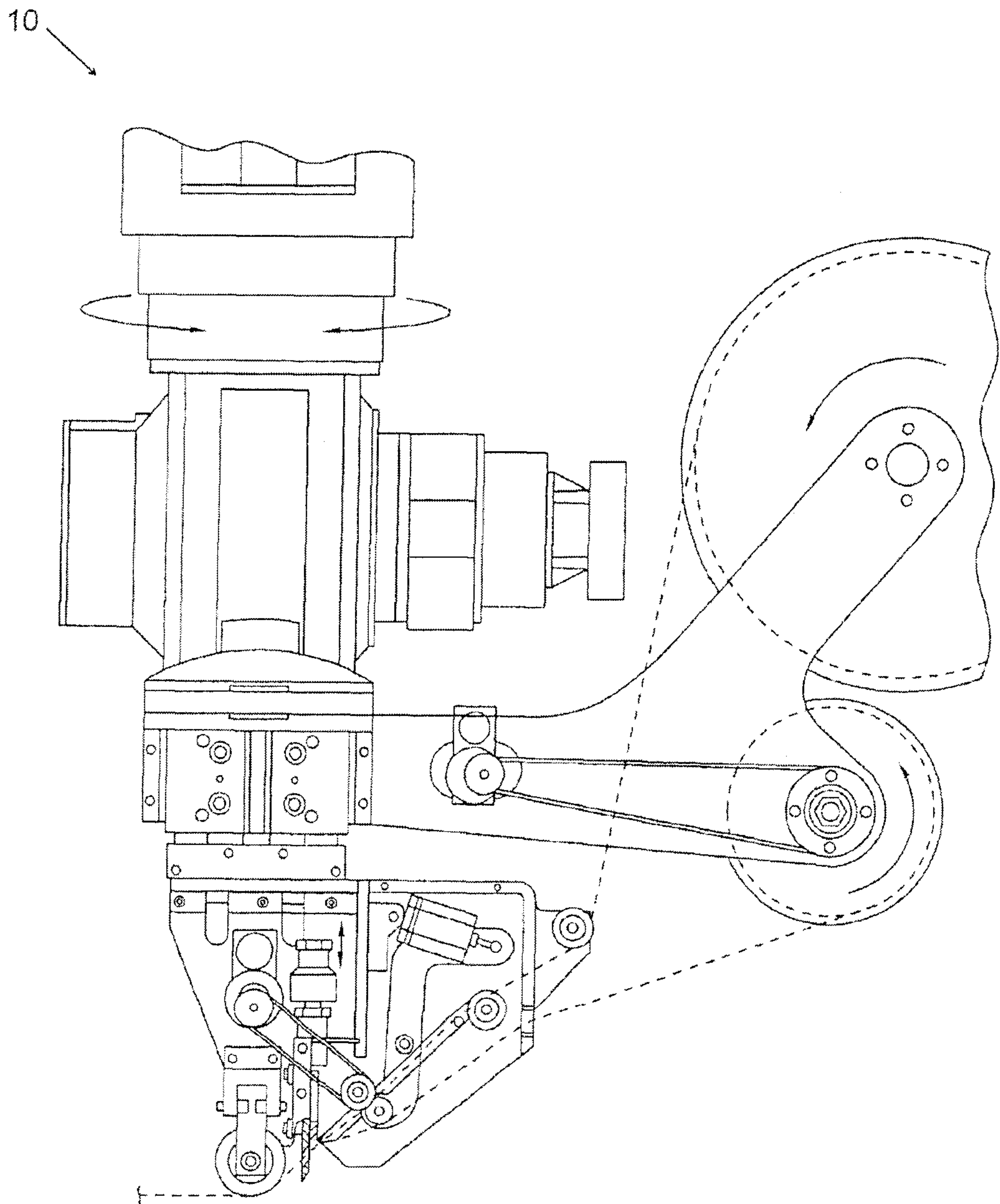
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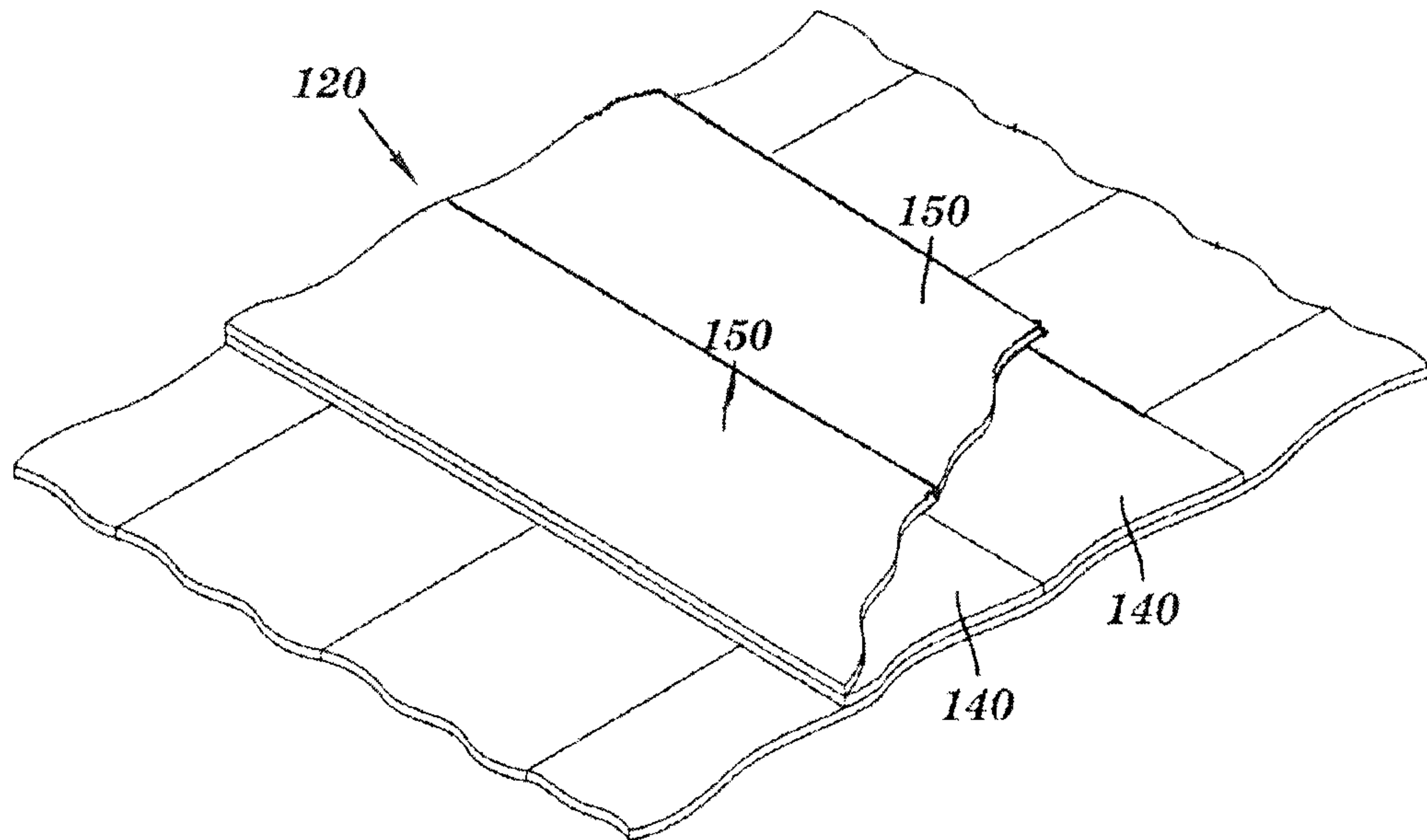
**FIG. 1**



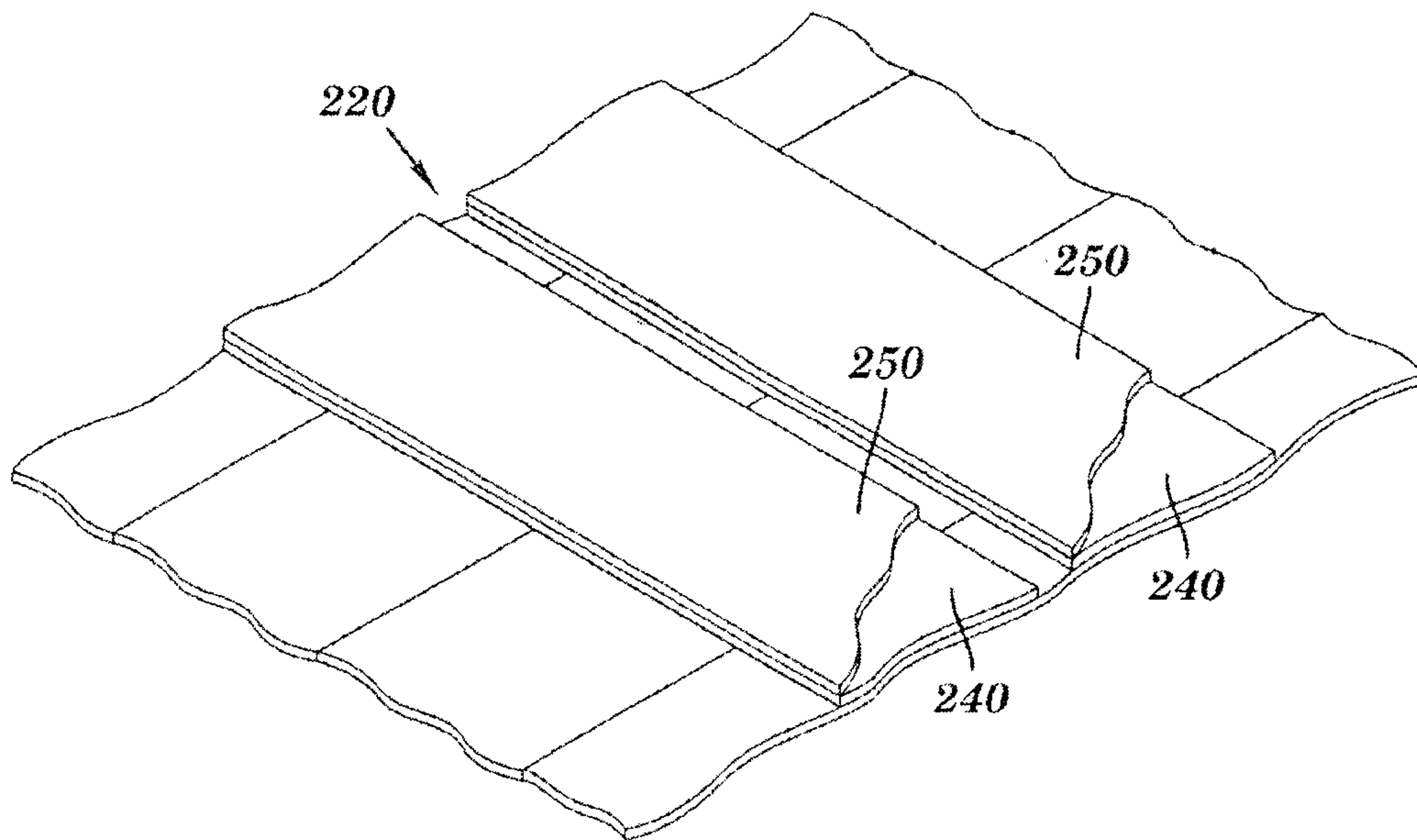
**FIG. 2**

**FIG. 3**

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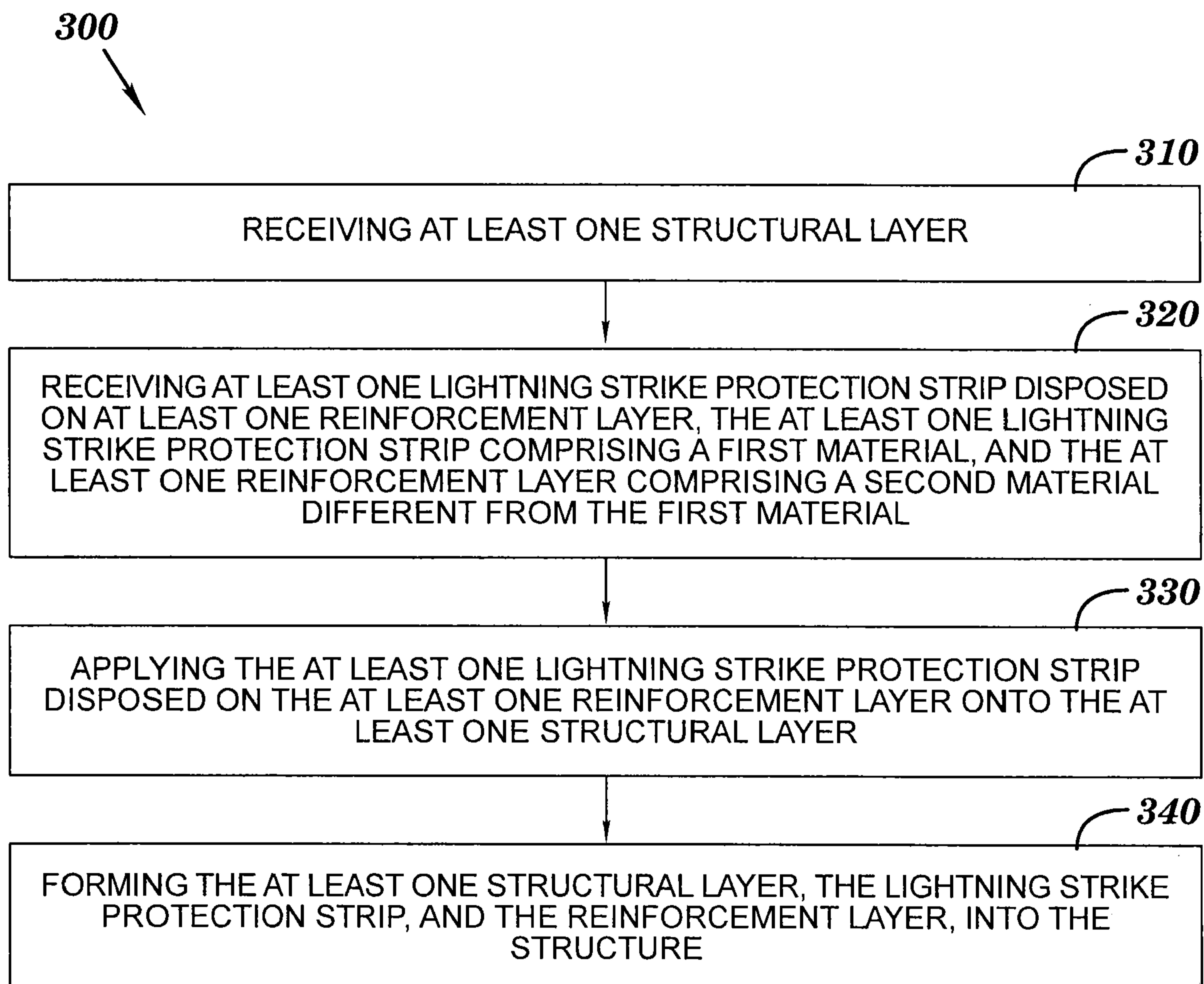


**FIG. 4**



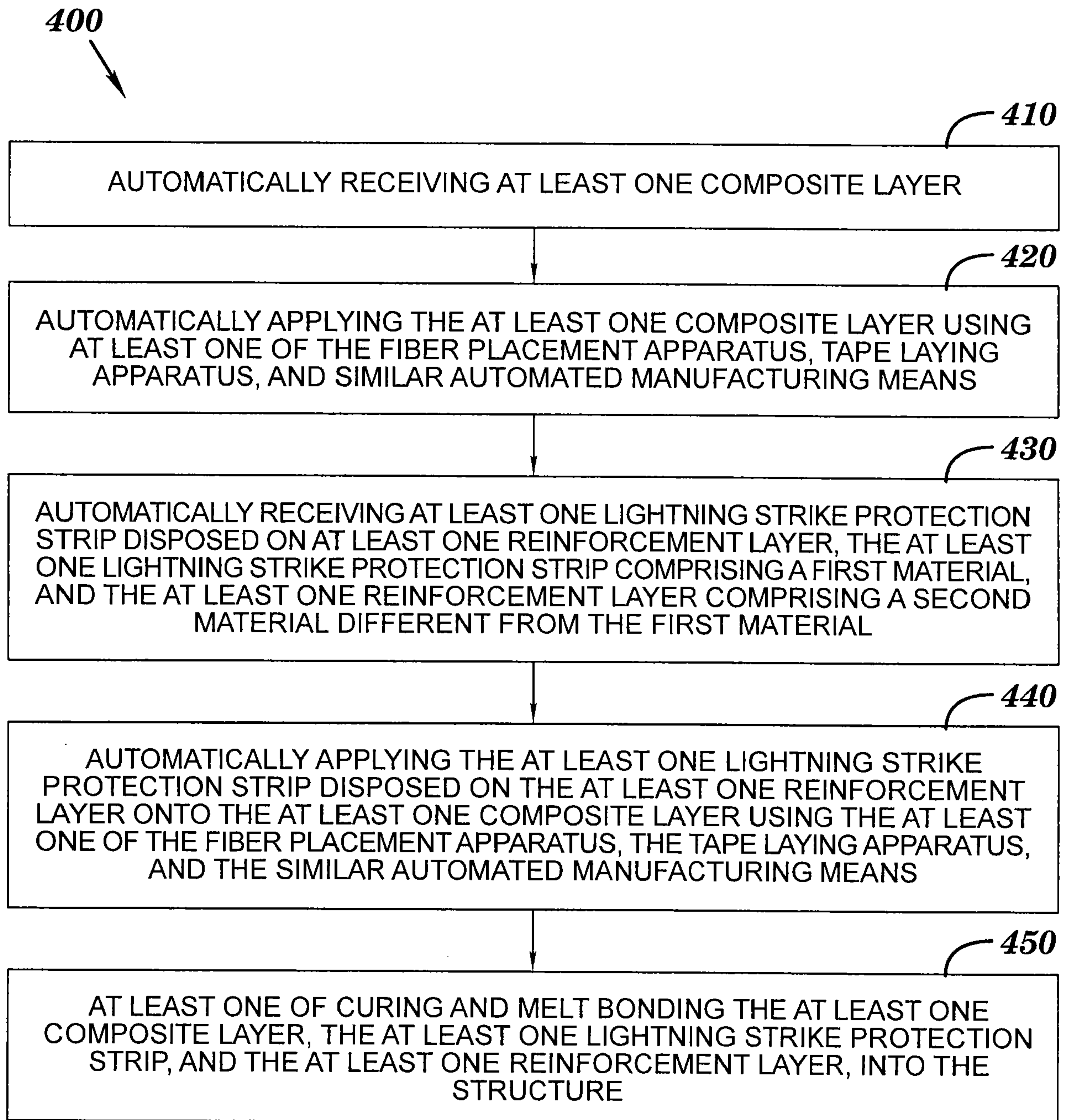
**FIG. 5**

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**FIG. 6**

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**FIG. 7**

