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(54) **SHROUDED FLUID-CONDUCTING APPARATUS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus is provided that includes at least one outer conduit and at least one inner conduit disposed within the outer conduit. Preferably, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus further includes at least one shrouded end fitting disposed at an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus and at least one support member engaged with the inner and outer conduits. The shrouded end fitting allows the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus to be engaged with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. The support member allows for the transfer of loads from the inner and/or outer conduits to one or more components external to the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may be used to transport fuel through an aircraft "ignition zone" in an FAA-compliant manner.

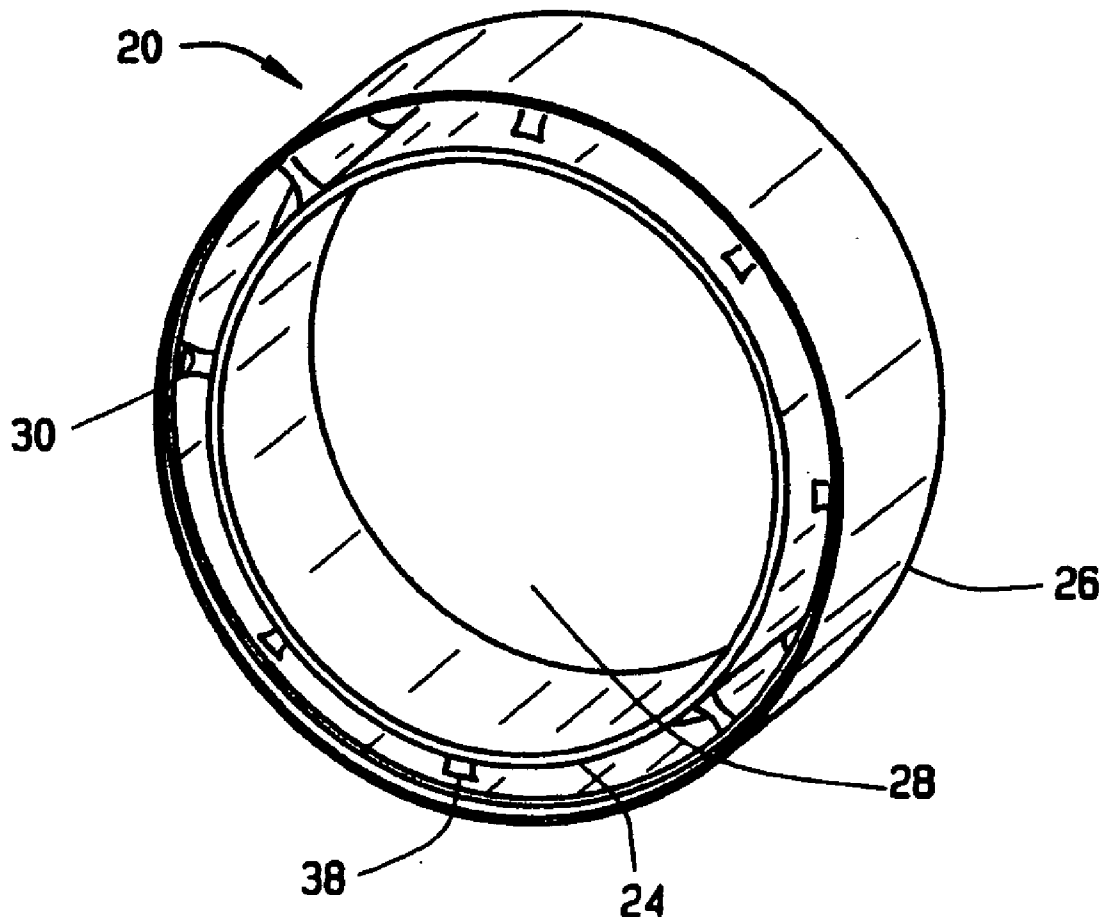
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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) **Division of application No. 10/215,498, filed on Aug. 9, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,848,720.**



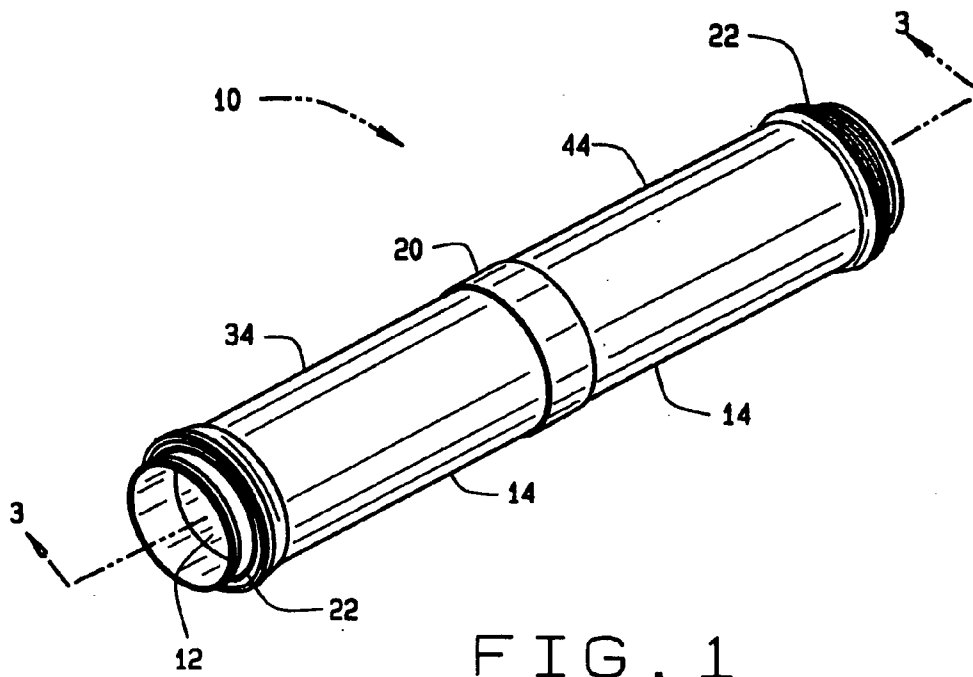


FIG. 1

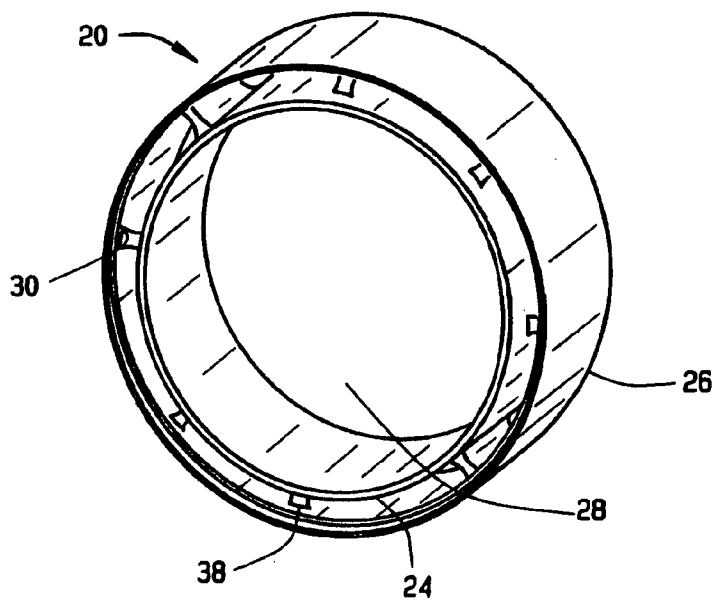


FIG. 2

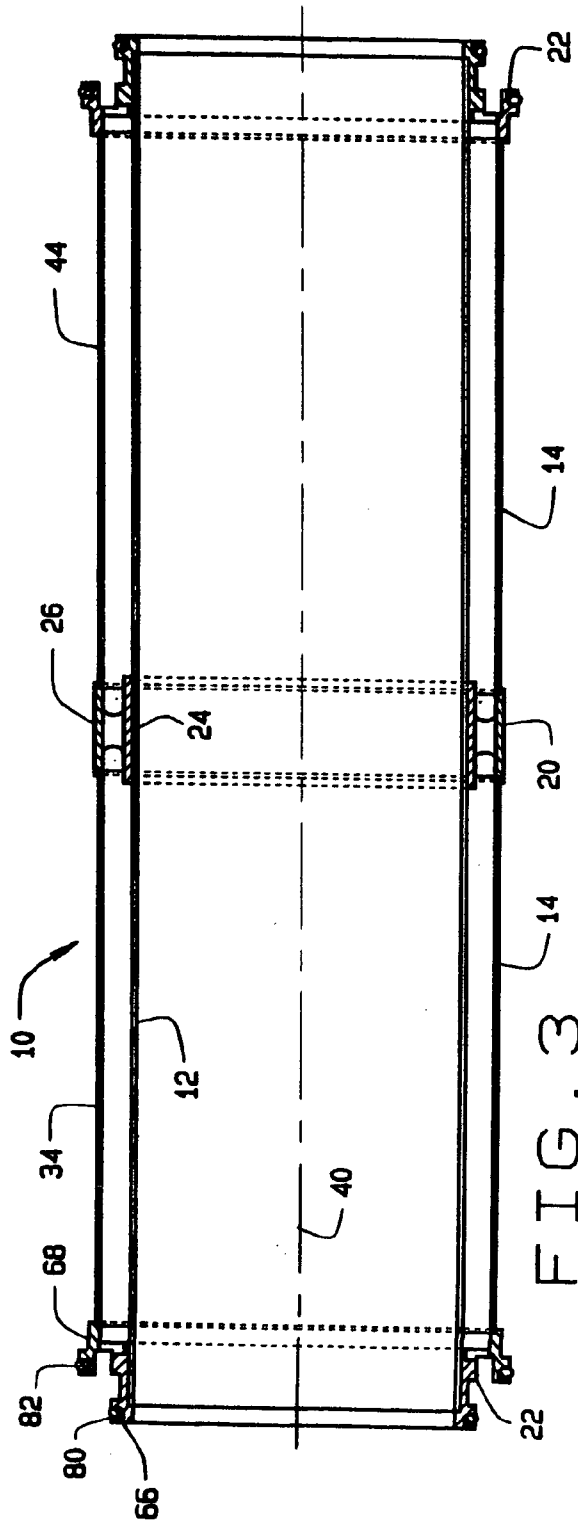


FIG. 3

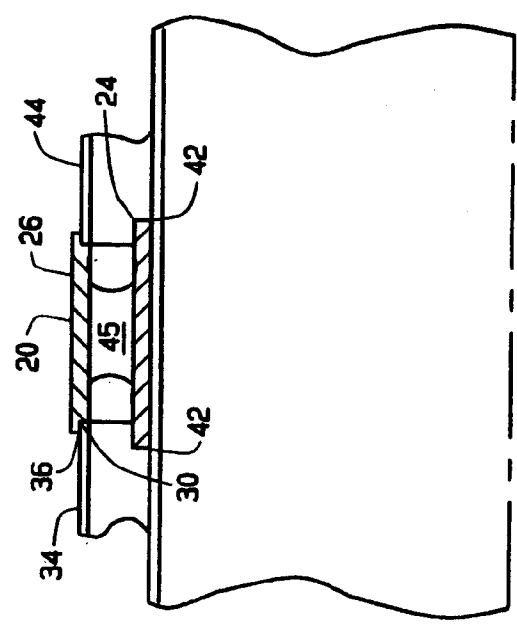


FIG. 4

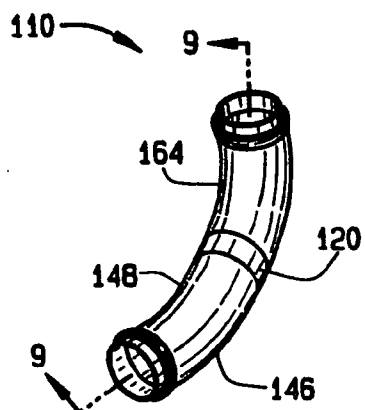


FIG. 5

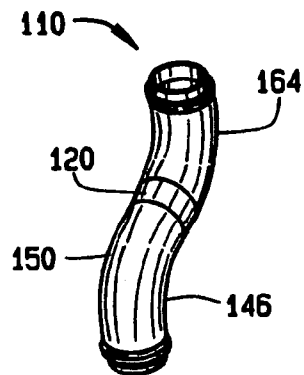


FIG. 6

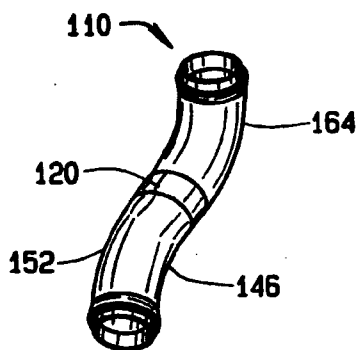


FIG. 7

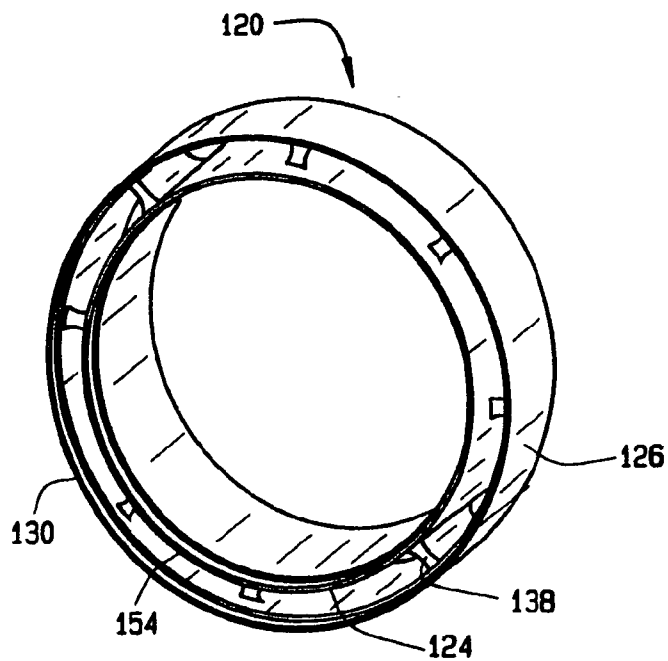


FIG. 8

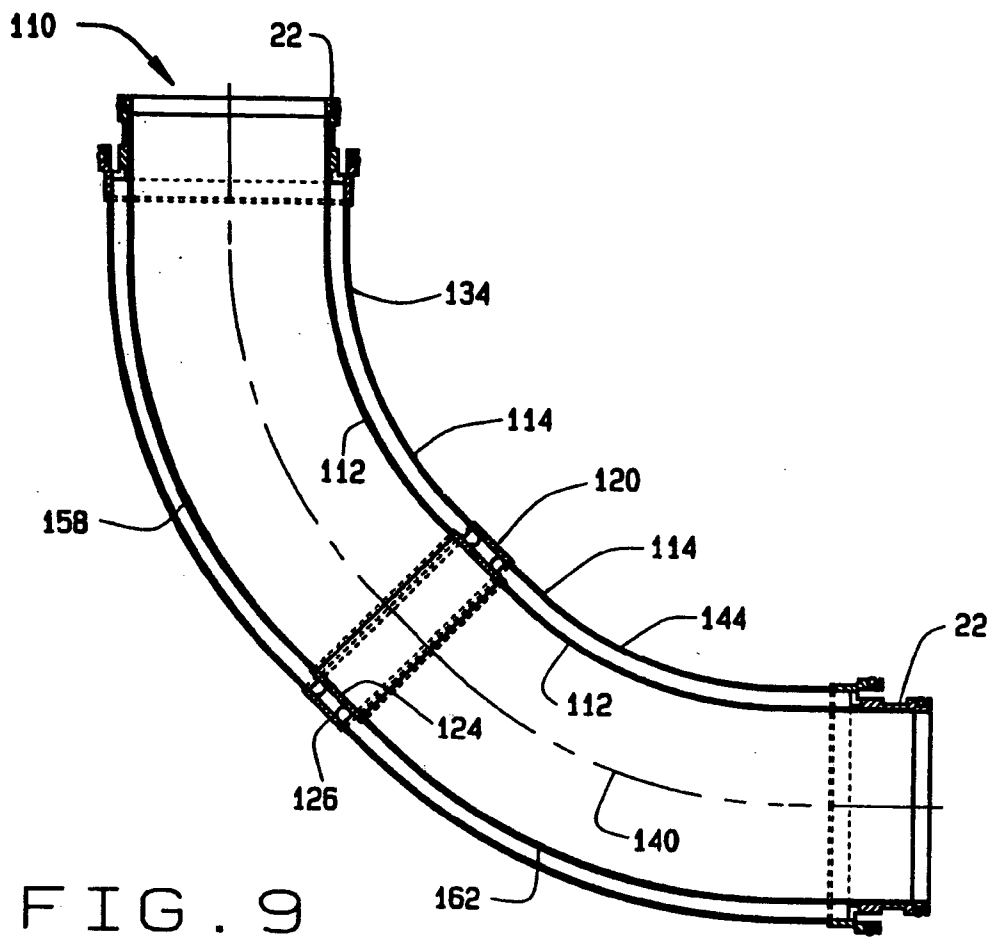


FIG. 9

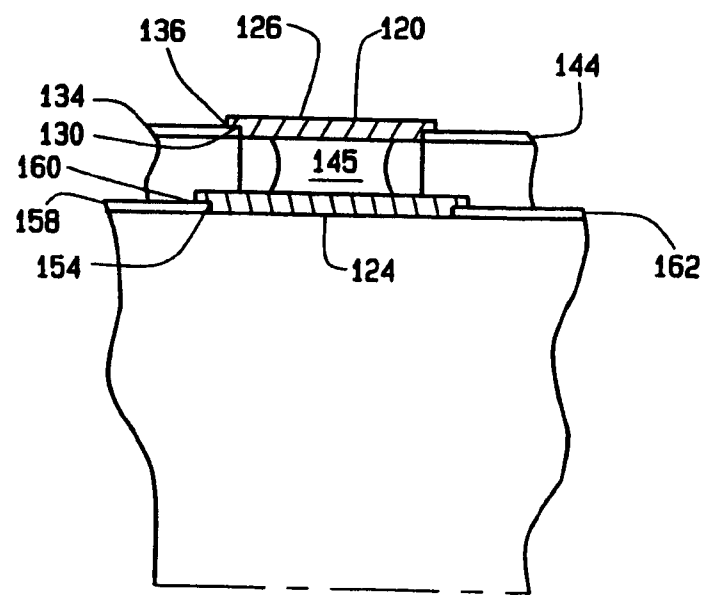


FIG. 10

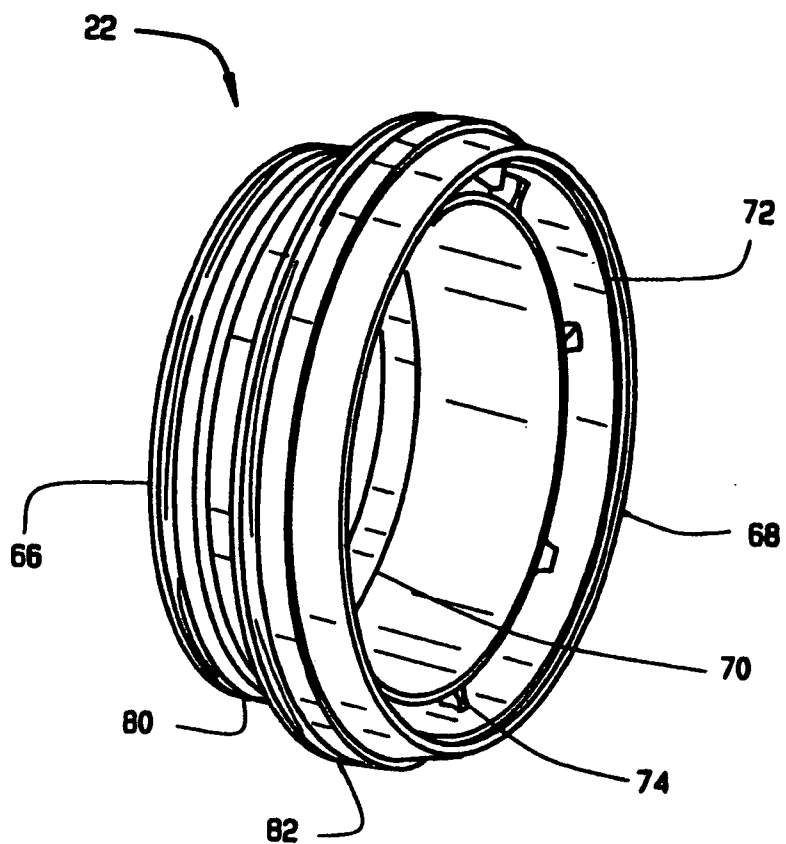


FIG. 11

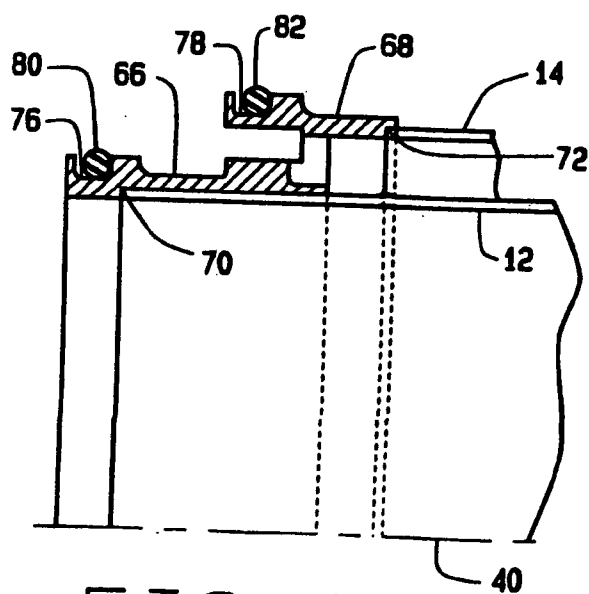
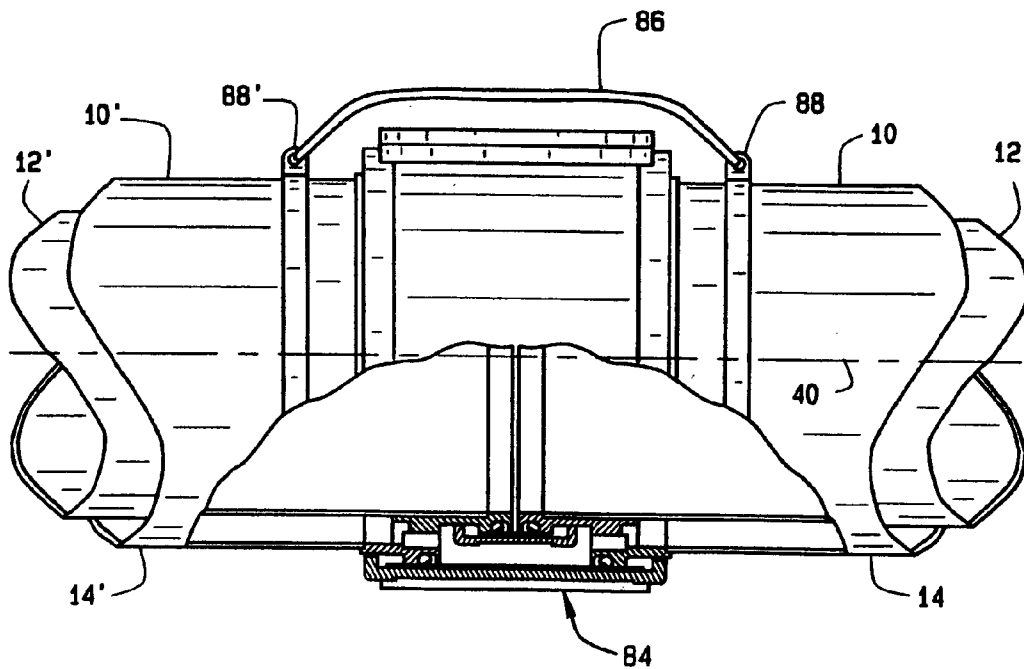
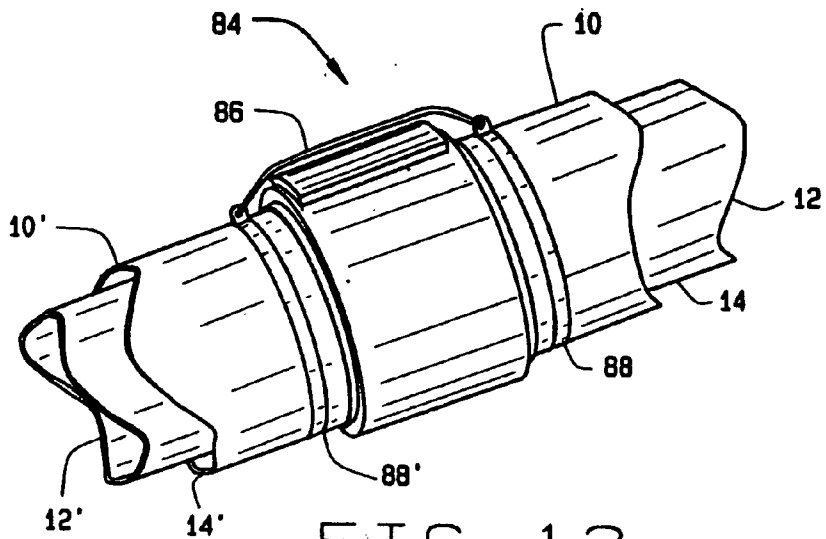


FIG. 12



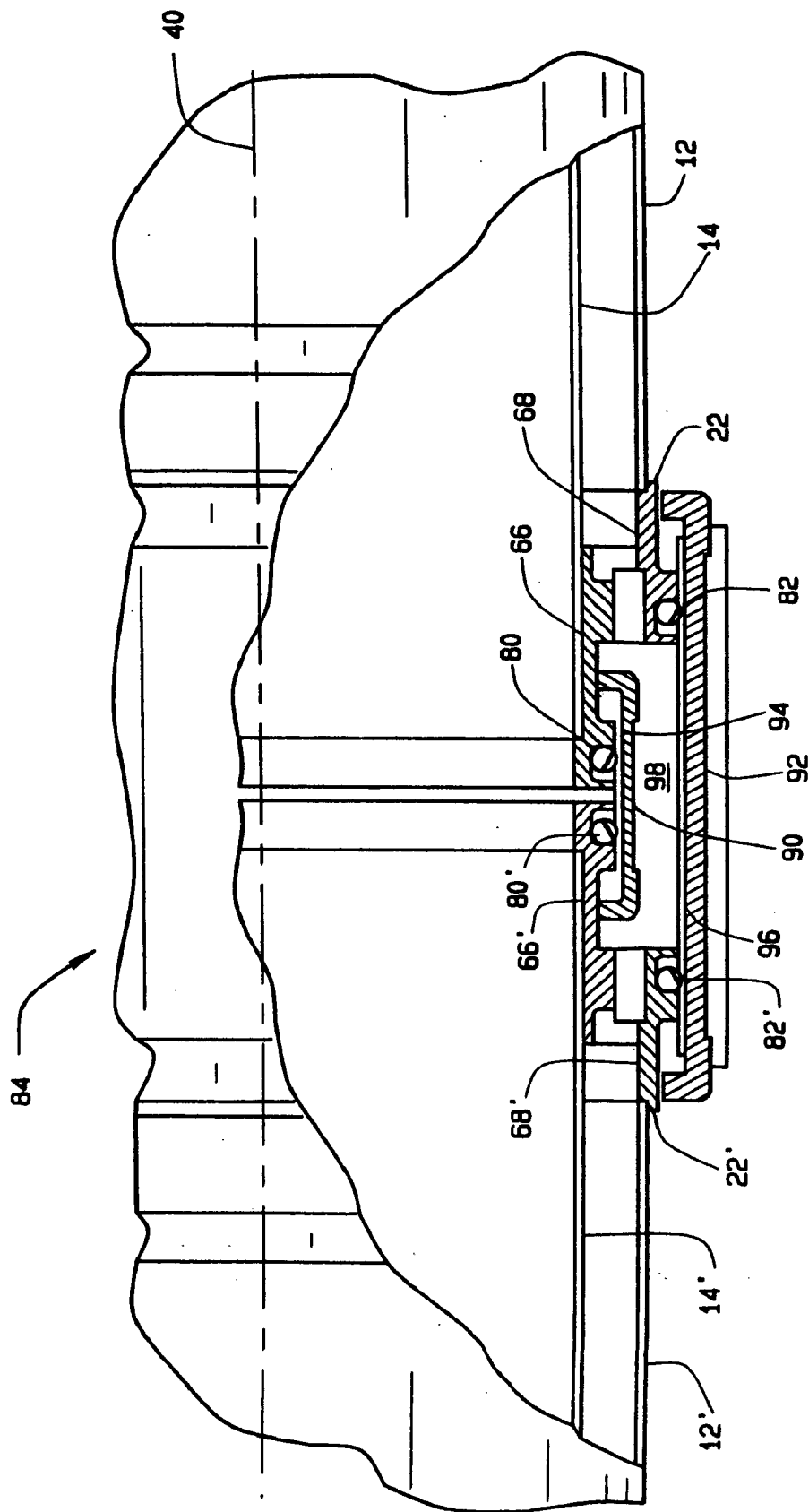


FIG. 15

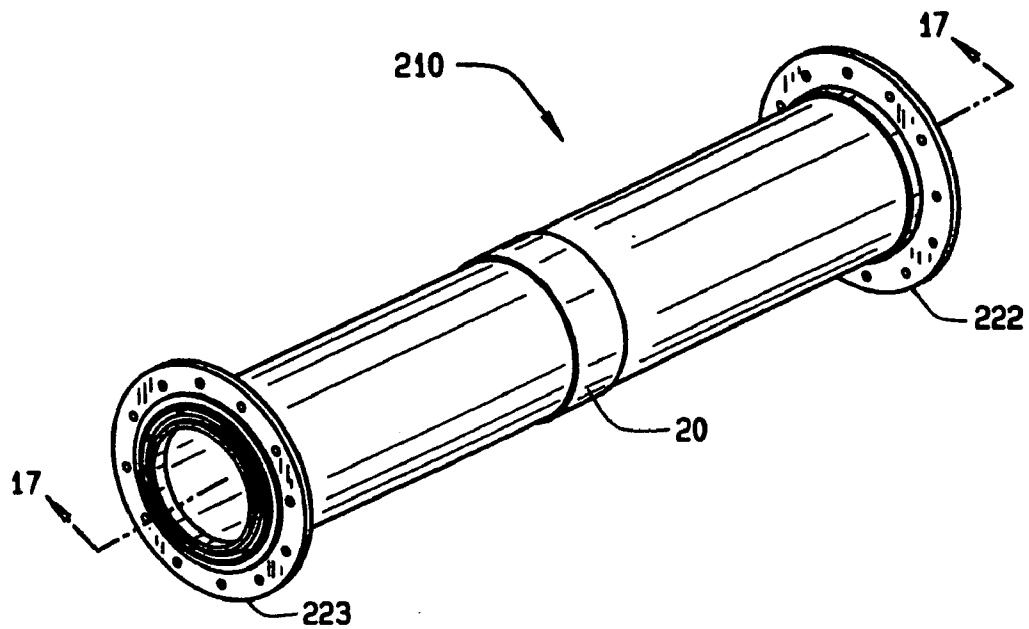


FIG. 16

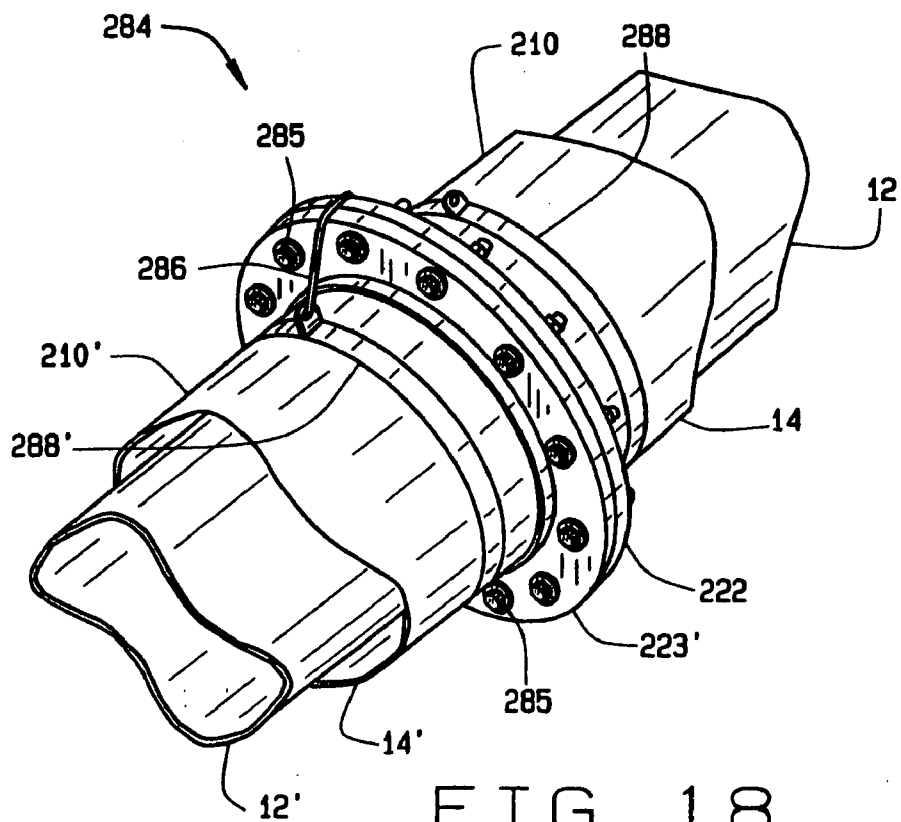


FIG. 18

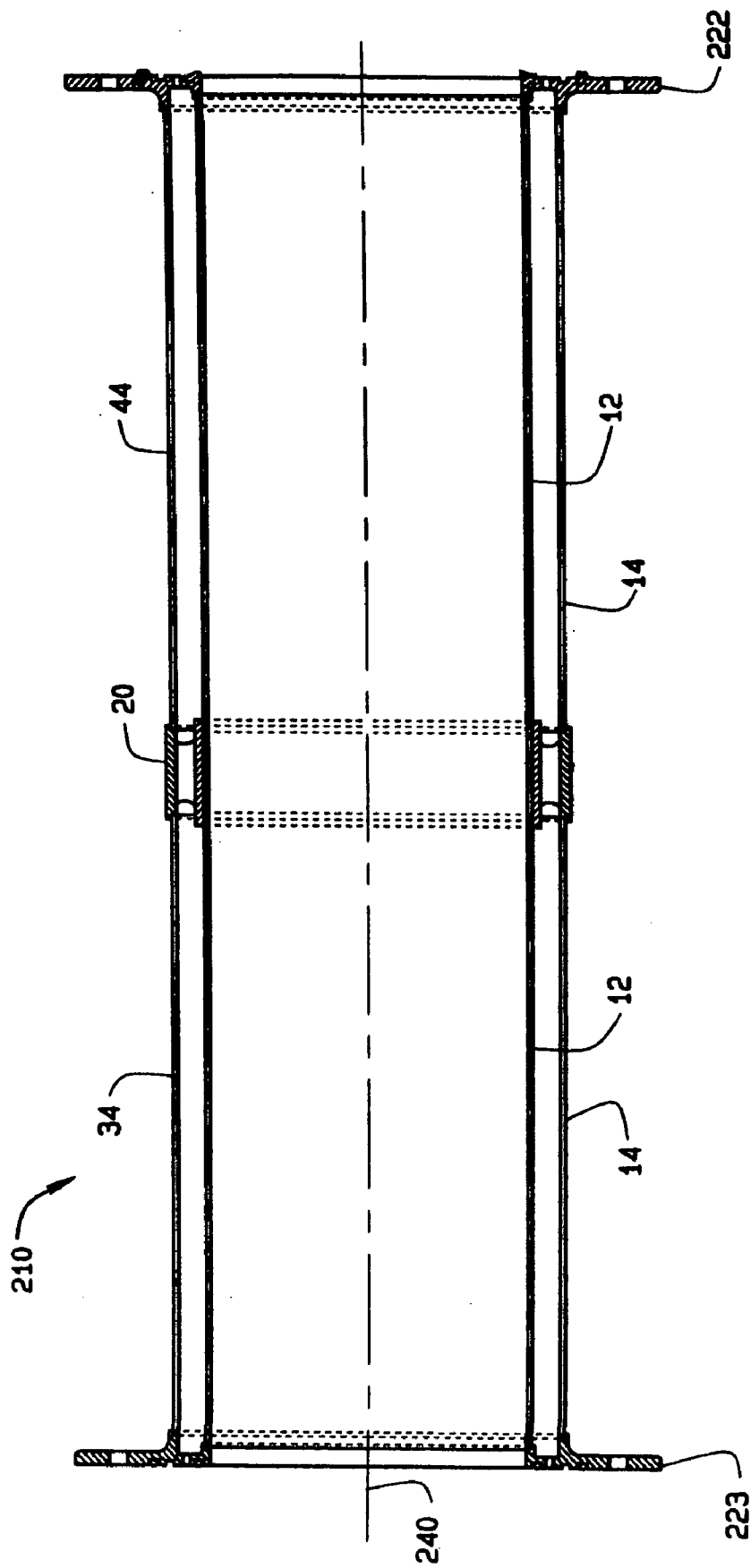


FIG. 17

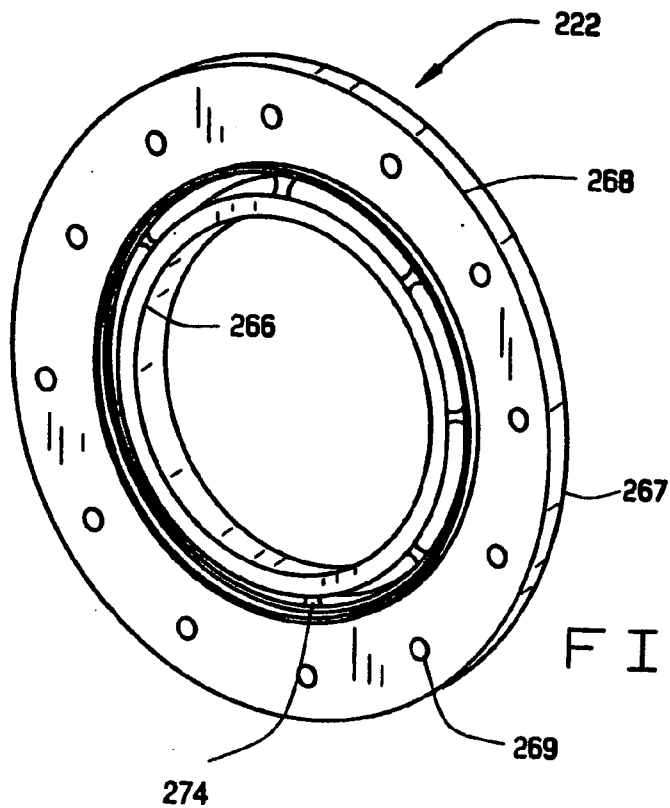


FIG. 19

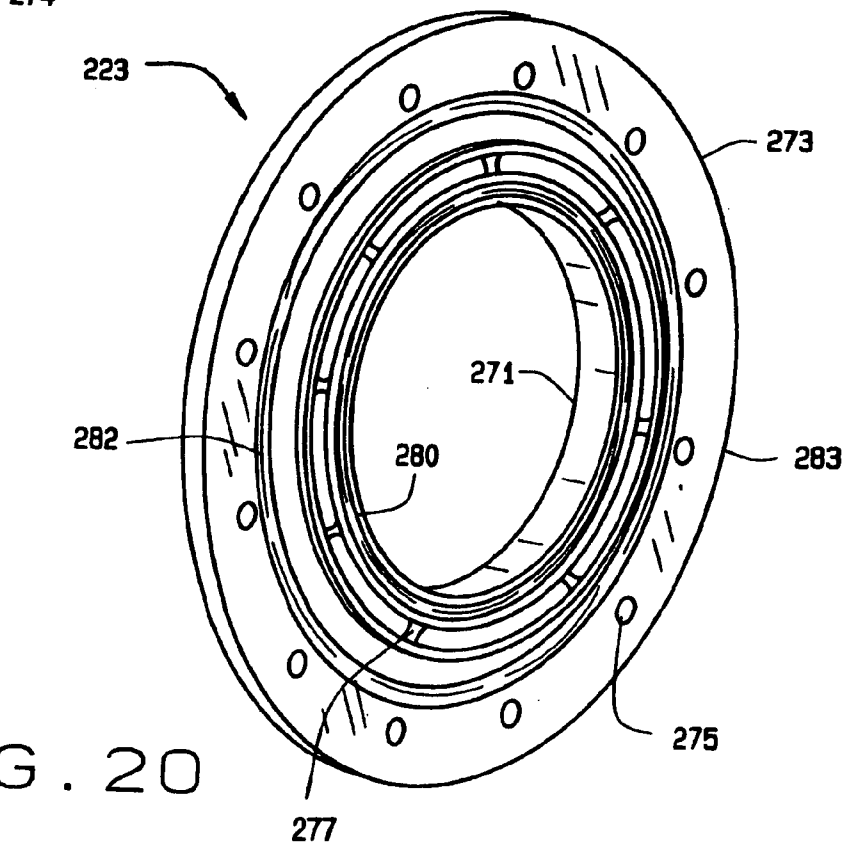


FIG. 20



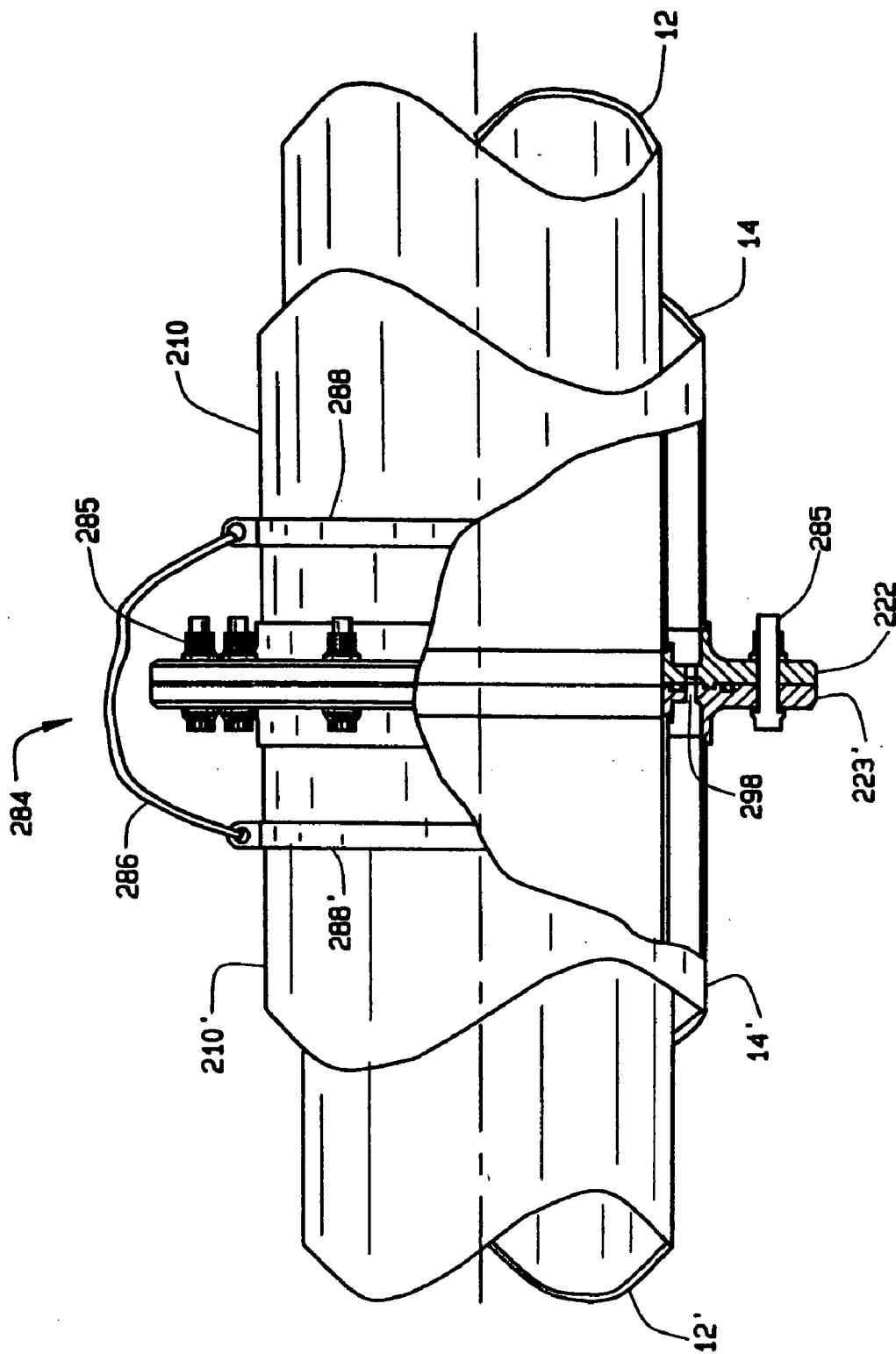


FIG. 22

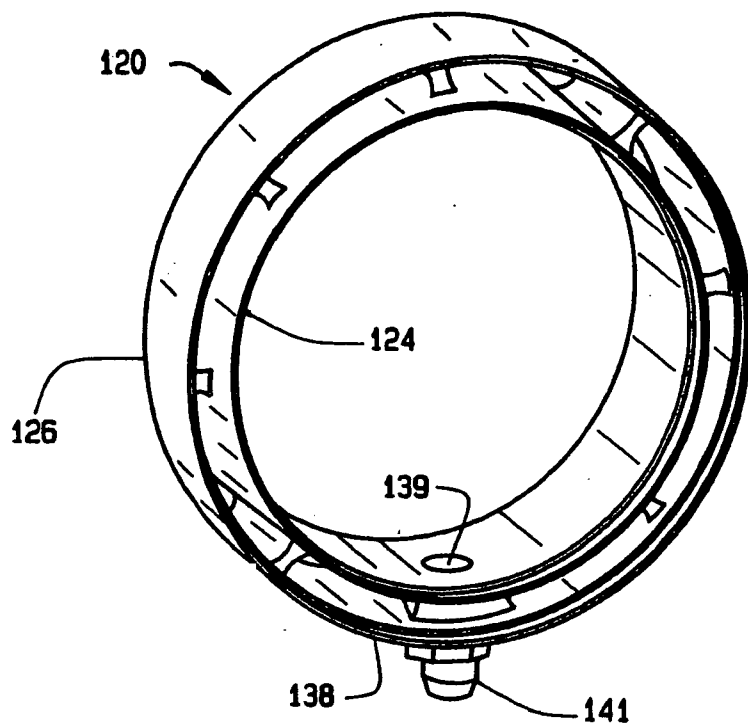


FIG. 23

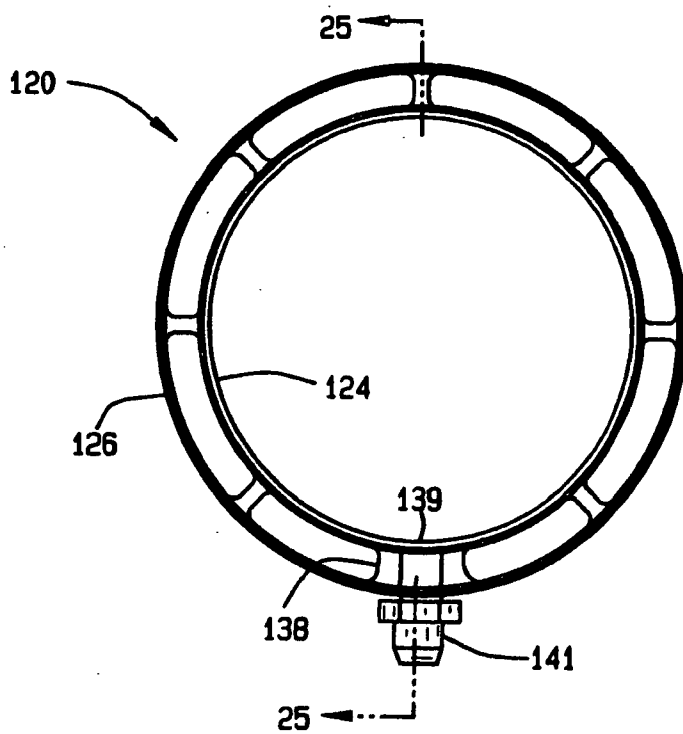


FIG. 24

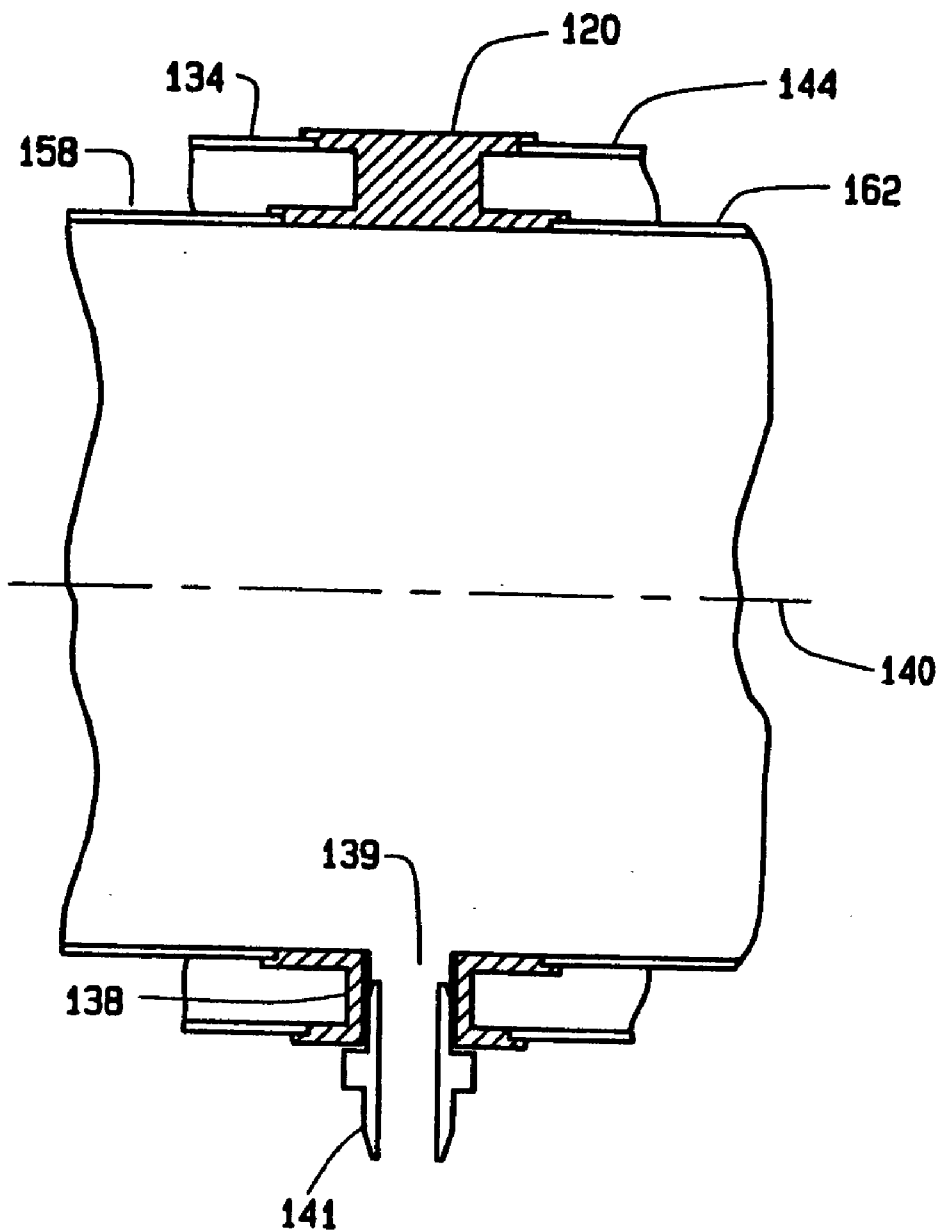


FIG. 25

**SHROUDED FLUID-CONDUCTING APPARATUS**

**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

[0001] This application is a divisional of presently allowed U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/215,498, filed on Aug. 9, 2002. The entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0002] The present invention relates generally to fluid-conducting apparatus and more particularly to methods and apparatus for conducting fuel in aircraft.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0003] According to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations, fuel lines (e.g., manifolds, conduits) that conduct or transport fuel through areas classified by the FAA as "ignition zones" (e.g., pressurized areas) must be shrouded and capable of being drained. The applicable sections of the FAA requirements relative to fuel lines in aircraft ignition zones for transport category airplanes are contained in 14 C.F.R. Part 25, the pertinent parts of which are set forth below.

[0004] For example, Section 25.855 states in pertinent part that "for each cargo and baggage compartment not occupied by crew or passengers . . . no compartment may contain any controls, wiring, lines, equipment, or accessories whose damage or failure would affect safe operation, unless those items are protected so that . . . they cannot be damaged by the movement of cargo in the compartment, and . . . their breakage or failure will not create a fire hazard." Section 25.863 states in pertinent part that "in each area where flammable fluids or vapors might escape by leakage of a fluid system, there must be means to minimize the probability of ignition of the fluids and vapors, and the resultant hazards if ignition does occur." Section 25.901 states in pertinent part that "for each power plant and auxiliary power unit installation, it must be established that no single failure or malfunction or probable combination of failures will jeopardize the safe operation of the airplane except that the failure of structural elements need not be considered if the probability of such failure is extremely remote." Section 25.967 states in pertinent part that "each fuel tank must be isolated from personnel compartments by a fumeproof and fuelproof enclosure."

[0005] To summarize, the FAA regulations ensure that no single failure will jeopardize safe operation of the aircraft, as would be the case if single-wall fuel manifolds were used in aircraft "ignition zones." That is, a leak or rupture in a single-wall fuel manifold would allow fuel to enter the "ignition zone", which could result in catastrophic event were the fuel to ignite or explode.

[0006] To comply with the FAA shrouded fuel line requirements, several methods have been employed. One method involves the installation of a hose inside a tube. To be compatible with the present aerial refueling manifold which includes a five-inch (5.0") outside diameter duct, this concept requires the hose to be disposed within a twelve inch (12.0") outside diameter tube. Due to space limitations aboard aircraft, however, the relatively large outside diameter required for the outer tube has rendered this hose-in-tube concept impracticable.

[0007] In another effort at least in part to satisfy the FAA shrouded fuel line requirements, an alternative method has involved placing an inner tube in a second tube without any means for supporting the inner tube. Accordingly, the inner tube in this concept is unable to transfer loads to the outer tube and/or to components external thereto and is thus not viable.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0008] Accordingly, a need remains for an FAA-compliant device and method for transporting fuel through an aircraft "ignition zone" that is not space or cost prohibitive. Ideally, the device would allow for the transfer of loads from the device to one or more components external to the device.

[0009] In one form, the present invention provides a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus that includes at least one outer conduit and at least one inner conduit disposed within the outer conduit. Preferably, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus further includes at least one shrouded end fitting disposed at an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus and at least one support member engaged with the inner and outer conduits. The shrouded end fitting allows the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus to be engaged with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. The support member allows for the transfer of loads from the inner and/or outer conduits to one or more components external to the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may be used to transport fuel through an aircraft "ignition zone" in an FAA-compliant manner.

[0010] In another form, the present invention provides a method of manufacturing or making a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. Generally, the method comprises the steps of: disposing at least one inner conduit within at least one outer conduit; engaging at least one support member with the inner and outer conduits; and engaging at least one shrouded end fitting with an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus.

[0011] In yet another form, the present invention provides a method for conducting fluid. Generally, the method comprises the steps of: shrouding at least one inner conduit, for example, by disposing the inner conduit within an outer conduit; allowing the inner conduit to transfer a load to an external component; placing the inner conduit in fluid communication with at least one other fluid-conducting apparatus; and delivering fluid to the inner conduit. To allow for coaxial fluid flow, the method may further comprise the step of delivering fluid to the outer conduit.

[0012] Further areas of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating the preferred embodiment of the invention, are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0013] The present invention will be more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0014] **FIG. 1** is a perspective view of a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0015] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the support member of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 1;

[0016] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus taken along the plane 3-3 in FIG. 1;

[0017] FIG. 4 is a detailed cross-sectional view of portions of the support member and inner and outer conduits of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 3;

[0018] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus including a second embodiment of a support member constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0019] FIG. 6 is another perspective view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 5 with its lower portion disposed in a second position;

[0020] FIG. 7 is yet another perspective view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 5 with its lower portion disposed in a third position;

[0021] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the second embodiment of the support member shown in FIGS. 5 through 7;

[0022] FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus taken along the plane 9-9 in FIG. 5;

[0023] FIG. 10 is a detailed cross-sectional view of portions of the support member and inner and outer conduits of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 9;

[0024] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting shown in FIG. 1;

[0025] FIG. 12 is a detailed cross-sectional view of portions of the shrouded end fitting and inner and outer conduits of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus shown in FIG. 3;

[0026] FIG. 13 is a perspective view showing a first embodiment of a joint that may be used to engage a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 14 is a cutaway side view of the joint shown in FIG. 13;

[0028] FIG. 15 is a detailed cutaway side view of a portion of the joint shown in FIG. 14;

[0029] FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a third embodiment of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus taken along the plane 17-17 in FIG. 16;

[0031] FIG. 18 is a perspective of a second embodiment of a joint that may be used to engage a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0032] FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting that is shown disposed at an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus in FIG. 16;

[0033] FIG. 20 is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting that is shown disposed at another end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus in FIG. 16 and that is engageable with the shrouded end fitting shown in FIG. 19;

[0034] FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating the shrouded end fittings of FIGS. 19 and 20 aligned for engagement;

[0035] FIG. 22 is a cutaway side view of the joint shown in FIG. 18;

[0036] FIG. 23 is a perspective view of the support member shown in FIG. 8 illustrating a fin that is configured for installation of a portion of a fluid control system constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

[0037] FIG. 24 is a frontal view of the support member shown in FIG. 23; and

[0038] FIG. 25 is a cross-sectional view of the support member taken along the plane 25-25 shown in FIG. 24.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0039] The following description of the preferred embodiments is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application, or uses. For example, it is anticipated that the invention will be applicable to any of a wide range of aircraft (e.g., but not limited to, fighter jets, commercial jets, private jets, propeller powered airplanes, among others) regardless of the manner in which the aircraft is piloted (e.g., directly, remotely, via automation, or in a combination thereof, among others). Indeed, the present invention need not even be limited to aircraft. Accordingly, the specific references to aircraft herein should not be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention. In addition, it is also anticipated that the invention will be applicable to any of a wide range of fluids, e.g., gases and liquids, regardless of whether the fluid is being used as a fuel. Accordingly, the specific references to fuel, gases, or liquids herein should not be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention.

[0040] In addition, certain terminology will also be used in the following description for the purpose of reference only, and thus are not intended to be limiting. For example, terms such as "upper", "lower", "above", and "below" refer to directions in the drawings to which reference is made. Terms such as "front", "back", "rear", and "side", describe the orientation of portions of the component within a consistent but arbitrary frame of reference which is made clear by reference to the text and the associated drawings describing the component under discussion. Such terminology may include the words specifically mentioned above, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import. Similarly, the terms "first", "second" and other such numerical terms referring to structures do not imply a sequence or order unless clearly indicated by the context.

[0041] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus generally indicated by reference number 10, according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention. Generally, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 comprises at least one inner conduit 12 and at least one outer conduit 14 disposed around the inner conduit

**12.** The outer conduit **14** includes a lumen that is sized to receive the inner conduit **12**. The inner conduit **12** includes a lumen that allows for a fluid (e.g., gases and liquids) flow through the inner conduit **12**. The outer conduit **14** shrouds the inner conduit **12** to contain any fluid leaking from the inner conduit **12** and thus prevent the leaking fluid from reaching the compartment in which the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** is being used. Accordingly, the inner and outer conduits **12** and **14** must both fail before a fluid being conducted through the inner conduit **12** can reach the compartment or space in which the shrouded fluid-conducted apparatus **10** is being used. The shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** thus allows a fluid to be conducted through the inner conduit **12** under a double failure condition.

[0042] As further shown in **FIG. 1**, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** may include at least one support member **20**. The various embodiments **20** and **120** of the support member are described in greater detail below. Briefly, however, the inner conduit **12** may be inclined to move or shift within the outer conduit **14** while a fluid is being conducted through the inner conduit **12**. The support member **20** prevents, or at least reduces, the movement of the inner conduit **12** within the outer conduit **14**. In other words, the support member **20** holds or keeps the inner conduit **12** substantially stationary with respect to the outer conduit **14**. Without the support member **20**, a sufficiently high pressure within the inner conduit **12** could cause the inner conduit **12** to strike or impact the outer conduit **14** with sufficient force to damage either or both of the conduits **12** and **14**. Accordingly, the support member **20** increases the stability and useful life of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**. In addition, and as described in greater detail below, the support member **20** may also allow for the installation of at least a portion of a fluid control system, allow for curvature of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, and/or allow for loads to be transferred from the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** to an external component (e.g., ceiling joists, floor beams, and other load-bearing structures).

[0043] Still referring to **FIG. 1**, at least one shrouded end fitting **22** may be disposed at an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**. Preferably, however, a shrouded end fitting **22** is disposed at each end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**. The various embodiments **22**, **222**, **223** of the shrouded end fittings are described in greater detail below. Briefly, however, the shrouded end fittings **22** may be used to connect the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** to an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10'**, as shown in **FIGS. 13 through 15**. Alternatively, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** may be connected by way of the shrouded end fittings **22** to any one of a wide range of other fluid-conducting apparatus having end fittings mateable or engageable with the shrouded end fittings **22**, as would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art after having become familiar with the teaching of the present invention. The shrouded end fittings **22** may also be used to hold or keep the inner conduit **12** substantially stationary with respect to the outer conduit **14** and/or to transfer loads from the inner and outer conduits **12** and **14** to an external component (e.g., ceiling joists, floor beams, and other load-bearing structures).

[0044] It should be noted that although the Figures show a single support member **20**, **120** disposed between two shrouded end fittings **22**, **222**, **223**, such need not be the case. For example, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may comprise a plurality of (i.e., two or more) support members disposed between the two shrouded end fittings.

[0045] **FIG. 2** is a perspective view of the support member **20**. As shown, the support member **20** preferably comprises concentric annular-shaped or ring-like members **24** and **26**. The inner and outer ring-like members **24** and **26** are separated by a spaced distance and accordingly define a leak detection passageway **45**, as shown in **FIG. 4**. The leak detection passageway **45** allows for a fluid flow between the inner and outer ring-like members **24** and **26**.

[0046] Referring back to **FIG. 2**, the support member **20** may further include a plurality of spokes, webs, or fins **38** that are disposed between the inner and outer ring-like members **24** and **26**. The inner ring-like member **24** includes a central opening **28** that is sized to receive the inner conduit **12**.

[0047] The outer ring-like member **26** is sized to be disposed around an end portion of the outer conduit **14**. Each end of the outer ring-like member **26** may be provided with a notch or weld socket **30** sized to allow the outer conduit portion **34** to be welded therein, as shown in **FIG. 4**.

[0048] When assembled, the support member **20** may have a two-fold purpose. First, the support member **20** may be used to hold the inner conduit **12** substantially stationary with respect to the outer conduit **14**. That is, the support member **20** may be used to compensate for or overcome the inclination of the inner conduit **12** to move or shift within the outer conduit **14** while the inner conduit **12** is conducting fluid. In addition, the support member **20** may also be used to allow for the transfer of loads from the inner and outer conduits **12** and **14** to an external component. Specifically, the inner conduit **12** may transfer loads arising from, for example, the weight of the inner conduit **12** and the weight of the fluid conducted thereby, to the support member **20**. The support member **20** may then transfer those loads to a component external to the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** to which the support member **20** may be engaged. Accordingly, the fins **38** of the support member **20** are preferably sized according to the loads that will be transferred thereto by the inner conduit **12**.

[0049] In addition, at least one fin **38** may be configured for allowing installation of at least a portion or a component of a fluid control system therein. For example, the fin **38** may be sufficiently thick to allow a passageway (e.g., threaded hole or bore) to be provided therethrough. If so, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** may then be provided with a passageway that extends through each of the outer ring-like member **26**, the fin **38**, the inner ring-like member **24** and the inner conduit **12**. The passageway may then be used for installing a union or pipe coupling, a drain, a pressure regulator/monitor, among other components of a fluid control system in a manner similar to that shown in **FIGS. 23 through 25**, which illustrate the union **141** installed in the passageway **139** extending through the inner and outer ring-like members **124**, **126** and the fin **138** of support member **120**.

[0050] Installation of a drain would allow for the removal of fluid from the inner conduit **12** thereby making the

removal, repair, and/or replacement of the inner conduit 12 easier. Installation of a pressure regulator/monitor would allow for the pressure within the inner conduit 12 to be monitored and regulated. Depending on the pressure within the inner conduit 12, the pressure regulator/monitor could send commands to a switch control for the pumps providing the fluid pressure to the inner conduit 12 to either increase, decrease, or maintain pressure. In either case, the passageway provided through the support member 20 and the inner conduit 12 might be capped with a heater coil and a plug (e.g., a threaded plug).

[0051] FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 taken along the plane 3-3 shown in FIG. 1. Although the manner in which the support member 20 may be engaged with the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 is shown FIG. 3, it is best shown in FIG. 4. FIG. 4 is a detailed cross-sectional view of an upper portion (i.e., the portion disposed above the center line 40) of the support member 20 shown engaged with the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14.

[0052] Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the support member 20 and the conduits 12 and 14 may be assembled in the following manner. First, the support member 20 is slidably positioned or disposed around the inner conduit 12, which preferably comprises a single continuous member. As shown, the inner conduit 12 is positioned within the inner ring-like member 24 of support member 20.

[0053] Next, the inner conduit 12 and inner ring-like member 24 are attached or secured to one another. For example, a compatible filler material may be used to weld (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) the inner conduit 12 and inner ring-like member 24 to each other at any number of (i.e., one or more), but preferably at least two, locations thus creating weld joints 42. Or for example, an adhesive may be used to secure the inner conduit 12 to the inner ring-like member 24. Alternatively, other methods for attaching the inner conduit 12 to the inner ring-like member 24 are possible as would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art after having become familiar with the teachings of the invention.

[0054] After the inner conduit 12 has been attached to the inner ring-like member 24, the outer conduit 14 is attached or secured to the outer ring-like member 26. As shown, the outer conduit 14 comprises a first portion 34 and a second portion 44 between which is disposed the outer ring-like member 26. The outer conduit portions 34 and 44 may be each welded (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) to a corresponding weld socket 30 in the outer ring-like member 26 thus forming weld joints 36 between the support member 20 and the corresponding outer conduit portions 34 and 44. Alternatively, other methods for attaching the outer conduit portions 34 and 44 to the outer ring-like member 26 may be possible as would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art after having become familiar with the teachings of the invention.

[0055] The inner and outer ring-like members 24 and 26 are preferably separated by a spaced distance and accordingly define the leak detection passageway 45. The leak detection passageway 45 provides fluid communication between the outer conduit portions 34 and 44. That is, the leak detection passageway 45 allows a fluid to flow from the outer conduit portion 34 or 44 into the other outer conduit portion 34 or 44.

[0056] Preferably, a leak detection system is provided that is capable of detecting the presence of a leak in the inner conduit 12 and providing an appropriate warning thereof. For example, the leak detection system may detect the presence of a fluid within the outer conduit 14. Or for example, the leak detection system may monitor the pressure within the outer conduit 14 and provide a warning if the pressure changes as a result of, for example, a fluid leaking into the outer conduit 14 from the inner conduit 12. Because of the leak detection passageway 45, a leak detection system is not necessarily needed for each of the outer conduit portions 34 and 44. Instead, a single leak detection system provided along either conduit portion 34 or 44 may be used to detect fluid in either of the outer conduit portions 34 or 44. In one embodiment, the leak detection system may comprise a weld boss that is welded to the outer conduit portion 34, wherein pressure sensors or early detection lines are provided on the weld boss.

[0057] Any of a wide range of materials and manufacturing processes may be used to produce the support member 20. The selection of material may depend at least in part on the materials comprising the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 and the manner in which the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 will be engaged with the support member 20. The selection of manufacturing process may depend at least in part on the material that is selected for the support member 20. Preferably, the support member material is preferably compatible with the conduit material(s), the method (e.g., welding) used to engage the support member 20 with the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14, and the method used to make the support member 20. By way of example only, the support member 20 may comprise aluminum (e.g., 6061-T4 aluminum) or stainless steel and be formed by a machining or milling process.

[0058] FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 are each perspective views of a second embodiment of a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 110 in which a portion 146 thereof that is disposed below the support member 120 is shown in respective first, second, and third positions 148, 150, 152. The portion 164 of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 110 disposed above the support member 120 is shown to be essentially in the same position in FIGS. 5 through 7.

[0059] The shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 110 includes curved or bent inner and outer conduits 112 and 114. To accommodate for the curvatures in the inner and outer conduits 112 and 114, the second embodiment of the support member 120 is used. The support member 120 allows for curvature or flexure of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 110 in the manner that is described in detail below. Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 110 may be used, for example, at corners or other locations where flexure or curvature is required.

[0060] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the support member 120. As before with the first embodiment 20, the support member 120 may also comprise an inner ring-like member 124 and an outer ring-like member 126 that are separated by a spaced distance and accordingly define a leak detection passageway 145, as shown in FIG. 10. The leak detection passageway 145 allows for a fluid flow between the inner and outer ring-like members 124 and 126.

[0061] Referring back to FIG. 8, the support member 120 may also include a plurality of fins 138 that are disposed

between the inner and outer ring-like members **124** and **126**. In addition, at least one fin **138** may be configured for allowing installation of at least a portion or a component of a fluid control system therein. For example, the fin **138** may be sufficiently thick to allow a passageway (e.g., threaded hole or bore) to be provided therethrough. As shown in **FIGS. 23 through 25**, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** may then be provided with a passageway **139** that extends through each of the outer ring-like member **126**, the fin **138**, and the inner ring-like member **124**. The passageway **139** may then be used for installing the union or pipe coupling **141**, among other components of a fluid control system.

[0062] **FIG. 9** is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **110** taken along the plane **9-9** in **FIG. 5**. Although shown in **FIG. 9**, the manner in which the support member **120** is engaged with the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** is best shown in **FIG. 10**. **FIG. 10** is a detailed cross-sectional view of a portion (i.e., the portion disposed on a side of the center line **140**) of the support member **120** shown engaged with the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114**.

[0063] As shown in **FIGS. 9 and 10**, the outer ring-like member **126** may be provided with notches or weld sockets **130** sized to allow the outer conduit portions **134** and **144** to be welded therein. Accordingly, a compatible filler material may be used to weld (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) the outer conduit portions **134** and **144** to the weld sockets **130**, thus forming the weld joints **136**.

[0064] Unlike the first embodiment **20**, however, the inner ring-like member **124** of the support member **120** may also be provided with notches or weld sockets **154** sized to allow the inner conduit portions **158** and **162** to be welded therein. Accordingly, a compatible filler material may be used to weld (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) the inner conduit portions **158** and **162** to the weld sockets **154**, thus forming the weld joints **160**. The weld sockets **154** provided in the inner ring-like member **124** may be essentially identical to the weld sockets **130** provided in the outer ring-like member **126**, although such need not be the case.

[0065] The support member **120** and the conduits **112** and **114** may be assembled in the following manner. The inner conduit portion **158** and outer conduit portion **134** may be rotated about the center line **140** to their proper positions. While the inner and outer conduit portions **158** and **134** are being rotated about the center line **140**, the end portions of the inner and outer conduit portions **158** and **134** may be kept square or flush with the support member **120**. After the proper positioning has been obtained, the inner conduit portion **158** may be welded to the weld socket **154**, and the outer conduit portion **134** may be welded to the weld socket **130**.

[0066] Next, the inner and outer conduit portions **162** and **144** may be twisted or rotated about the center line **140** to their proper positions. Once the proper positions have been obtained for the inner and outer conduit portions **162** and **144**, the inner and outer conduit portions **162** and **144** may then be welded to the respective weld sockets **154** and **130**.

[0067] It should be noted, however, that the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** may be attached to the support member **120** in ways other than welding as would be

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art after having become familiar with the teachings of the invention. For example, an adhesive may be used to attach the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** to the support member **120**.

[0068] To rotate the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** with respect to the support member **120**, a vice may be used. The support member **120** may be held fast or stationary within the vice while the conduits **112** and **114** are being rotated. Alternatively, other methods may be used to rotate the conduits **112** and **114** with respect to the support member **120** as would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art after having become familiar with the teachings of the present invention.

[0069] As before with the first embodiment **20**, the support member **120** also preferably defines a leak detection passageway **145**. The leak detection passageway **145** provides fluid communication between the outer conduit portions **134** and **144**. That is, the leak detection passageway **145** allows a fluid to flow from the outer conduit portion **134** or **144** into the other outer conduit portion **134** or **144**. Accordingly, the leak detection passageway **145** provides advantages similar to that provided by the leak detection passageway **45** which were described previously.

[0070] Any of a wide range of materials and manufacturing processes may be used to produce the support member **120**. The selection of material may depend at least in part on the materials comprising the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** and the manner in which the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114** will be engaged with the support member **120**. The selection of manufacturing process may depend at least in part on the material that is selected for the support member **120**. Preferably, the support member material is preferably compatible with the conduit material(s), the method used to engage the support member **120** with the inner and outer conduits **112** and **114**, and the method used to make the support member **120**. By way of example only, the support member **120** may comprise aluminum (e.g., 6061-T4 aluminum) or stainless steel and be formed by a machining or milling process.

[0071] As briefly described earlier and as shown in **FIGS. 1 and 3**, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** has a shrouded end fitting **22** disposed at each of its opposed ends. The shrouded end fittings **22** are shown in detail in **FIGS. 11 through 15**.

[0072] **FIG. 11** is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting **22**. As shown, the shrouded end fitting **22** preferably comprises a ferrule-like shape. More specifically, the shrouded end fitting **22** comprises an inner portion **66** and an outer portion **68** that are separated by a spaced distance. The inner and outer portions **66** and **68** may be provided with notches or weld sockets **70** and **72**, respectively. As best shown in **FIG. 12**, the inner and outer conduits **12** and **14** may be welded (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) into the weld sockets **70** and **72**, respectively.

[0073] Referring back to **FIG. 11**, the shrouded end fitting **22** may further include a plurality of spokes, webs, or fins **74** that are disposed between the inner and outer portions **66** and **68**. At least one of the fins **74** may be configured for allowing installation of at least a portion or component of a fluid control system therein. For example, the fin **74** may be sufficiently thick to allow a passageway (e.g., threaded hole)

to be provided therethrough and into the inner conduit 12. The passageway may then be used to install a union or pipe coupling, a drain, a pressure regulator/monitor, among other components of a fluid control system in a manner similar to that shown in FIGS. 23 through 25, which illustrate the union 141 installed in the passageway 139 (e.g., threaded hole or bore) extending through the inner and outer ring-like members 124, 126 and the fin 138 of support member 120.

[0074] Any of a wide range of materials and manufacturing processes may be used to produce the shrouded end fitting 22. The selection of material may depend at least in part on the materials comprising the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 and the manner in which the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 will be engaged with the shrouded end fitting 22. The selection of manufacturing process may depend at least in part on the material that is selected for the shrouded end fitting 22. Preferably, the material used for the shrouded end fitting 22 is compatible with the conduit material(s), the method used to engage the shrouded end fitting 22 with the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14, and the method used to make the shrouded end fitting 22. By way of example only, the shrouded end fitting 22 may comprise aluminum (e.g., 6061-T4 aluminum) or stainless steel and be formed by a machining or milling process.

[0075] FIG. 12 is detailed cross-sectional view showing portions of the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 engaged with a portion of the shrouded end fitting 22 (i.e., the portion disposed above the center line 40 of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10). The inner and outer portions 66 and 68 of the shrouded end fittings 22 may each define a groove 76 and 78, respectively, in which is disposed respective o-rings 80 and 82. The o-rings 80 and 82 may assist with the fluidic sealing of the joint 84.

[0076] FIG. 13 is a perspective view showing a first embodiment of the joint 84 that may be used to engage the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10'. The joint 84 may be relatively flexible to allow for expansion and contraction of the joint 84 as the need arises. For example, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 and 10' may be disposed onboard a mobile platform (e.g., aircraft, train, bus, ship, etc.) wherein movement of the platform causes the need for at least some flexibility in the joint 84.

[0077] By allowing the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 to be engaged with additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10', greater flexibility is provided to the installer of the overall fluid-conducting system. During the installation process of a fluid-conducting system, tight places and corners are often encountered that require the installer to use shorter components. At such locations, the installer may use one or more shorter length shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 and 10'. The present invention thus allows for the use of shorter shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 in places where shorter conduit lengths are required but still allows for longer shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 to be used in other places.

[0078] To allow for electrical grounding across the joint 84, a bonding jumper 86 (e.g., electrically conductive wire or strap, etc.) may be used in conjunction with loop-type bonding clamps 88 and 88' disposed circumferentially around the outer conduits 14 and 14', respectively. By providing the bonding jumper 86 and clamps 88, 88' across

each joint (e.g., 84) in the fluid system, the entirety of the fluid-conducting system may be grounded when a single component of the fluid-conducting system is grounded.

[0079] FIG. 14 is a cutaway side view of the joint 84. Although shown in FIG. 14, the manner in which the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 and 10' are engaged with each other is best shown in FIG. 15. FIG. 15 is a detailed cutaway side view of a portion (i.e., the portion disposed below the center line 40) of the joint 84.

[0080] Referring to FIGS. 14 and 15, the joint 84 may be used to engage the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 and 10' with each other. As shown, the joint 84 comprises the shrouded end fittings 22 and 22'. The joint 84 further includes an inner and outer coupling assembly 90 and 92 and an inner and outer seal sleeve 94 and 96.

[0081] To assemble the joint 84, the shrouded end fittings 22 and 22' are first positioned adjacent one another. Next, the inner seal sleeve 94 is disposed around the o-rings 80 and 80' and portions 66 and 66' of the shrouded end fittings 22 and 22'. The inner coupling assembly 90 is then disposed or clamped around the inner seal sleeve 94, the shrouded end fitting portions 66 and 66' and the o-rings 80 and 80'. Accordingly, the inner coupling assembly 90 and inner seal sleeve 94 fluidically seal the junction between the inner conduits 12 and 12'.

[0082] Continuing with the joint 84 assembly process, the outer seal sleeve 96 is then disposed around the o-rings 82 and 82' and portions 68 and 68' of the shrouded end fittings 22 and 22'. Next, the outer coupling assembly 92 is disposed or clamped around the outer seal sleeve 96, the shrouded end fitting inner portions 68 and 68' and the o-rings 82 and 82'. Accordingly, the outer coupling assembly 92 and outer seal sleeve 96 fluidically seal the junction between the outer conduits 14 and 14'.

[0083] In addition, the inner and outer coupling assemblies 90 and 92 and the inner and outer seal sleeves 94 and 96 prevent, or at least hinder, axial movement of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 10 and 10' away from each other.

[0084] The joint 84 also allows for fluid to be conducted from one inner conduit 12 or 12' to the other inner conduit 12 or 12' under a double failure condition in that two failures must occur before that fluid can reach the compartment (e.g., an aircraft "ignition zone") in which the shrouded fluid-conducted apparatus 10 or 10' are disposed. For example, if a failure allows the fluid within the inner conduit 12 or 12' to reach the outer conduit 14 or 14', the outer coupling assembly 92 and outer seal sleeve 96 do not allow the fluid within the outer conduit 14 or 14' to enter the compartment.

[0085] Preferably, the joint 84 allows the inner conduits 12 and 12' to be fluid communication with each other and also defines a leak detection passageway 98 that allows the outer conduits 14 and 14' to be in fluid communication with each other. The leak detection passageway 98 is preferably defined at least partially between the inner coupling assembly 90 and the outer seal sleeve 96. The leak detection passageway 98 allows a fluid to flow from the outer conduit 14 or 14' into the other outer conduit 14 or 14'. With the leak detection passageway 98, a leak detection system is not necessarily needed for each of the shrouded fluid-conducting

apparatus 10 and 10'. Instead, a single leak detection system may be used to detect fluid in either of the outer conduits 14 or 14'.

[0086] FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a third embodiment of a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210. As shown, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 comprises a support member 20 and is substantially straight, as was the first embodiment 10. However, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 includes shrouded end fittings 222 and 223 disposed at its ends.

[0087] FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional view of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 taken along the plane 17-17 in FIG. 16. As before with the first embodiment 10 shown in FIG. 3, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 comprises an inner conduit 12 and an outer conduit 14, wherein the outer conduit 14 includes first and second portions 34 and 44 disposed between the support member 20.

[0088] FIG. 18 is a perspective view showing a joint 284 that may be used to engage the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 with an additional shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210'. As shown, the joint 284 may comprise the shrouded end fittings 222 and 223' disposed at the respective ends of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 and 210'. The shrouded end fittings 222 and 223' may be engaged with each other by way of mechanical fasteners 285 (e.g., lugs, device pins, single pin joints, screws, rivets, among others).

[0089] The joint 284 is preferably a relatively fixed joint that allows for the transfer of loads from one shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 or 210' to the other and/or from the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 and 210' to an external component (e.g., ceiling joist, floor beam, other load-bearing structures, etc.). For example, it may be necessary for the fluid-conducting system to span across a large area such that either or both of the shrouded fluid conducting apparatus 210 or 210' may need to have considerable length. Or for example, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 and 210' may be required to conduct a fluid at a relatively high pressure, thus requiring the inner conduits 12 and 12' to be fabricated from a relatively heavy material having sufficient strength to withstand the fluid pressures. In either case, the weight of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210 and 210' may be considerable, and the joint 284 may allow for the weight to be transferred or supported by an external component.

[0090] FIG. 19 is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting 222. As shown, the shrouded end fitting 222 comprises an inner portion 266 and an outer portion 268 that are separated by a spaced distance. The outer portion 268 preferably comprises a flange 267 that defines a plurality of holes 269 sized to receive the mechanical fasteners 285 therethrough. The shrouded end fitting 222 may further include a plurality of spokes, webs, or fins 274 that are disposed between the inner and outer portions 266 and 268.

[0091] FIG. 20 is a perspective view of the shrouded end fitting 223. As shown, the shrouded end fitting 223 comprises an inner portion 271 and an outer portion 273 that are separated by a spaced distance. The outer portion 273 preferably comprises a flange 283 that defines a plurality of holes 275 that are sized to receive the mechanical fasteners

285 therethrough. The shrouded end fitting 223 may further include a plurality of spokes, webs, or fins 277 that are disposed between the inner and outer portions 271 and 273.

[0092] One or more of the fins 274 and 277 of the shrouded end fittings 222 and 223, respectively, may be configured for allowing installation of at least a portion of a component of a fluid control system therein. That is, one or more of the fins 274 and 277 may be sufficiently thick to allow a passageway to be provided therethrough, which may then be used for installation of a union or pipe coupling, a drain, a pressure regulator, and/or other components of a fluid control system in a manner similar to that shown in FIGS. 23 through 25, which illustrate the union 141 installed in the passageway 139 extending through the inner and outer ring-like members 124, 126 and the fin 138 of support member 120.

[0093] Any of a wide range of materials and manufacturing processes may be used to produce the shrouded end fittings 222, 223. The selection of material may depend at least in part on the materials comprising the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 and the manner in which the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14 will be engaged with the shrouded end fittings 222, 223. The selection of manufacturing process may depend at least in part on the material that is selected for the shrouded end fittings 222, 223. Preferably, the material used for the shrouded end fittings 222, 223 is compatible with the conduit material(s), the method used to engage the shrouded end fittings 222, 223 with the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14, and the method used to make the shrouded end fittings 222, 223. By way of example only, the shrouded end fittings 222, 223 may comprise aluminum (e.g., 6061-T4 aluminum) or stainless steel and be formed by a machining or milling process.

[0094] FIG. 21 is a cross-sectional side view illustrating a portion (i.e., the portion disposed above the center line 240) of the shrouded end fitting 222 of FIG. 19 aligned for engagement with a corresponding portion of a shrouded end fitting 223' disposed at an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus 210'. As shown, the inner and outer portions 266 and 268 of the shrouded end fitting 222 may be provided with notches or weld sockets 270 and 272 into which may be welded (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) the inner and outer conduits 12 and 14, respectively. The inner and outer portions 273' and 275' of the shrouded end fitting 223' may also be provided with notches or weld sockets 279' and 281' into which may be welded (e.g., fillet weld, butt weld, etc.) the inner and outer conduits 12' and 14', respectively. Additionally, the inner and outer portions 273' and 275' of the shrouded end fittings 223' may each define a groove 276' and 278', respectively, in which is disposed respective o-rings 280' and 282'. The o-rings 280' and 282' may assist with the fluidic sealing of the joint 284.

[0095] To ensure proper alignment of the shrouded end fittings 222 and 223', the shrouded end fittings 222 and 223' may be shaped to interfit with one another in a keyed arrangement or one relation alignment. For example, the shrouded end fitting 222 may comprise an alignment tab or key 287 that is sized to fit within a notch or keyway 289' defined by the shrouded end fitting 223'. Or for example, the shrouded end fitting 222 may, additionally or alternatively, include a radial protrusion 291 that is disposed to engage a chamfered or beveled surface 293' defined by the shrouded

end fitting **223'**. In other embodiments, the shrouded end fitting **223'** may be provided with the alignment tab and/or the radial protrusion, and the shrouded end fitting **222** may be provided with the notch and/or the chamfered surface.

[0096] FIG. 22 is a cutaway side view of the joint **284**. As shown, a bonding jumper **286** (e.g., wire, strap, etc.) may be used in conjunction with loop-type bonding clamps **288** and **288'** disposed circumferentially around the outer conduits **14** and **14'**, respectively, to allow for electrical grounding across the joint **284**. By providing the jumper wire **286** and clamps **288** and **288'** across each joint (e.g., **284**) in the fluid-conducting system, the entirety of the fluid system may be grounded when a single component of the fluid-conducting system is grounded.

[0097] Preferably, the joint **284** allows for fluid communication between the inner conduits **12** and **12'** and also defines a leak detection passageway **298** that allows for fluid communication between the outer conduits **14** and **14'**. With the leak detection passageway **298**, a leak detection system is not necessarily needed for each of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **210** and **210'**. Instead, a single leak detection system may be used to detect fluid in either of the outer conduits **14** or **14'**.

[0098] In a fourth embodiment of the shrouded fluid-conducted apparatus that is not shown, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may include the support member **120** and the shrouded end fittings **222** and **223**.

[0099] It should be noted that any of the aforementioned embodiments of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, **110**, **210** may be used to provide a coaxial fluid flow. That is, the inner and outer conduits **12**, **112** and **14**, **114** of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, **110**, **210** may both be used to transport fluids at the same time. Moreover, the fluids being conducted by the inner conduit **12**, **112** and the outer conduit **14**, **114** may be either the same fluid or different fluids. In addition, the fluids may be conducted in either the same or different directions. For example, the inner conduit **12** of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** may be used as fluid supply conduit, while the outer conduit **14** is used as a fluid return conduit.

[0100] Dimensionally, in one preferred embodiment, the inner conduit **12** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 4.87 inches (12.37 cm), its outer diameter is about 5.0 inches (12.7 cm), and its wall thickness is about 0.065 inches (0.165 cm). The outer conduit **14** is sized such its inner diameter is about 5.87 inches (14.91 cm), its outer diameter is about 6.0 inches (15.24 cm), and its wall thickness is about 0.065 inches (0.165 cm). The support member **20**, **120** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 4.87 inches (12.37 cm) and its minimum outer diameter is about 6.14 inches (15.6 cm), which may be increased to accommodate for support features such as lugs, device pins, etc. The shrouded end fitting **22**, **222**, **223** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 4.87 inches (12.37 cm) and its outer diameter is about 6.51 inches (16.54 cm). Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10** is compatible with the standard-sized aerial refueling manifolds currently being used.

[0101] In another preferred embodiment, the inner conduit **12** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 3.92 inches (9.96 cm), its outer diameter is about 4.0 inches (10.16 cm), and its wall thickness is about 0.042 inches (0.107 cm). The

outer conduit **14** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 4.87 inches (12.37 cm), its outer diameter is about 5.0 inches (12.7 cm), and its wall thickness is about 0.042 inches (0.107 cm). The support member **20**, **120** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 3.87 inches (9.83 cm) and its minimum outer diameter is about 5.14 inches (13.06 cm), which may be increased to accommodate for support features such as lugs, device pins, etc. The shrouded end fitting **22**, **222**, **223** is sized such that its inner diameter is about 3.87 inches (9.83 cm) and its outer diameter is about 5.51 inches (14 cm).

[0102] It should be noted, however, that the present invention is not limited to any particularly sized inner and/or outer conduit. That is, other conduit sizes may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

[0103] In another form, the present invention provides a method of manufacturing or making a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. Generally, the method comprises the steps of: disposing an inner conduit within an outer conduit; engaging a support member with the inner and outer conduits; and engaging at least one shrouded end fitting with an end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus.

[0104] According to one preferred embodiment, the method of making the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, **210** preferably comprises the following steps. The support member **20** and the shrouded end fittings **22**, **222**, **223** are made (e.g., machined, milled, among other manufacturing processes) from an appropriate material (e.g., aluminum, stainless steel, composites, among other materials). The support member **20** is slidably positioned around a portion of the inner conduit **12**. A compatible filler material is used to weld the support member **20** to the inner conduit **12**. The outer conduit portions **34**, **44** are slidably positioned over the respective portions of the inner conduit **12** that extend outwardly from each side of the support member **20**. A compatible filler material is used to weld the outer conduit portions **34**, **44** to the weld sockets **30** defined by the outer ring-like member **26** of the support member **20**. The appropriate shrouded end fitting **22**, **222**, **223** is then welded to each end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, **210**. Finally, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10**, **210** is proof pressure tested.

[0105] In another preferred embodiment, the method of making the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **110** preferably comprises the following steps. The support member **120** and the shrouded end fittings **22**, **222**, **223** are made from an appropriate material (e.g., aluminum, stainless steel, among others). The inner and outer conduit portions **158**, **162**, **134**, **144** are assembled to the support member **120** in the manner previously described. The appropriate shrouded end fitting **22**, **222**, **223** are then welded to each end of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **110**. Finally, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **110** is proof pressure tested.

[0106] In yet another form, the present invention provides a method for conducting fluid. Generally, the method comprises the steps of: shrouding an inner conduit **12**, **112**, for example, by disposing the inner conduit **12**, **112**, within an outer conduit **14**, **114**; allowing the inner conduit **12**, **112**, to transfer a load to an external component; placing the inner conduit **12**, **114** in fluid communication with at least one

other fluid-conducting apparatus (e.g., the inner conduit **12'**, **112'** of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus **10'**, **110'**, **210'**); and delivering fluid to the inner conduit **12**, **112**. To allow for coaxial fluid flow, the method may further comprise the step of delivering fluid to the outer conduit **14**, **114**.

[**0107**] Accordingly, the present invention provides a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus that may be used to conduct fuel through an FAA classified "ignition zone" of an aircraft in an FAA-compliant manner. By using the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus of the present invention, fuel may be transported through an aircraft "ignition zone" or through other places under a double failure condition.

[**0108**] Previously, the FAA regulations allowed fuel to be conducted through single-wall conduits. However, the FAA regulations now require that fuel being transported through aircraft "ignition zones" must be contained within a shrouded conduit so that no single failure (e.g., leak or rupture of a conduit) will jeopardize the safe operation of an aircraft. By installing or retrofitting aircraft with the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus of the present invention, the aircraft will satisfy the FAA regulations pertaining to the use of shrouded fuel lines. For example, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may be installed or retrofitted onto existing aircraft such as the B-747® family of aircraft (e.g., E-4B, 747-200B, among others), the B-767® family of aircraft (e.g., Global Tanker Transport Aircraft (GTTA), AWACS Airborne Warning and Control System, among others), and/or the B-737® family of aircraft (e.g., Wedge tail, among others) from The Boeing Company. By retrofitting any of these existing aircraft with the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus, the aircraft will be capable of being FAA certified by means of a Supplemental Type Certificate (STC). The shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus is also qualified for military applications under existing military standards.

[**0109**] In addition, the support members and joints each define leak detection passages used in conjunction with the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus each define leak detection passageways. These leak detection passageways allow a single leak detection system to detect leaks across a plurality of shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus.

[**0110**] The joints also have advantages associated with them. For example, the joint **84** provides a relatively flexible connection that is able to expand and contract as the need arises. Or for example, the joint **284** provides a relatively fixed connection that allows for the transfer of loads across the joint **284** from one shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus to another and/or from one shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus to an external component.

[**0111**] The present invention also allows the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus to be removed and/or replaced as a single unit. Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus may be conveniently removed and/or replaced without having to remove surrounding support structure or other components of the overall fluid-conducting system of which the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus is a part.

[**0112**] Moreover, the present invention also allows for various lengths, sizes (e.g., inner and outer diameters), and shapes (e.g., straight, curved) to be used for the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. For example, an installer may select a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus having an

appropriate length, curvature or flexure to accommodate for tight places, corners, and/or immovable objects around which the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus must be positioned. Accordingly, the present invention provides great flexibility to the installer of the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus. Indeed, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus can be tailored to any of a wide range of fluid-conducting systems.

[**0113**] The shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus is also more economical to manufacture than the shrouded conduits presently recognized in the art. Moreover, the present invention also allows for the use of standard bend radii with the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus and for the use of currently existing tube clamps (e.g., bonding clamps **88**, **288**), tube supports, and tube mounting means. Accordingly, the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus can be easily retrofitted to other fluid-conducting systems in aircraft, among other locations.

[**0114**] The description of the invention is merely exemplary in nature and, thus, variations that do not depart from the substance of the invention are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of conducting fluid within an aircraft, the method comprising shrouding an inner conduit, coupling the inner conduit to supporting structure within the aircraft to allow the inner conduit to transfer a load to an external component, placing the inner conduit in communication with a source of fluid, and delivering fluid from the source to the inner conduit to communicate the fluid through the inner conduit.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein coupling the inner conduit includes coupling the inner conduit to supporting structure within an ignition zone of the aircraft, and wherein delivering fluid includes delivering fuel from the source to the inner conduit to communicate the fuel through the ignition zone.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the method includes coupling a support member to the inner conduit.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein coupling a support member includes slidably positioning the support member over the inner conduit such that the inner conduit extends outwardly from each side of the support member.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein coupling a support member includes welding corresponding portions of the inner conduit into weld sockets defined by the support member.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein shrouding includes slidably positioning first and second portions of an outer conduit over the inner conduit, and welding the first and second portions of the outer conduit into weld sockets defined by the support member.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein shrouding includes disposing the inner conduit within an outer conduit.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising removably coupling the inner conduit between at least two other fluid-conducting apparatus to place the inner conduit in fluid communication with the other fluid-conducting apparatus.

9. A support member for a shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus including at least one outer conduit and at least one inner conduit disposed within the at least one outer

conduit, the support member comprising an inner member engageable with the at least one inner conduit, and an outer member defining weld sockets sized to engage corresponding portions of the at least one outer conduit, the inner and outer members being separated by a spaced distance to define a leak detection passageway therebetween, the support member being coupled to supporting structure within an aircraft and enabling transfer of loads from the at least one inner conduit engaged with the inner member to one or more components external to the shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus.

**10.** The support member of claim 9, wherein the support member is coupled to supporting structure within an ignition zone of the aircraft.

**11.** The support member of claim 10, wherein the support member is coupled to the supporting structure such that the at least one inner conduit is allowed to remain in communication with a source of fuel to communicate the fuel through the ignition zone.

**12.** The support member of claim 9, wherein the support member inhibits movement of the at least one inner conduit relative to the at least one outer conduit when the at least one inner conduit is engaged to the inner member and the corresponding portions of the at least one outer conduit are welded to the weld sockets of the outer member.

**13.** The support member of claim 9, wherein the inner member defines weld sockets sized to engage corresponding portions of the at least inner outer conduit.

**14.** The support member of claim 9, further comprising at least one fin disposed between the inner and outer members.

**15.** The support member of claim 14, wherein at least one fin of the support member defines a passageway there-through in which is installed at least a portion of a fluid control system.

**16.** A shrouded-fluid conducting apparatus comprising the support member of claim 9.

**17.** A shrouded fluid-conducting apparatus comprising means for delivering fuel from a source through an ignition zone of an aircraft, means for shrouding the means for delivering, and means for coupling the means for delivering to supporting structure within the aircraft, the means for coupling enabling transfer of loads from the means for delivering to an external component.

**18.** The apparatus of claim 17, further comprising means for removably coupling the means for delivering between at least two other fluid-conducting apparatus.

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