

Thu, 22 Jul 2010

3:56 AM

Charter Aircraft Types: Convenience & Comfort Of Going Charter

Planning a business trip with your colleagues or a holiday with your family? Advanced

aerospace manufacturing has made aircraft charters a perfect solution to save your precious time. Charter flights are very convenient and comfortable, and these days, they are not only limited to businessmen, media professionals, celebrities and political leaders. There are several aircraft charters having different passenger capacities, and you can choose one depending on your budget and schedule requirements.

Here are some popular types of aircraft charters as a result of aerospace

complex machining

and manufacturing:

Light aircrafts

are high-speed charters designed for small distance flights up to 2,500 miles. They have a seating capacity of 6-8 people along with cabin space for the crew. Such aircrafts are best in comfort and perfect for those businessmen or celebrities who need to travel often. Some popular light aircrafts by well-known

aircraft manufacturer

s include Westwind II, Hawker 400XP, Beechjet 400A and Citation Bravo.

Mid aircrafts are

spacious and have enough room for conducting business meetings and travel at speeds up to 500 MPH with a seating capacity of 7-8 people. Most of these aircrafts are suitable for journeys up to 3000 miles. Citation Excel, Falcon 20F, and Hawker 700 are mid size

aircrafts produced by various

aircraft manufacturer

s.

With seating

capacity of 8-9 people, super mid aircraft charters are a perfect combination of speed, space and comfort. These super mid aircrafts are ideal for distances up to 4000 miles. The extended cabin length provides enough room for people to move around during the flight. Challenger 300, Citation X and Falcon 50 are super mid aircrafts with varying distance capacities.

Heavy aircraft

charters have cabin length from 28 to 50 feet and can carry 9-17 people from distances up to 8000 miles. The carrying capacity of these planes makes them ideal for celebrities and their crew or businessmen with their staff. Popular heavy aircrafts are Gulfstream V, Legacy, Falcon 2000, and Challenger 600.

For group travels

over small distances, turbo aircrafts are very ideal with a maximum passenger capacity of up to 9 people and these can travel distance from 1000 to 2000 miles. These planes are ideal for fast flights over small distances. King Air C90, King Air200, and King Air 350 are popular turbo aircraft charters that people from all walks of life take advantage for their travel needs. By choosing a charter plane for air travel, you can travel according to your own schedule and also enjoy the luxury and comfort of a private plane. Jet Charter is the premium provider of charter plane services suiting your preferences and budget.

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Security: Public

Location: Not Specified

Mood: Not Specified

Music:

Tue, 10 Aug 2010

2:22 AM

United States F-35's Automatic Ground Collision Avoidance System Designed To Save Pilots

As the latest in military

aerospace manufacturing
, Lockheed Martin's F-35 Joint Strike Fighter has an array of advanced weaponry, stealth technologies, and the Automatic Ground Collision Avoidance System, or Auto-GCAS, a new set of systems for dealing with those unfortunate moments when the pilot forgets where they are or loses consciousness. Current systems are simply based on terrain awareness and warnings, which alert pilots of impending collisions.

The difference is in the innovative aircraft manufacturing design of the Auto-GCAS, which actually wrests control of the aircraft from the pilot and autonomously takes evasive action to avoid crashes. The Aviation Week report says it won't save pilots' lives in a mechanical emergency or if they've detuned it in order to make a low pass. The US Air Force will officially begin operational tests next week.

Coming at approximately \$110 million per plane, the F-35 Lightning II by

aircraft manufacturer Lockheed Martin is a fifth-generation, single-seat, single-engine stealth multirole fighter that can perform close air support, tactical bombing, and air defense missions. The F-35 has three different models; one is a conventional takeoff and landing variant, the second is a short take off and vertical-landing variant, and the third is a carrier-based variant.

The Air Force's F-35A version of the craft is a conventional takeoff and landing airplane to replace the F-16 Falcon and A-10 Thunderbolt II. With respect to

complex machining, it will partner with the F-22 Raptor. The Marine Corps, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force need and want a short takeoff and vertical landing aircraft, dubbed the F-35B. The Marines want new aircraft to replace their AV-8B Harriers and F/A-18 Hornets. The British want to replace Sea Harriers and GR.7 Tornado fighters. The Navy's F-35C version of the plane is a carrier-based strike fighter to complement the F/A-18E/F Super Hornet. It will replace earlier versions of the F/A-18 as well as the A-6 Intruder, which already has left the inventory.

The F-35 Joint Strike Fighter will be four times more effective than legacy fighters in air-to-air engagements, eight times more effective than legacy fighters in prosecuting missions against fixed and mobile targets, and three times more effective than legacy fighters in non-traditional Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (ISR) and Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses and Destruction of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD/DEAD) missions.

Descended from the X-35, the F-35 is the product of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) program. Its development is being principally funded by the United States, with the United Kingdom and other partner governments providing additional funding. It is being designed and built by an aerospace industry team led by Lockheed Martin with Northrop Grumman and BAE Systems as major partners. The X-35 demonstrator first flew in 2000,[12] and the F-35's first flight took place on 15 December 2006. For additional information about aircraft manufacturing, please visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public
Location: Not Specified
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Thu, 16 Sep 2010
2:00 AM

Economic Growth Stimulates Asian Aerospace Industry For 2011

Asia's growth from the sweeping economic recession is seeing solid performances by major carriers across the Asia Pacific region and adding more momentum to the increase of

aerospace manufacturing development in China, Japan and Korea, as well as other Asian countries.

The region's economy is expected to grow at a rate of 4.6 percent per year for the next 20 years with China leading the growth among emerging markets, significantly ahead of the rest of

the world. These macro-economic trends are ensuring that exhibitor interest in Asian Aerospace '11 is commensurately high, with visionary companies looking to build relationships and strategically position themselves for long-term growth in Asia. Boeing, CFM International, COMAC and Mitsubishi are amongst the major

aircraft manufacturing companies that have already committed to a major exhibition presence at the show that took place in Hong Kong earlier this year.

Experts say half of the world's new traffic added during the next 20 years will be to, from, or within Asia. Total traffic for the region will grow 6.8 percent per year during the period, and shorter-haul flying, including domestic travel and international travel within the region, will grow 7.1 percent per year. Air cargo growth will total 6.8 percent per year during the next 20 years. To modernize their fleets through current

complex machining technologies, and meet the growing demand for air travel, Asia Pacific airlines will need 10,320 new airplanes, valued at more than \$1.3 trillion, over the next 20 years. The number of airplanes in the Asia Pacific fleet will nearly triple, from 4,110 airplanes in 2009 to 12,200 airplanes in 2029 in the span of just two decades.

Airlines in Asia and the Pacific will acquire some eight thousand new passenger and cargo aircraft over the next 20 years, according to European

aircraft manufacturer Airbus. Valued at US\$1.2 trillion, the requirement represents one third of predicted global deliveries between now and 2028, with the region driving demand for larger aircraft types. In the passenger market, Airbus predicts that traffic in the region will grow at an average annual rate of 5.9 per cent, while cargo traffic will increase by 6.3 per cent per year. As a result of this growth and continuous fleet replacement, the region is expected to take delivery of some 880 very large aircraft, 2,570 twin aisle widebodies and 4,560 single aisle aircraft. To learn more about aircraft manufacturing, please visit www.arnoldeng.com.

Security: Public
Location: Not Specified
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Wed, 20 Oct 2010

6:37 AM

Explaining Aerospace Engineering

Aerospace, a term that is commonly misunderstood, is a combination of aeronautics (the science of flight within the planet's atmosphere) and space flight (the movement of a vehicle beyond the atmosphere). In other words, aerospace, which primarily deal with

aerostructures as well as space flight, embodies the full spectrum of flight.

The aerospace industry as a whole manufactures the

aerospace structures, components, and equipment for things that fly. No single company builds a complete flight vehicle. A production program is organized as a team of specialized manufacturers that each contribute individual parts, components, systems and subsystems. These eventually come together at the team leader's plant. Known as the prime contractor or systems integrator, the team leader manages all aspects and procedures of assembling hundreds of assemblies and products into an end product - aircraft, missiles, or spacecraft.

Aerospace and

CNC manufacturing demand a very broad range of skills and facilities. No single company builds an entire flight system. Companies of

aerospace manufacturing generally specialize in a major area like airframes and structures, spacecraft, propulsion units, airborne systems, and ground support systems.

Within each of these broad areas are scores of sub-specialties. Production of a major flight vehicle -a commercial jetliner, for example - could involve several thousand subcontractors and suppliers organized in "tiers" with increased pressure on first tier suppliers to bring design, investment, and certification qualifications to the table.

The production group is led by a prime contractor, sometimes known as a systems integrator, whose facility is the site for final assembly, rollout, and delivery of the vehicle. Lower-tier manufacturers deliver subassemblies to the plants of high-tier producers where the assemblies are integrated with other assemblies to become subsystems and then systems. Fully tested systems then flow to the prime contractor's assembly line where they are integrated into the flight vehicle under a carefully developed manufacturing plan.

Major aerospace production programs, whether government-sponsored or commercial, could involve several top-tier principal subcontractors, including some from foreign nations. Work-sharing offers many advantages: it broadens the pool of skills and facilities and helps compress production time. Competition among subcontractors provides the best in performance, quality, at the lowest cost. When the partner is a foreign company, it offers market access for the end product that might not otherwise be available.

Fast-paced exchange of information between the supply base and the prime contractor, high-speed delivery, and rigorous processes to squeeze out unnecessary costs and wasteful processes characterize today's manufacturing process. Known as lean manufacturing, moving assembly lines, and accompanying lean techniques have aided this effort tremendously over the past several years. For more information on aerospace engineering, please visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public
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6:53 AM

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Security: Public
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Tue, 16 Nov 2010

5:20 AM

Aero-Structures And Aerospace Engineering Topics

Aerostructures engineering is the branch of engineering that involves the design, construction and science of aircraft and

spacecraft. i>ç

In general,

aerospace structures

engineering has broken into two major branches:

aeronautical engineering and astronautical engineering. The former deals with craft that stay within Earth's atmosphere, and the latter deals with craft that operate outside of Earth's atmosphere.

While "aeronautical" was the original term, the broader "aerospace" has superseded it in usage, as flight technology advanced to include craft operating in outer space.

Modern aircraft undergo severe conditions such as differences in atmospheric pressure and temperature, or heavy structural load applied upon vehicle components. Consequently, they are usually the products of various technologies including aerodynamics, avionics, materials science and propulsion. These technologies are collectively known as aerospace engineering. Because of the complexity of the field, aerospace engineering is conducted by a team of engineers, each specializing in their own branches of science. The development and

CNC manufacturing

of a flight vehicle demands careful balance and compromise between abilities, performance, available technology and costs.

List of

aero-structures

engineering topics

Fluid mechanics - the study of fluid flow around objects.

Specifically aerodynamics concerning the flow of air over bodies such as wings or through objects such as wind tunnels (see also lift and aeronautics).

Astro dynamics - the study of orbital mechanics including prediction of orbital elements when given a select few variables.

While few schools in the United States teach this at the undergraduate level, several have graduate programs covering this topic (usually in conjunction with the Physics department of said college or university).

Statics and Dynamics (engineering mechanics) - the study of movement, forces, moments in mechanical systems.

Mathematics - because aerospace engineering heavily involves mathematics.

Electrotechnology - the study of electronics within engineering.

Propulsion - the energy to move a vehicle through the air (or in outer space) is provided by internal combustion engines, jet engines and turbomachinery, or rockets (see also propeller and spacecraft propulsion). A more recent addition to this module is electric propulsion and ion propulsion. For additional information on aerostructures and aerospace engineering, please visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public

Location: Not Specified

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Fri, 17 Dec 2010

12:44 AM

In Plain Terms; Breakdown Of Aerospace Engineering

Control engineering is the study of mathematical modeling of the dynamic behavior of systems and designing them, usually using feedback signals, so that their dynamic behavior is desirable (stable, without large excursions, with minimum error) applies to the dynamic behavior of aircraft, spacecraft, propulsion systems, and subsystems that exist on aerospace vehicles.

Aerospace structures

- design of the physical configuration of the craft to withstand the forces encountered during flight. Aerospace engineering aims to keep structures lightweight by way of computer numerical controlled

CNC manufacturing

and other processes.

Materials science is related to structures; aerospace engineering also studies the materials of which the

aero-structures

are to be built. New materials with very specific

properties are invented, or existing ones are modified to improve their performance.

Solid mechanics, which is closely related to material science is solid mechanics, deals with stress and strain analysis of the components of the vehicle. Nowadays there are several Finite Element programs such as MSC Patran/Nastran which aid engineers in the analytical and

aerospace manufacturing process.

Aeroelasticity - the interaction of aerodynamic forces and structural flexibility, potentially causing flutter, divergence, etc.

Avionics - the design and programming of computer systems on board an aircraft or spacecraft and the simulation of systems.

Risk and reliability - the study of risk and reliability assessment techniques and the mathematics involved in the quantitative methods.

Noise control - the study of the mechanics of sound transfer.

Flight test - designing and executing flight test programs in order to gather and analyze performance and handling qualities data in order to determine if an aircraft meets its design and performance goals and certification requirements.

The basis of most of these elements lies in theoretical mathematics, such as fluid dynamics for aerodynamics or the equations of motion for flight dynamics. However, there is also a large empirical component. Historically, this empirical component was derived from testing of scale models and prototypes, either in wind tunnels or in the free atmosphere. More recently, advances in computing have enabled the use of computational fluid dynamics to simulate the behavior of fluid, reducing time and expense spent on wind-tunnel testing. For additional information, visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public

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Music:

Tue, 18 Jan 2011

2:06 AM

Aerostructures & Aerostructures and Aircraft Design

Aerostructures

are a part of an aircraft's airframe. The aerostructure may include one or all of the following: fuselage, wings, tail, and flight control surfaces. Some companies specialize in building only the aerostructure while others build multiple parts for the construction of an aircraft. The design of the aerostructure can affect the entire aircraft. The different parts of the structure can be combined in different ways to produce different outcomes. Materials that are used in structures can also have an effect on the way the plane flies. Newer materials are composites and are stronger than steel and very light.

Aerospace structures

are generally the same thing as the aircraft structures. Aerospace structures and designs have greatly influenced all of aircraft designs and materials. Most new composite materials were developed through aerospace technology. Both military and commercial developments have prodded the industry along. Testing continues to improve the quality of structures for rockets and planes. As with aircraft structures, some companies specialize in building only structures for rockets. Most aerospace companies manufacture more than just structures but also struts, tubes, and interior structures.

Aero-structures

have a long history of materials and designs. Early designs were of wood. Wood composites like plywood and laminates replaced wood structures. Metals were used next. These were much lighter, more flexible, and stronger than wood. Metal alloys were next employed for air frames. The most common alloys used in air frames are aluminum/copper, titanium/magnesium. Steel and stainless steel are still used for parts that come under high stress. The newest materials are composites that are even lighter, stronger and tougher than any materials yet used. Carbon fiber, Kevlar, fiberglass, and polymers are the best in air frame technology today. These are being used on military planes, commercial planes, and aerospace rockets.

Aircraft Design

is a high tech science that requires special training in physics and mechanics, chemistry, and metallurgy. Designs continue to follow a basic structure but improvements are made through research and testing. Bad designs will result in the failure of the aircraft. Designs must be made with care. Changing pressures, temperatures, compression, flexion, torsion, and other elements must be taken into account as an aircraft is designed. Designs undergo extensive chemical, visual, ultrasound, x-ray, and magnetic inspections. The FAA must inspect and approve every aircraft design. Strict restrictions are applied to designs and designers. Structures and designs must meet the utmost qualifications.

Security: Public

Location: Not Specified

Mood: Not Specified

Music:

Thu, 10 Feb 2011

12:27 AM

Aircraft Manufacturing Information and Guidelines

Aircraft manufacturing is an industry focused on next generation designs that offer performance and safety in one package. When you are dealing with aerospace structures, there are many elements that deserve significant attention, including things like weight, durability, safety, cost, and integrity of the

aero-structures

that are produced as an end result. In producing the next generation of aircraft, aerospace manufacturing professionals are committed to cost-effective design that utilizes the best raw materials to create the safest, most effective solutions for air travel of all kinds.

Whether you are talking about small companies like Cessna or large

aircraft manufacturing

companies like Airbus, there are plenty of different companies out there. All of them are on a mission to create the best planes within their specific industry or area of focus, providing the latest and greatest features to aerospace structures of all shapes and sizes. Cessna is known as a leader in small aero-structures and they have created some of the best small planes with their technologically-advanced

aerospace manufacturing

practices. All of the products that are created must pass inspection, but companies like Cessna and Airbus have no trouble creating structures that easily meet the requirements of today's

aerospace structures

Aircraft manufacturing is a field that has absolutely no room for error. There are thousands of people whose lives depend on the proper creation of aerospace structures. As such, aircraft manufacturers only employ the most highly skilled and trained professionals to build their crafts. They also focus on meeting demanding safety guidelines and restrictions to ensure that everyone is safe at all times. Unlike automobiles or other vehicles where an accident can be minor, any type of accident in aerospace structures is usually going to be very serious and devastating because of the scale of the accidents.

Aerospace manufacturing has come a long way since the very first plane was ever built and today's companies are on the cutting edge of creating some of the best aero-structures available on the market yet. You can find out a lot of information about these companies by doing a little research and even get a behind-the-scenes look at how airplanes and other crafts are manufactured today. The companies that work in aerospace manufacturing understand their role and level of responsibility and are doing everything in their power to make more affordable, safer, and more technologically-advanced aircraft so that everyone can enjoy flying a little more. For additional information, please visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public

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Fri, 25 Mar 2011

3:42 AM

CNC manufacturing: Regarding Arnold Engineering

Arnold Engineering has established itself as World Class in complying with the stringent quality standards of ISO 9001:2000 + AS9100B demanded throughout the aerospace industry and has achieved top marks in the commercial products and

aero-structures

manufacturing arena that require challenging aesthetic values as well as precise tolerances.

The Arnold Engineering quality department is 20 strong of skilled inspectors and quality engineers. The department's responsibilities encompass adhering to quality

CNC manufacturing standards, receiving inspection, quality engineering, in process inspection, final inspection of and interfacing with customer quality personnel.

Arnold Engineering has (2) state-of-the-art DEA Coordinate Measuring Machines, (1) Wenzel Coordinate Measuring Machine; all fitted with W/ Virtual DMIS compatible with CATIA V5 and V4; ATA Certified and Laser Calibrated, (1) portable Platinum Model Faro Arm and an accompaniment of strictly maintained and calibrated inspection tools.

Serving the commercial, space and military aircraft industry since 1971 Arnold Engineering has stayed primarily focused on complex fittings, assemblies and tooling for the

aerospace
manufacturing

. Over the years we have built a team with a strong reputation for excellence in project management and very high quality in our finished products. Arnold Engineering continues to meet the challenges set by today's aerospace community. We have accomplished this through continuous process improvement activities as well as the latest in management and manufacturing systems. The quality personnel at

aircraft manufacturer

Arnold Engineering have an average of 17 plus years of Quality Assurance and Quality Control experience over a wide range of aerospace parts, manufacture, and specification compliance. All are experienced dimensional inspectors with extensive drawing and solid model interpretation skills.

The inspection equipment at Arnold Engineering is maintained and certified traceable to ANSI / NCSL Z540 and ISO 10012. Our large Wenzel CNC CMM, 120" X 42" X 50" and (120") DEA Omega 3306 CMM provide outstanding accuracy for inspection of large parts. Arnold Engineering also has developed special inspection fixtures for specific products when applicable. For additional information, visit www.aronoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public
Location: Not Specified
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6:37 AM

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Security: Public
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Mood: Not Specified
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Thu, 14 Apr 2011
1:37 AM

5 Axis Machining- Aerospace Manufacturing Trades

Injection mold making is no simple task. With

complex machining

, however, it can become much simpler. There are many benefits to be had with this type of process, which is why it is quickly becoming a basic staple of CNC machining. The mills and machines that are used in these mold making shops are perhaps some of the most critical tools of all in

aerospace manufacturing

, and understanding how they work and how they can benefit your business is critical. CNC machines can do a variety of different tasks for aero-structures, making it easier to get things done with fewer tools and less effort.

Aerospace structures are no easy feat to create, which is why CNC machines and methods like 5 axis machining are so valuable to any

aircraft manufacturer

. This method basically means that you are using a tool to hold and machine a piece of the equipment or structure on 5 sides. It can be hard enough to machine 4 sides of something, let alone 5. Therefore, having the right manufacturing practices in place can make all the difference. While the 5 axis method is rather new, it is gaining popularity and quickly becoming the 'norm' in this type of process.

The benefits of machining are that pieces can be manufactured more accurately and faster, which is essential in the industry the cost of

aircraft
manufacturing

is quite high considering the size of these pieces, so the faster they can be created, the better. Also, precision is critical in this area because nothing is more important than getting the machining exactly right on every single piece. High quality CNC machines and tools are going to make a big difference in the industry for everyone involved, and are constantly evolving to make the process even more efficient and productive.

With 5 axis machines, you can machine everything from round holes to pin holes, as well as openings for die ejectors, and so much more. These machine tools are ideal for a variety of different parts and components of aerospace structures, which is why they are so popular. Take the time to explore the different CNC machining products and trades, including 5 axis, so that you can have a better understanding of what this industry is all about and how it is working to create the most precision, speed, and efficiency in aerospace manufacturing for all types of different products and structures. For more information, visit <http://www.arnoldeng.com>

Security: Public
Location: Not Specified
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Tue, 24 May 2011
1:17 AM

Aircraft Design — From Kitty Hawk to the Moon

The concept of a flying machine had been around for centuries before the Wright brothers finally made it happen in 1903. Since then, manned flight has taken many leaps and bounds in technology. Like most other inventions, aircrafts didn't just come into being accidentally; they were very purposefully and deliberately designed. Since 1903,

aircraft design

has come a long way, and innovations are still being made to this day in order to improve the comfort, speed, and efficiency of manned flight. Those who truly understand the foundations of flight best know how to tweak the designs of aircrafts to improve them.

One of the major ways in which the design of aircrafts can be improved is by improving the efficiency of individual

aircraft components

. Sometimes, this entails simplifying a process that used to be complicated. Sometimes, this requires breaking a simple mechanism down into more intricate parts. Sometimes, it means making the flight faster. Sometimes, it means making the flight quieter. There are infinite ways in which to improve the experience of flying for passengers and crew alike. But in order to improve it, you have to look at all of the different components that go into building an aircraft and try to see how they can be improved.

Of course, not just anybody is qualified to make these innovations. If you are serious about improving the experience of flight, then you have to put in the time to understand what makes it work, how engineers in years past came to the conclusions that brought us the technology we have today, and the fundamentals of physics that even make flight possible.

aircraft engineers

dedicate their lives to understanding the miracle of flight, and they understand everything about it, from the physics to the mechanics and even simply what it feels like to fly.

There is a direct correlation between manufacturing aircraft and

aerospace
manufacturing

. The same physics laws that apply to flight on Earth can be used to explain space flight as well. Many engineers who began their careers in aircraft have successfully transitioned into the aerospace industry. In 1903, mankind took to the air. In 1961, we entered outer space. In 1969, we set foot on the moon. There's no telling what boundary we'll break through next as technology continues to advance and engineers continue to push the envelope of what mankind can be capable of doing by putting our minds to it. For additional information, visit

www.arnoldeng.com

to learn more.

Security: Public
Location: Not Specified
Mood: Not Specified
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Mon, 13 Jun 2011

2:04 AM

5 Axis Machining: A Triumph In Modern Technology

We live in an incredible age of technology. Thanks to advances in science and the innovative minds of different people, there are machines that can help us with everyday tasks like cooking food, cleaning our homes, and getting around town. But there are also much more complicated

machines that can perform complicated, delicate tasks with much more ease and speed than even the most skilled

aircraft engineers

can accomplish by hand.

5 axis
machining

is an example of this. A 5 axis milling machine works not only on the traditional three-dimensional XYZ axes, but also works on a C or Q axis, which allows for rotation of the object, as well as a B axis, which controls the tilt of the machining tool itself.

A 5 axis machine is of particular use in

aerospace
manufacturing

. Many of the parts required in the aerospace industry are much more complicated than a standard milling machine can pump out. It may seem a bit extreme to construct or purchase an entire 5 axis milling machine just to pump out a few really intricate parts, but it's really not as impractical as it sounds. Because the cost of these machines is steadily dropping and the software used to program these machines is open-sourced, it's becoming more and more cost efficient to use 5 axis milling machines.

It can be extremely difficult to program a 5 axis milling machine if you don't really understand how to do it. Even amongst

aircraft engineers

, only a select few have the necessary skills and knowledge to be able to correctly program a 5 axis machine. But correct programming is of utmost importance, since even the tiniest flaw or deviation in the part could cause the entire mechanism to break down. Aerospace engineering is a precise craft, and it requires minute attention to detail.

When it comes to aircraft parts manufacturing, it's not just about wanting your parts to last as long as possible for cost efficiency. More importantly, a properly milled part can prevent accidents from happening that could endanger the lives and safety of pilots and even of passengers. It's really easy to see why it's so important to be precise in the manufacturing of aircraft parts. But, fortunately, the rise in use of 5 axis milling machines can help to eliminate error and to ensure the safety of passengers, pilots, and cargo. Modern technology truly is amazing. For additional information, visit

www.arnoldeng.com

to learn more.

Security: Public

Location: Not Specified

Mood: Not Specified

Music:

Wed, 20 Jul 2011

1:09 AM

Advances in Aircraft Manufacturing

It's no secret that

aircraft manufacturing has taken a hit along with the rest of the economy since 2008. However despite economic disadvantages, aircraft manufacturing companies continue to push the bar when it comes to engineering new and improved technologies and coming up with safer, more efficient equipment. The aerospace manufacturing industry is

under more pressure than most industries, because one faulty piece of equipment or improper manufacture and installation, can have catastrophic results. In order to produce stellar

aero-structures, the elements that reputable manufacturing companies devote significant attention to include: weight of the materials, durability of structure, overall safety, cost effectiveness versus value.

Generally, a single aircraft manufacture company will have an area of focus that they thoroughly research and excel at. Things that vary amongst aerospace manufacturing companies are size and target market. While a company like Air Bus focuses on compact crafts that will be used by the general public, other companies may cater specifically to large, cargo-carrying crafts. Of course there are also military aircrafts, and a growing field of technology for

aerospace manufacturing is unmanned aircrafts. No matter the specific focus of an aircraft manufacturing company, each company's products are subject to rigid, strenuous inspections. Inspections and regulations are in place because there is a zero percent margin of error in the field of aircraft manufacturing. The highly skilled nature of conceptualizing, engineering, building, and testing an aircraft means that professionals must have extensive schooling and training in order to obtain a job.

Automobiles and other vehicles are of course subject to stringent safety regulations, however, while car accidents are not always deadly, it is much more rare to have survivors from an aircraft accident.

Aerospace structures

have come a long way since the very first plane was ever built and today's companies are on the cutting edge of creating some of the best aero-structures available on the market yet. You can find out a lot of information about these companies by doing a little research and even get a behind-the-scenes look at how airplanes and other crafts are manufactured today. The companies that work in aerospace manufacturing understand their role and level of responsibility and are doing everything in their power to make more affordable, safer,

and more technologically-advanced aircraft so that everyone can enjoy flying a little more. For additional information, please visit www.arnoldeng.com to learn more.

Security: Public
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Fri, 12 Aug 2011
2:37 AM

Aircraft Manufacturer Making Aircraft

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<div style="text-align: justify;">
  <span style="font-family: arial; font-size: 100%;">There are many roles that go into the making of an aircraft. It must be designed, engineered, built, tested, etc. Each person on the job is necessary. Without all these players a failure might happen and that is usually always a very serious if not fatal problem.
The</span>
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craft is the entity that actually takes the plans and builds the craft. There are several companies in America that take care of this element. Many of these also have in house engineers and designers as well. There are companies that do only manufacturing, however. Many craft manufacturers only manufacture certain parts of the planes and then supply those to larger manufacturers or designers of craft.

is one of the most important elements of building a plane. Plenty of training and sound science is needed in order to make a successful plane. There is not too much room for creativity in aircraft. Design elements of aircraft always include the airframe, or the basic structure of the plane. They also include the engine and mechanical equipment. The body is an important part of the design as well. Lastly, the interior design is included. For larger aircraft this can be quite involved with kitchens, bars, and specialty seats. Safety design is part of every step of the design process.

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Aerospace manufacturing

<span

style="font-family: arial; font-size: 100%;">is any craft that is going to be taking to the skies. Sometimes this also includes design and manufacturing of spacecraft. Aerospace is a word that means a craft that will move through air space rather than ground space. It is more difficult to design and manufacture because there are more dimensions to consider than there are on the ground. A car can only move forward and backward, and can change directions in its forward and backward movement. A plane or aircraft adds to that up and down movement as well as the ability to spin.</p>

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<span

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title="Aircraft engineers">


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<u>
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Security: Public
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2:50 AM

Aircraft Manufacturer â?? Making Aircraft

There are many roles that go into the making of an aircraft. It must be designed, engineered, built, tested, etc. Each person on the job is necessary. Without all these players a failure might happen and that is usually always a very serious if not fatal problem. The

aircraft manufacturer

is the entity that actually takes the plans and builds the craft. There are several companies in America that take care of this element. Many of these also have in house engineers and designers as well. There are companies that do only manufacturing, however. Many craft

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Security: Public

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5:51 AM

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View

Larger Map

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Security: Public

Location: Not Specified

Mood: Not Specified

Music:

Sat, 27 Aug 2011

1:58 AM

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