3. Are all fittings in a satisfactory condition? No play, cracks, scratches or corrosion appeared?

4. Are all other metal parts free from corrosion? If necessary, re-paint. Use a zinc chromate primer.

5. There must be no significant play in the fuselage/wing or fuselage/tailplane connections; see also Chapter III.10.

6. The condition of all accessible bearings, fittings, joints and control cables in the control linkages is to be checked.

7. The controls, including the airbrakes, must be subjected to an operational test, and their control movements measured.

8. If any control is not free-moving over its entire range of movement, then the cause is to be established and eliminated.

9. The condition of the main landing gear and tailskid (foottskid with wear plate respectively pneumatic tailwheel) including tire and brake linings must be checked.

10. The pressure openings (pitot and static pressure ports) on the fuselage are to be checked for blockages and leaks.

11. Condition and function - if applicable, maximum permissible operational time - of all instruments and VHF transceiver unit are to be checked!

12. An examination of the condition and function of the tow release mechanism is to be carried out. The operating cables must be free-moving, and in the locked state of the towing hook, the operating cable must still have play, i.e. must not be under tension.
13. The emergency canopy jettisoning system must be operated, and examined for corrosion and burrs etc. If necessary, correct faults and in all cases regrease!

14. The water bags and valves are to be checked for watertightness and correct operation (see VII.13.4).

15. The wing bending frequency is to be measured and compared with the stated value in the latest inspection report. For this test the fuselage must be rigidly supported on two supports, in order to obtain comparable values: for the position of the supports see Fig. 3.4-11.

16. Check that the equipment and instrumentation are in accordance with the Equipment inventory.

17. After repairs or alterations to the equipment the new empty weight and the C.G. position are to be found by calculation or weighing, and are to be recorded in a summary of weights.

18. Prevention against flutter by checking the sealing of the wing control surface gaps and the blow turbulators.
   a) Sealing with a plastic-treated fabric tape (TESA-BAND): the plastic coat on the fabric must not be damaged, discolored or even weather-worn. The tape must not tighten with full control surface deflections (negative).
   b) Sealing with an elastic lip (steel or plastic respectively):
      Check that there is a Teflon sealing tape underneath and that it is not damaged. Even with full control surface deflections (negative) a 100 % airtight fit of the steel (or plastic) lip must be guaranteed.
   c) The blow turbulators must be checked for proper operation: blow with slight pressure, e.g. with a vacuum cleaner, (do not use compressed air!) into the Pitot tubes and feel at the blow holes that they are free; they can be cleaned with a thin steel wire, ø 0.5 mm (0.02 in).

IV. ACCESSORIES

IV.1. MANUALS

a) On-board logbook;
   d) Glider's service record map;

IV.2. TOOLS

Special Allen key for the assembly of the horizontal tailplane.

DATE: June 2, 1983

AUTHOR: [Signature]

CORRECTION: TN no.31 of 24.06.87
V.8. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

The following Maintenance Instructions have been written over the long period of service of the ASW 20 B to meet the problems which have arisen. In dealing with the maintenance of the ASW 20 B, we can in many cases fall back on the experience gained with the ASW 20. Results of this experience have naturally been incorporated in the ASW 20 B as standard; e.g. Maintenance Instruction A no longer applies, as a very effective disc brake system has been fitted to the ASW 20 B. Similarly, the Tesamoll tape strips, the installation of which is covered in Maintenance Instruction B, are now fitted as standard; a check needs to be made from time to time that the strips still fit closely against the control surfaces; for this reason Maintenance Instruction B is now presented as the instructions for renewing the Tesamoll seal. It should be noted that the installation procedures in Maintenance Instruction H (tow release rake and wedge-shaped plywood blocks) have also been incorporated as standard in the ASW 20 B. Maintenance Instruction F concerns repair workshops abroad (Repair instructions for replacing a wing).

Maintenance Instruction B dated 02.10.78
Maintenance Instruction C dated 15.02.79
Maintenance Instruction D dated 25.06.79
Maintenance Instruction E dated 28.05.79
Maintenance Instruction F dated 15.07.80
Maintenance Instruction G dated 13.01.81
Maintenance Instruction H dated 30.08.81
Maintenance Instruction I dated 09.09.82
Maintenance Instruction J dated 24.04.87

This series of Maintenance Instructions will be extended and supplemented as and when required.
Kind: Aerodynamic improvement.

Subject: Covering the control surfaces gap on the wing under and upper sides by an elastic lip seal.

Types affected: All AKW 20 model variants, as of serial no. 209001.

Compliance: None: optional.

Reason: Performance test measurements with an AKW 20 C have shown that a continued transition from wing to cowl-blanking flap/ailerons can create some considerable drag in high speed flight. It is important in this connection that the sealing underneath this transition lip must be 100% airtight.

The problem of producing a continuous transition is solved by fixing an elastic lip seal to the wing. The curvature of which bridges over the gap between wing and control surfaces and which rests with its pre-tightened fit against the control surfaces.

Also the control surfaces gap on the wing under side must first be sealed by applying Teflon tape which at the same time serves to reduce the friction of the elastic lip on the flaps or ailerons.

The additional friction involved in the aileron control circuit is low and tolerable. Also the additional force required for the flap actuation is low.

Action:

1. Covering the control surfaces gap on the wing under side:

1.1. The adhesive fabric tape (TEFLON) is removed from the wing under side control surfaces. Elsewhere - else in the recess - must be completely removed by using synthetic resin thinner. To begin with and as an auxiliary measure, a 12 mm wide alignment tape (e.g. Tesaflim 124, 12 mm) is applied flush with the front edge of the recess (see Fig. 11).

Note:

All glue areas must be completely clean, dry, and free from dust and grease. The complete cleanliness is best checked by applying a Teefil strip to the cleaned area, removing it again, and checking that no dust particles are sticking to the Teefil.
1.2. How the sealing & friction reducing tape (1) is removed from the Teflon tape. If no filler is applied - again flush - along the rear edge of the alignment tape (3). Please keep the draw-off backing film of this sealing tape for later use with the steel strip.

1.3. When applying the above Teflon tape push the flange assembler to the maximum negative setting to ensure that the tapes will not be under tension afterwards with normal negative control surface deflections and do not hinder such negative deflections.

The sealing & friction-reducing tape (1) must be tightly rubbed into contact.

1.4. If the steel tape (2) is used, it first must be thoroughly degreased using acetone or Tri-

Then position the strip - inverted - on the ... the recess where it must be held in ... are by several short tape strips. Using scissors the steel tape strip is easily cut into the five pieces as shown in Fig. 3a.
When the alignment tape is removed, it is recommended to apply a layer of the respective seam sealing tape (Fig. 3). This ensures that the alignment areas are protected from dust and moisture, which can cause damage to the adhesive layer.

1. To remove the alignment tape, carefully peel it from the surface, taking care not to damage the underlying material.

2. After removing the alignment tape, apply the appropriate seam sealing tape as shown in Fig. 3. This tape should be applied carefully to ensure a tight seal and prevent water and air from entering the seam.

3. Once the alignment tape and seam sealing tape have been applied, the area should be allowed to dry for at least 24 hours before resuming normal operations.

4. It is important to check the alignment and seam sealing after 24 hours to ensure that no air or moisture has entered the seam.

5. If the alignment or seam sealing is not satisfactory, the process should be repeated until the desired result is achieved.

Fig. 3

[Diagram showing the application of alignment and seam sealing tapes]
1.8 As last a protective tape \( \text{①} \) is still applied over the butt joint of plastic/foil lip and wing: the tape to be used for this purpose should be as thin as possible and moisture-resistant: e.g. Tenaxfilm no.104, white, 25 mm wide is suitable (see Fig.3). This tape is applied for safety reasons and prevents a peeling-off of the lip seal from the front that could possibly lead to dangerous flight characteristics.

2. Covering the control surfaces gap on the wing upper side:

2.2 To enable the application of an elastic lip seal to the wing upper side, at first a recess (as shown in Fig.4) must be cut in by carefully excising the paint coat up to the outer FPM-layer (to 0.5 mm depth).

2.2 The recess area must be carefully cleaned (see note under point 1.1); then the backing film is removed off the self-adhesive MPAM plastic strip \( \text{②} \) and the strip with its self-adhesive film then glued flexibly onto the recess in the wing, along the whole flap / aileron span length (see Fig.4); then a soft wood block (e.g. baize) or a hard rubber roller is used to press the strip strongly into contact in the glue areas.

2.3 The butt joint and the ends of the plastic strip \( \text{②} \) are covered with the sealing and friction-reducing Scotch Teflon tape \( \text{③} \).

2.4 Finally the protective tape \( \text{④} \) (Tenaxfilm no.104, white, 25 mm wide) is applied over the butt joint of plastic lip and wing; this tape is applied for safety reasons and prevents a peeling-off of the lip seal from the front that could possibly lead to dangerous flight characteristics.

Fig 4

\[\text{WING UPPER SIDE}\]

- Protective tape (e.g. Tenaxfilm no.104)
- Scotch Teflon tape
- Plastic band
- Schutzklebeband
Notes:
1. It is strongly recommended to check the elastic lip at the flaps and slats for 100% airtight fit.
2. Also check the elastic lip at the wing for safe and tight holding.
3. The material required for this optional and can be ordered from SCHLEICHER or from the SCHLEICHER-representative in your country.

Materials:

For Wing
under side/upper side
15 m           Textile no.104, 12 mm
15 m           Textile no.104, 25 mm
15 m           JM Scotch Yellow tape, 10 mm
2 tubes         felted Special glue for steel
                 tape only!
3 m           Steel tape, 13 mm, pre-curved by 5 mm
3 m           Steel tape, 13 mm, pre-curved by 8 mm
3 m           Mylar tape, 37,5 mm, pre-curved by 6 mm
3 m           Mylar tape, 37,5 mm, pre-curved by 9 mm
3 m           Mylar tape, 37,5 mm, pre-curved by 4 mm

Mass and C.G.: It is not necessary to redetermine the mass and C.G. data.

Papenburg, April 24, 1987

ALEXANDER SCHLEICHER
GMBH & CO.

The translation into English has been done by best knowledge and judgement; in any case of doubt the German original is controlling.