#### 1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The pneumatic system consists of two separate bleed air systems.

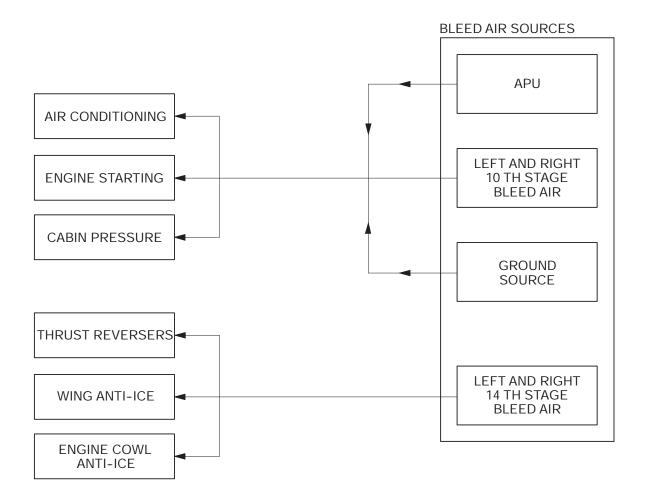
- Low pressure (10th stage) bleed air system
- High pressure (14th stage) bleed air system.

The low pressure system is supplied bleed air from the 10th stage of both engine compressors. The 10th stage air is used to supply air for the left and right environmental control systems, for pressurization and for engine starting. The APU bleed air system or high pressure air from a ground air source can also be used to meet these requirements. Normally, each engine supplies the user system on the respective side but, if the 10th stage bleed air supply is lost from one side, a bleed isolation valve is provided for cross-bleeding from the operable side.

The environmental control system can also receive conditioned air from a ground air cart. <0007>

The high pressure system is supplied hot bleed air from the 14th stage of both engine compressors. The 14th stage bleed air is used to supply the requirements of the wing and cowl anti-ice systems and for thrust reverser operations. Normally, each engine supplies the user system on the respective side but, if the 14th stage bleed air supply is lost from one side, a wing isolation valve is provided for cross-bleeding from the operable side.

The bleed air leak detection system monitors the pneumatic ducting for high temperature bleed air leaks. When the system detects a leak, visual warnings are displayed and aural warnings sound to alert the crew to turn off the affected system.



Bleed Air Distribution Figure 19–10–1

#### BLEED AIR SYSTEM

## A. Engine Bleed Air

The engine supplies both low (10th stage) and high (14th stage) pressure bleed air from the compressors to the low and high pressure manifolds.

#### (1) Low Pressure (10th stage)

The low pressure bleed air manifold receives pressurized air from:

- The engine compressors 10th stage or,
- The APU compressor or,
- From an external ground air source.

Low pressure operated aircraft systems include engine starting, air-conditioning and pressurization. Bleed air to the low pressure manifold is controlled by 10TH STAGE bleed air switchlights on the BLEED AIR control panel. The switchlights operate the respective L/R 10th stage bleed air shutoff valves. The left and right systems normally operate independently but can be connected by opening the bleed isolation valve. The bleed isolation valve is controlled by the 10TH STAGE ISOL switchlight on the BLEED AIR control panel.

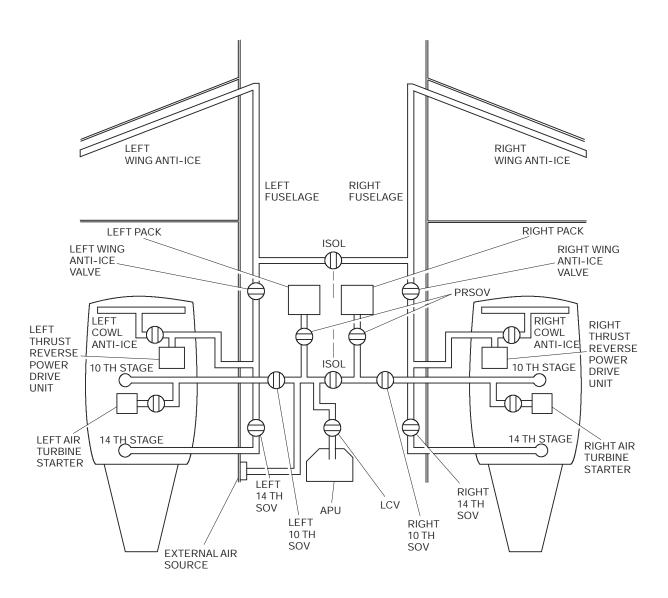
## (2) High Pressure (14th stage)

The high pressure bleed air manifold receives pressurized air from the engine compressors 14th stage.

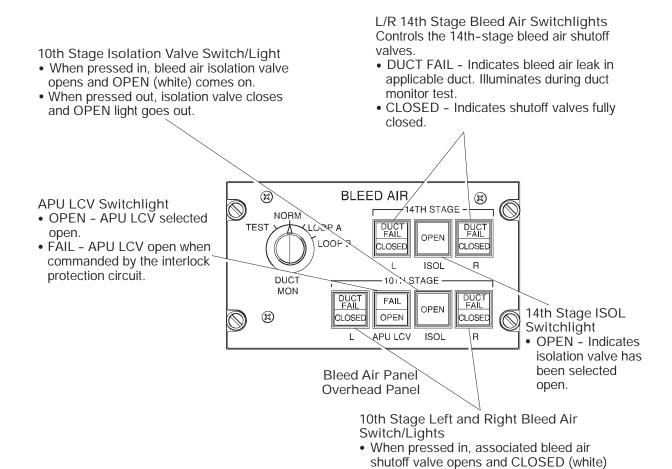
High pressure operated aircraft systems include the wing anti–ice, cowl anti–ice and thrust reverser systems. Bleed air to the high pressure manifold is through the respective L/R 14th stage bleed air shutoff valves. The shutoff valves are normally open but can be closed by selecting the 14TH STAGE bleed air switchlights on the BLEED AIR control panel. The left and right wing anti–ice systems normally operate independently but can be connected by a wing isolation shutoff valve which is controlled by the 14TH STAGE ISOL switchlight on the BLEED AIR control panel.

### B. APU Bleed Air

The APU can be used on the ground to supply the low pressure manifold with bleed air for air-conditioning or engine starting. The APU can also be used in flight, to supply bleed air for engine starting (double engine failure) to a maximum altitude of 13,000 ft. and to supply the air-conditioning system to a maximum of 15,000 ft. When the APU is selected as the bleed air source, the bleed air is supplied through the APU load control valve (LCV) to the left bleed air manifold. The APU LCV is controlled by a switchlight on the BLEED AIR control panel. The 10TH STAGE bleed isolation valve must be opened to pressurize the right manifold. The APU ECU modulates the LCV to limit APU exhaust gas temperature and to prevent compressor surges.



Bleed Air System Schematic Figure 19–20–1

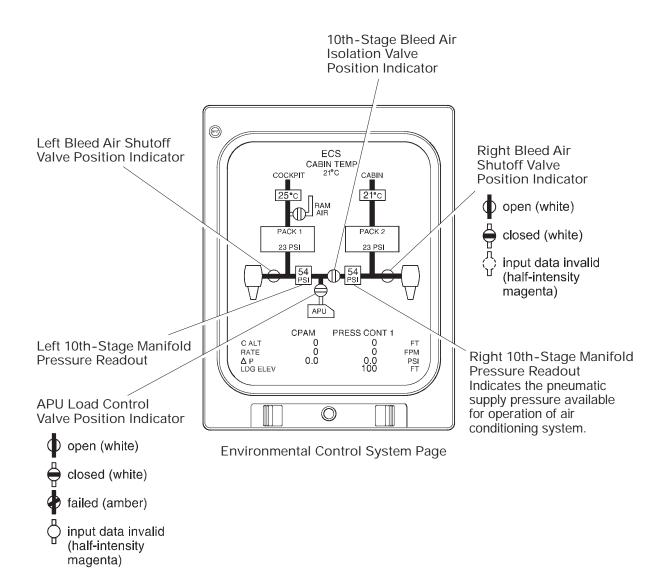


goes out.

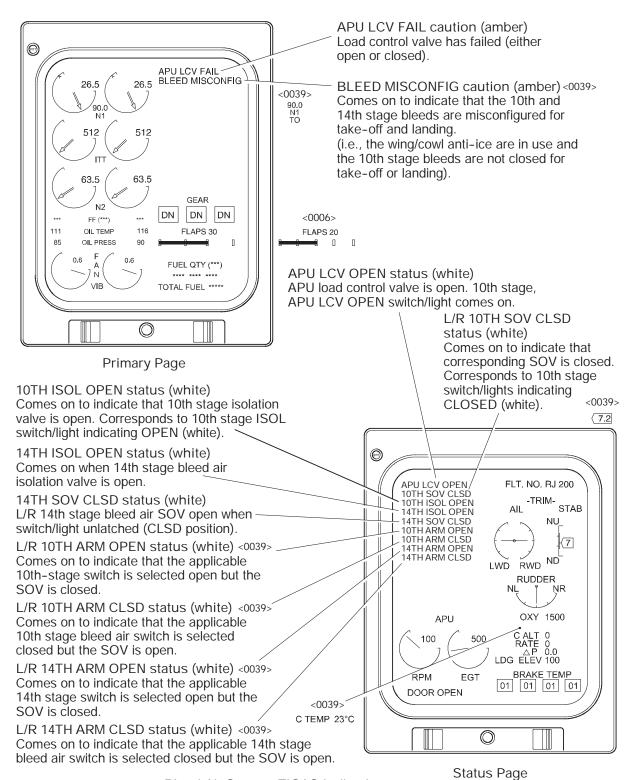
cools.

When pressed out, associated bleed air valve closes and CLOSED (white) comes on.
 DUCT FAIL (red) - Comes on if bleed leak detector sensors detect a failure in associated duct section. DUCT FAIL goes out when the failed duct is isolated and temperature sensor

Bleed Air System Controls Figure 19–20–2



ECS Page Figure 19-20-3



Bleed Air System EICAS Indications <MST> Figure 19–20–4

## C. High Pressure Ground Air Connection

The high pressure ground connection is located on the aft left side of the fuselage below No.1 engine. External high pressure air from a ground power cart can be used to pressurize the 10th stage bleed air manifold with compressed air for engine starting. The external air pressure is indicated on the EICAS, ECS synoptic page.

#### NOTE

When the aircraft is only operating on DC power, the pressure readout on the ECS synoptic page is not displayed.

## D. System Circuit Breakers

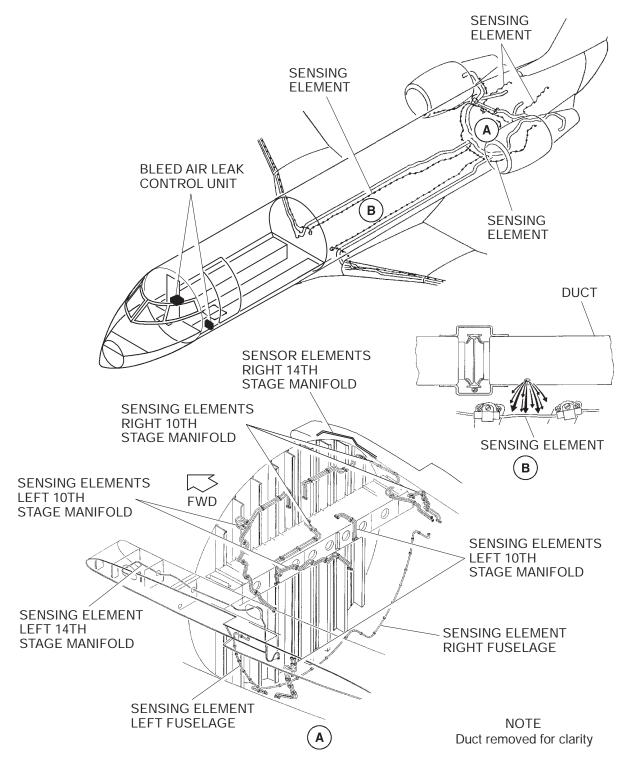
SYSTEM	SUB-SYSTEM	CB NAME	BUS BAR	CB PANEL	CB LOCATION	NOTES
Bleed Air system	10th Stage Bleed Air	10 ST B/AIR ISOL	DC ESSENTIAL	4	B1	
		10 ST B/AIR SOV L	DC BUS 1	1	F11	
		10 ST B/AIR SOV R	DC BUS 2	2	F11	
	14th Stage Bleed Air	14 ST B/AIR ISOL	DC BUS 1	1	F9	
		14 ST B/AIR SOV L	DC B03 1		F10	
		14 ST B/AIR SOV L	DC BUS 2	2	F10	

#### BLEED AIR LEAK DETECTION

The bleed air leak detection system monitors the 10th and 14th stage pneumatic and anti-ice ducting for high temperatures associated with bleed air leakage. EICAS messages and system control is provided by two bleed leak detection control units, one for the left bleed system and one for the right bleed system. A test switch on the BLEED AIR control panel is used to check for continuity in the leak detection system.

Overheat sensing elements are installed along the entire length of the 10th and 14th stage ducting in the fuselage and pylon areas. The 10th stage bleed air system is monitored by dual-loop overheat detectors and the 14th stage is monitored by a single-loop overheat detection system. The wing anti-ice system uses single-loop detectors in the fuselage and thermal switches in the wing leading edges. The dual sensing loops are used to ensure dispatch reliability and to minimize system false warnings. To prevent false indications, both loops must detect a leak before an EICAS message is posted. The supply ducting is encased in a protective cover. If a leak occurs, holes in the protective cover will direct the hot bleed air towards the sensing loops.

For normal wing anti-icing, hot bleed air from the 14th stage supply ducting is released through piccolo tubes to heat the wing leading edges. Thermal switches in the leading edge of each wing are used to detect leaks in the wing leading edge anti-ice ducting.

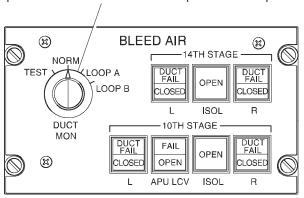


Bleed Air Leak Detection and Warning System Figure 19–30–1

#### Monitor Selector Switch

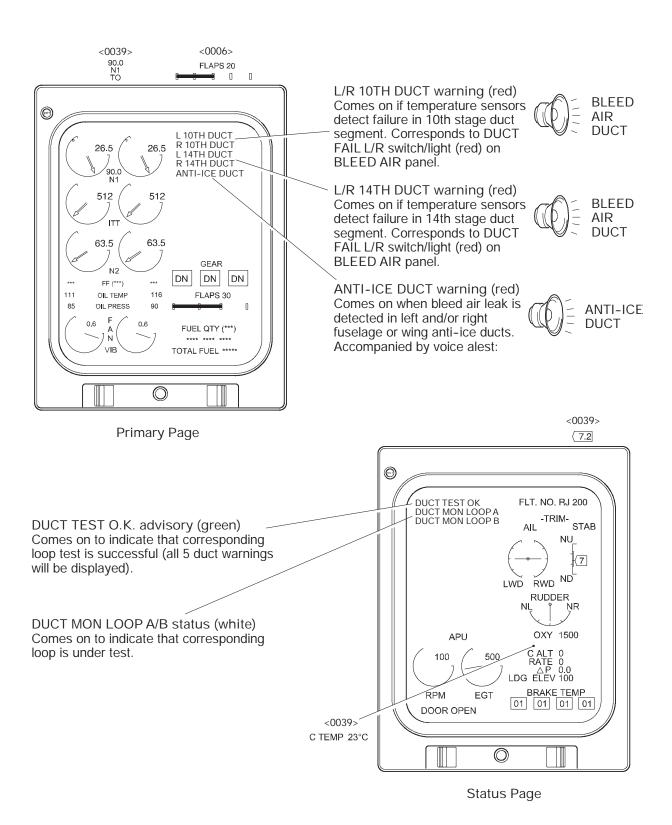
Used to check serviceability of detector loops in left and right sections of 10th and 14th stage systems.

- TEST Tests 10th/14th stage loops by grounding loop to simulate a duct failure.
  LOOP A Tests Loop A of 10th stage for continuity, to ensure that loop is not shorted to ground.
  LOOP B Tests Loop B of 10th stage for continuity, to ensure that loop is not shorted to ground.
- NORM Normal switch position. Leak detection on Loops A and B is provided.



Bleed Air Panel Overhead Panel

Bleed Air System Control Panel Figure 19-30-2



Bleed Air Leak Detection - Loop EICAS Indications <MST> Figure 19-30-3

## A. SYSTEM CIRCUIT BREAKERS

SYSTEM	SUB-SYST	CB NAME	BUS BAR	CB PANEL	LOCATION	NOTES
Bleed Air System	Bleed Leak Detection	BLEED LEAK TEST	DC ESS	4	B2	
		CONT L	AC ESS	3	B1	
		CONT R			B2	