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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

MH/T 6058-2017

Replacing MH/T 6058-2009

**Cleaner, aircraft carpet
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces and abolishes MH/T 6058-2009 "Water Extraction Carpet Cleaner", the main technical changes compared with MH/T 6058-2009 Change as follows.

- Delete the revised content of the 2009 edition compared with SAE AMS 1631 C;
- Modified the scope and added shampoo-type carpet cleaner (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 2009 edition);
- Revised the normative references (see Chapter 2, Chapter 2 of the 2009 edition);
- Amended "General" to "General Provisions" and revised its content (see 3.2.1, 3.2.1 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified solubility (see 3.2.2, 3.2.2 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the test standard for interlayer corrosion (see 3.2.4.1, 3.2.4.1 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the test standards for the impact on transparent plastics (see 3.2.5, 3.2.5 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the test standards for the impact on painted surfaces (see 3.2.6, 3.2.6 of the 2009

edition);

- Modified the fading requirements (see 3.2.7.1, 3.2.7.1 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the test standards for storage stability (see 3.2.9, 3.2.9 of the 2009 edition);
- Amend "Quality" to "Appearance" (see 3.3, 3.3 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the requirements for acceptance inspection (see 4.2.1, 4.2.1 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the content that needs to be reported (see 4.4, 4.4 of the 2009 edition);
- Modified the content that needs to be marked (see 5.2, 5.2 of the 2009 edition);
- Delete Appendix A of the 2009 edition and change Appendix B to Appendix A.

This standard was proposed by the Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Department of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

This standard was approved by the Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Department of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the China Academy of Civil Aviation Science and Technology.

Drafting organization of this standard. The Second Research Institute of Civil Aviation Administration of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements, inspection rules, packaging, and packaging of liquid water extraction (type A) and shampoo (type B) carpet cleaners.

Logo etc.

This standard applies to the production of aviation carpet cleaners.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 261 Determination of flash point Pensky-Martin closed cup method GB/T 16483
Chemical safety technical specification content and item sequence MH/T 6059
Full-immersion corrosion test method for chemicals used in aircraft maintenance MH/T
6060 Aviation carpet MH/T 6065 Test method for the influence of aircraft cleaning and
chemical maintenance products on aircraft painted surfaces MH/T 6067 Test method for
stress crazing of polyacrylic acid plastics in contact with liquid or semi-liquid compounds
MH/T 6071 Interlayer corrosion test method MH/T 6085 Water-based liquid aircraft cleaning

agent storage stability test method ISO 11378-2 Laboratory soil resistance test of textile floor coverings Part 2: Roller test ASTM D 1335 Standard test method for tufting pull-off force of piled floor coverings ASTM D 1568 Sampling and chemical analysis of alkylbenzene sulfonate American Association of Textile Chemists (AATCC) Test Method 138. Washing of textile floor coverings

3.1 Ingredients

The cleaning agent formula is determined by the manufacturer, and the product performance should meet the requirements of 3.2.

3.2.1 General

The cleaning agent should meet the corresponding requirements of 3.2.2~3.2.9 (Type B may not meet the requirements of 3.2.8), and the original solution and preparation of the cleaning agent should be processed according to the specified method.

The concentration diluent recommended by the manufacturer (if it needs to be diluted when used) is tested, and a third-level laboratory that meets the requirements of GB/T 6682 should be selected.

Water acts as a diluent.

3.2.2 Solubility

The cleaning agent should be easily soluble in prepared water and third-grade laboratory water that meets the requirements of GB/T 6682, without visible precipitation.

Pour 1 ml of cleaning agent and 99 ml of tertiary laboratory water that meets the requirements of GB/T 6682 into a 100 ml stoppered glass measuring cylinder. Make diluent in the medium, then pour 1 ml of cleaning agent and 99 ml of prepared water into another 100 ml stoppered glass graduated cylinder to make another dilution liquid, let the two measuring cylinders stand for more than 1 h, and then check for precipitation and other insoluble matter. The prepared water is shown in Table 1.

3.2.3 Flash point

According to GB/T 261, the flash point of the cleaning agent should not be lower than 60 °C (140 °F).

3.2.4.1 Interlayer corrosion

The test is carried out according to MH/T 6071, the test piece material is AMS 4045 and AMS 4049 aluminum alloy, the original solution of the cleaning agent and the dilution of the use concentration the release of the liquid should not exceed the degree of corrosion of the test piece by the third grade laboratory water of GB/T 6682.

3.2.4.2 Full immersion corrosion

According to MH/T 6059, the original solution and diluent of the cleaning agent should not cause AMS 4037, AMS 4045 and AMS 4041 (or AMS

4049) Aluminum alloy has discoloration or pitting corrosion, and its average mass change does not exceed 0.3 mg/cm² every 24 hours.

3.2.5 Impact on transparent plastics

3.2.5.1

According to MH/T 6067, the original solution and dilution of the cleaning agent should not be made of polyacrylic acid that meets the requirements of MIL-P-25690.

Ester plastics have adverse effects such as silver streaks, scars or fading.

3.2.5.2

Carry out the test in accordance with MH/T 6067, apply a stress of 13.8 MPa (2 000 psi) to the test piece for 10 min±1 min, the cleaning agent should not cause silver streaks, scars or fading to the polycarbonate plastic that meets the requirements of MIL-P-83310.

3.2.6 Effects on painted surfaces

Test according to MH/T 6065, the concentration of cleaning agent used should not reduce the hardness of the coating by more than two pencil hardness levels, and there is no scratch, Fading or other damage.

3.2.7.1 Fading

The concentration of the cleaning agent should not make the carpet in accordance with MH/T 6060 fade or produce other adverse effects, nor should it cause the tufting of the carpet to be removed the force drop exceeds 4.5 N (1 lb).

Cut two carpet samples with dimensions of approximately 152 mm x 305 mm (6 in x 12 in) from adjacent areas of the same carpet. One piece for in the same way, the other piece was sprayed evenly with 25 ml-50 ml cleaning agent of use concentration, dried at room temperature for 24 h ± 1 h and compared with the control sample.

Check whether it fades, whether the adhesive swells, and other adverse effects. A push-pull dynamometer with a range of 225 N should be used, according to ASTM D 1335 to test the pulling power of carpet tufting, the control sample and the sample treated with the cleaning agent are tested at four points, and then the average value is taken. The difference should not exceed

4.5 N.