



Taking Flight – the Latest from the Aircraft Manufacturers

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Agenda

- 777X Update
 - Airports visited
 - 777-9X Aircraft Characteristics (Preliminary)
 - General Dimensions
 - Folding Wing Tip
 - Overall Length
 - Ramp Servicing
 - Turning
 - Pavement Loading (ACN vs. PCN)
 - Airport Compatibility Summary
 - 747-8 Update
- 737 MAX Update

Dimensions shown are preliminary and may change during configuration development

85 airports and 25 CAAs visited

- 777X Airport Compatibility WTT



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Airports visited

- 777X Airport Compatibility WTT

DESTINATION AIRPORTS

ADD	Addis Ababa	JFK	New York
AKL	Auckland	KIX	Osaka
AUH	Abu Dhabi	LAX	Los Angeles
BKK	Bangkok	LHR	London
BLR	Bengaluru	MAA	Chennai
BNE	Brisbane	MEL	Melbourne
BOG	Bogotá	MEX	Mexico City
BOM	Mumbai	MNL	Manila
CDG	Paris	MUC	Munich
CGK	Jakarta	MXP	Milan
CPT	Capetown	NRT	Tokyo
DEL	Delhi	ORD	Chicago
DFW	Dallas / Ft. Worth	PEK	Beijing
DOH	Doha	PHL	Philadelphia
DXB	Dubai	PVG	Shanghai
FRA	Frankfurt	SEA	Seattle
GRU	São Paulo	SFO	San Francisco
HKG	Hong Kong	SIN	Singapore
HND	Tokyo	SYD	Sydney
IAD	Washington Dulles	TPE	Taipei
IAH	Houston	YUL	Montreal
IST	Istanbul	YVR	Vancouver
JED	Jeddah	ZRH	Zurich

ALTERNATE AIRPORTS

AFW	Dallas/Fort Worth
AMS	Amsterdam
BAH	Bahrain
BFI	Seattle
BIL	Billings
BOS	Boston
BRU	Brussels
BWI	Baltimore
CGN	Cologne / Bonn
CPH	Copenhagen
DEN	Denver
DME	Domodedovo
DTW	Detroit
EWR	Newark / New York
HAJ	Hannover
HEL	Helsinki
ICN	Seoul
IND	Indianapolis
KHV	Khabarovsk
KUL	Kuala Lumpur
LAS	Las Vegas
LED	St. Petersburg
LGW	London Gatwick
MFM	Macau
MKE	Milwaukee
MSP	Minneapolis / St. Paul
NGO	Nagoya
NUE	Nuremberg
OAK	Oakland
ONT	Ontario
ORY	Paris
PAE	Everett
PDX	Portland
PKC	Petropavlovsk
RFD	Chicago Rockford
SLC	Salt Lake City
SVO	Sheremetjevo (Moscow)
VKO	Vnukovo (Moscow)
YYZ	Toronto

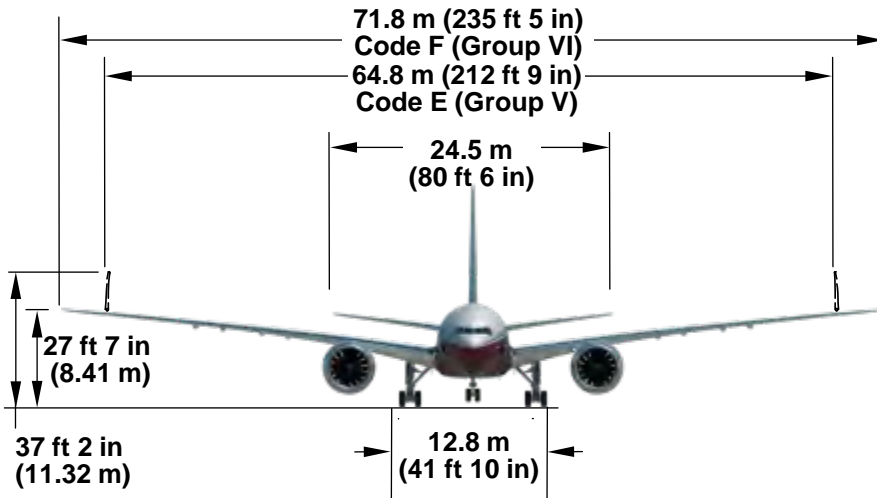
REGULATORS

Airport Authority of India
Airports of Thailand
ANAC-Brazil
Bahrain
CAA - Hong Kong
CAA - Macau
CAA - Philippines
CAA - Singapore
CAA - Taiwan
CAA - UK
CAAC - China
CASA - Australia
DGAC - France
DGAC - Mexico
DGCA - India
DGCA - Indonesia
EASA
ENAC - Italy
Ethiopia
FAA
ICAO
JCAB
KOCA - Korea
Russia
TC - Canada

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777-9X Baseline General Arrangement

The folded wing has the same wingspan as the 777-300ER



* Estimate maximum tail height under normal loading conditions

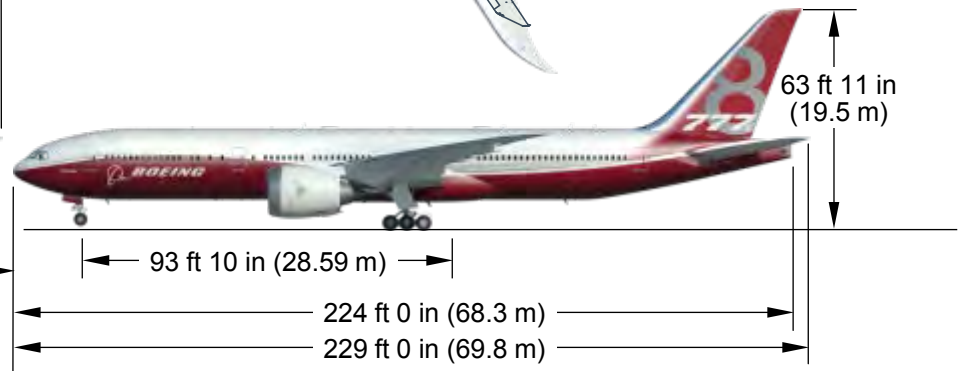
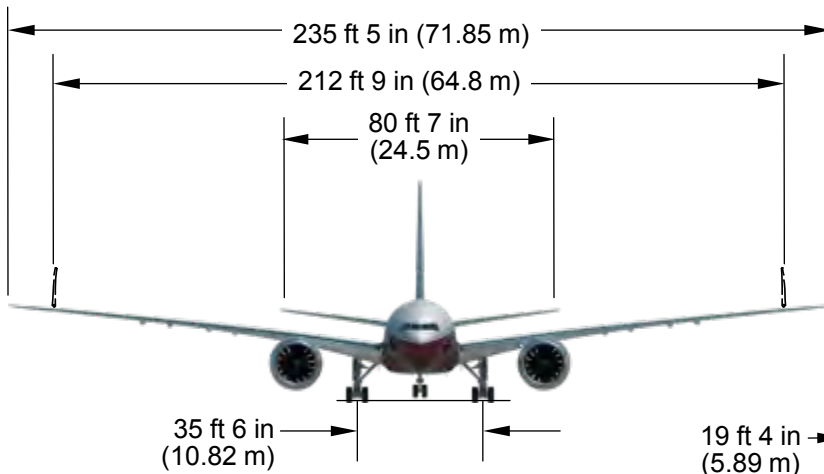
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777-8X general arrangement

Compared to the 777-200LR, the 777-8X

- Fuselage is 17.5 ft (5.33 m) longer
- Wing span is 22.8 ft (6.96 m) longer
- Horizontal stabilizer is 10.0 ft (3.05 m) wider

777-200LR



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PDX-CO-0372 R1 1-7-15-CG

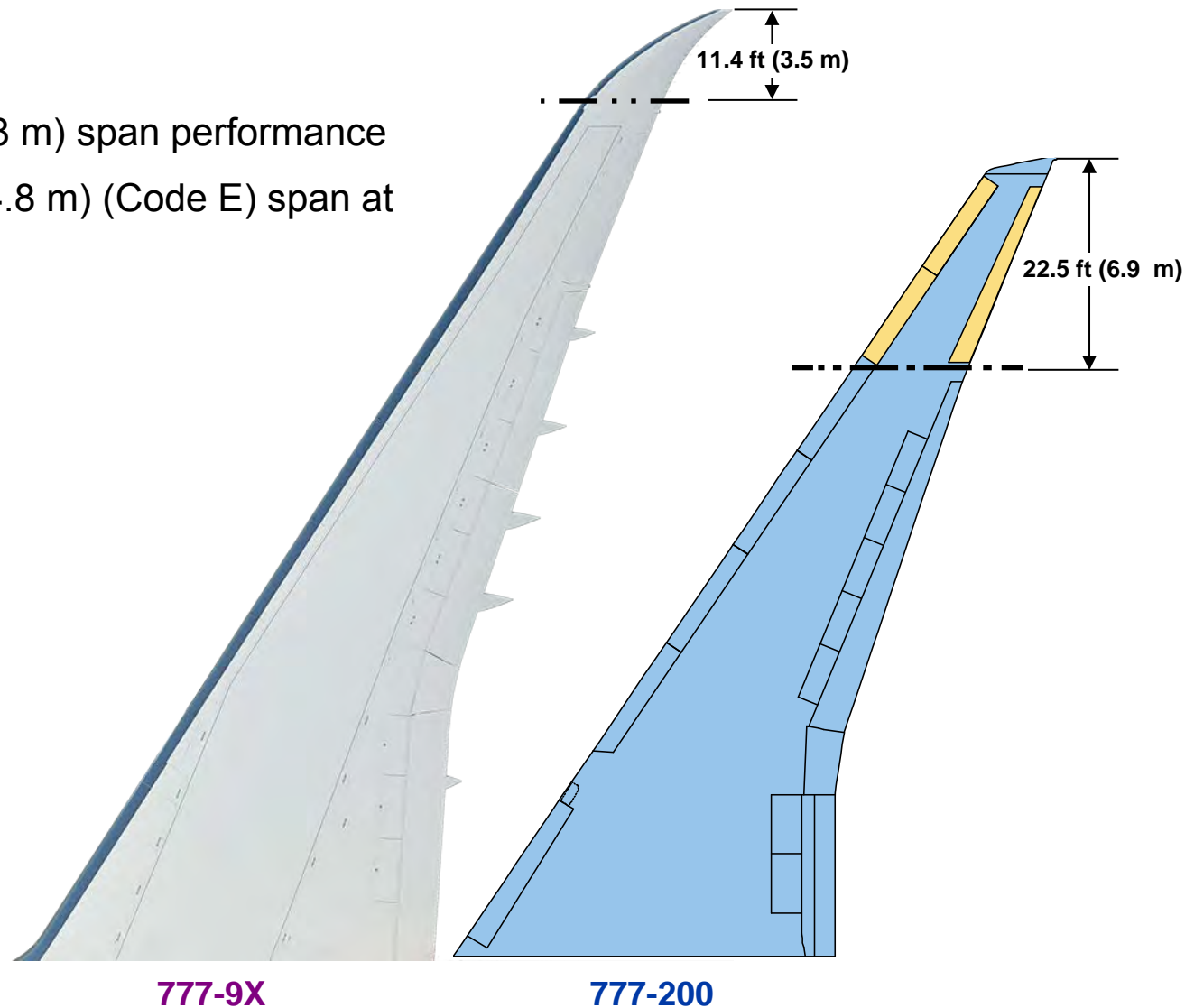
777-9X Compared to the 777-300ER

- Compared to the 777-300ER, the 777-9X
 - Overall length is 2.9 m (9.4 ft) longer
 - Folded wingspan same, unfolded wingspan is 7 m (22.8 ft) wider
 - Horizontal stabilizer is 3.0 m (9.9 ft) wider
 - Wheelbase is 1.1 m (3.6 ft) longer
 - Distance from the nose to the nose landing gear remains the same
 - Engine to fuselage centerline is 1.0 m (3.3 ft) further outboard
 - Vertical tail max. height is < 1.0 m (< 3.0 ft) higher
 - Main landing gear width is 0.2 m (6 in) narrower

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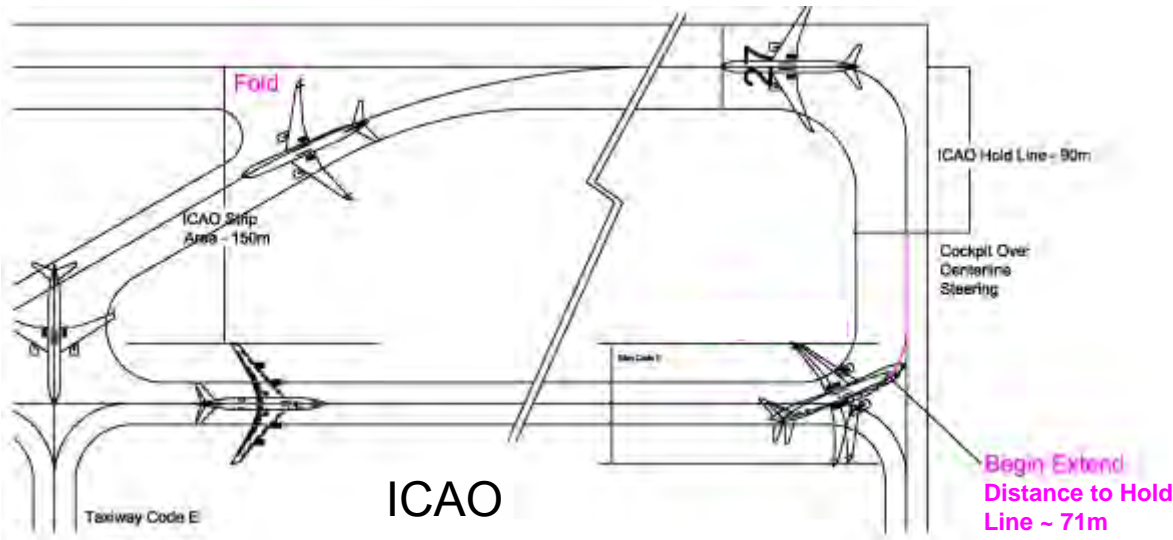
Folding Wing Tip Comparison to 777-200 “Folding Wing”

- 777X tip fold
 - Enables 235.4 ft (71.8 m) span performance
 - Maintains 212.8 ft (64.8 m) (Code E) span at taxiways and gates
 - Lighter weight
 - Fewer moving parts
- 777-200 folding wing
 - Larger, heavier
 - More complex
 - Ailerons, slats, hydraulics, electrical
 - Large external fairing



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Determining where to extend – in work

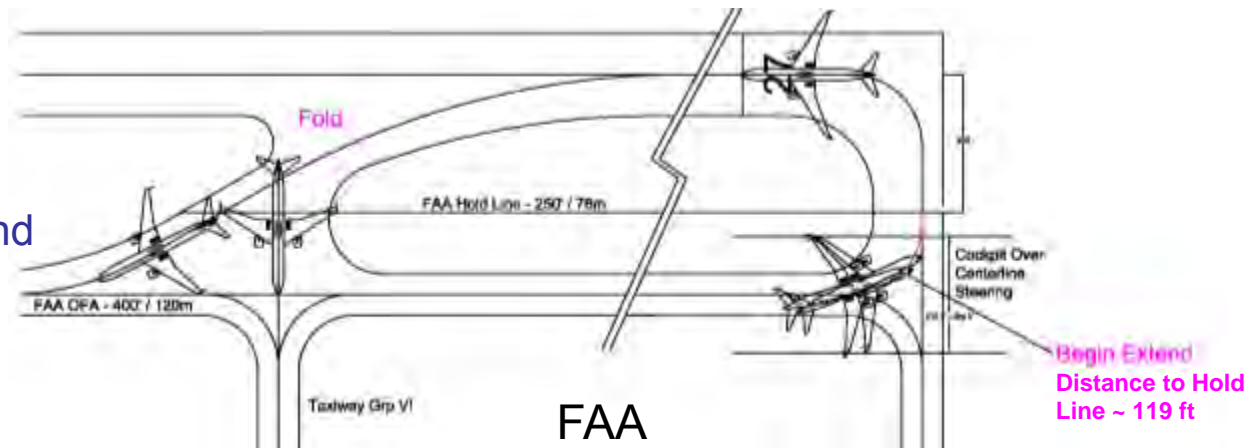


Requirements:

- Minimize the potential impacts to airport normal traffic flow
- Minimize impacts to parallel taxiways (Code E vs. Code F)

Next Step:

- Make a case to ICAO / FAA to initiate extend 1000 ft along parallel taxiway prior to RW end



- Fold/Extend command is linked to electronic checklist and alerting system
- Alerts prior to takeoff and after landing back up normal crew procedure

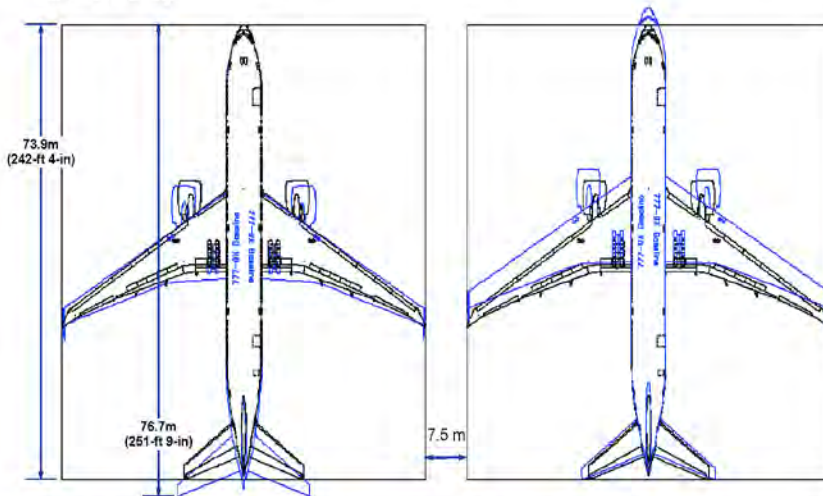
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777X overall length

Ways to accommodate 777-9X length at the gate

777-9 Parks at a 777-300ER Gate

- No requirement to down-size adjacent gate
- At many gates increased length of the 777X can be accommodated by moving aircraft forward towards the terminal (additional space available in the front of aircraft nose)

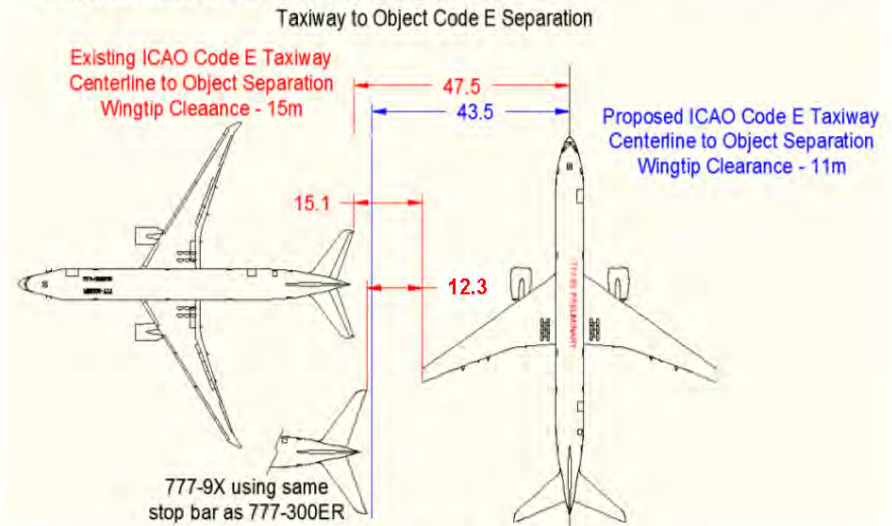


Dimensions shown are preliminary and may change during configuration development

Move nose stop bar forward

777-9 Parks at a 777-300ER Gate

- No requirement to down-size adjacent gate with FWT
- Expected ICAO wingtip separation standard change (in 2016) provides relief at gates that do not have service road aft of the parking limit line



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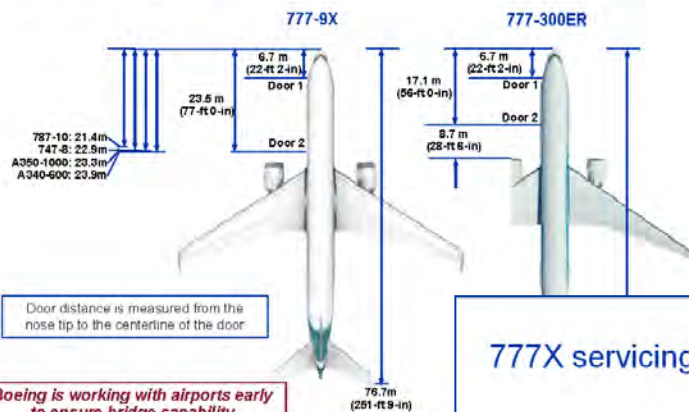
Reduced ICAO separations
“absorbs” additional length

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777X on the ramp

777-9 Door Location Comparison with 777-300ER

777-9X Parks at a 777-300ER Gate
Gate access – door 1 and 2 center



Door distance is measured from the nose tip to the centerline of the door

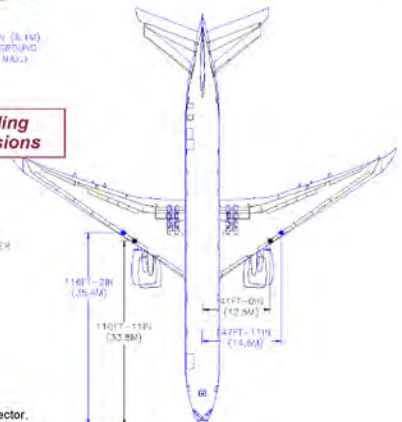
Boeing is working with airports early to ensure bridge capability

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777-9 Fuel Connectors Comparison with 777-300ER

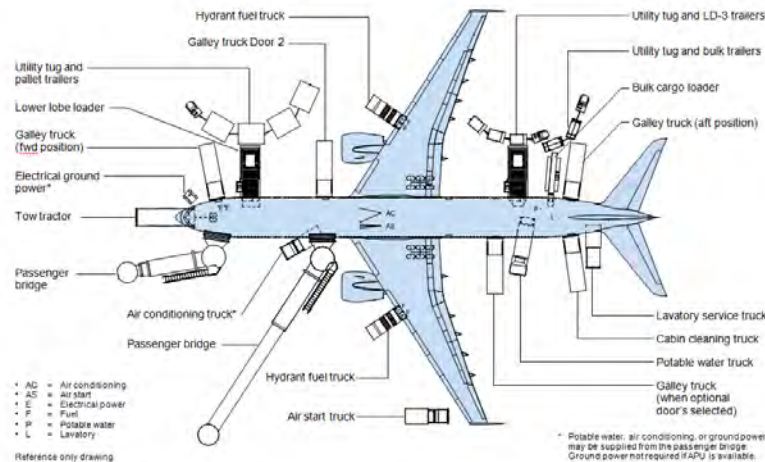


Boeing surveyed 30 airports on their fueling capabilities to support configuration decisions



connector location purpose change during configuration development

777X servicing arrangement similar to 777-300ER



- * AC = Air conditioning
- * AS = Air start
- * E = Electrical power
- * F = Fuel
- * P = Potable water
- * L = Lavatory

Reference only drawing

* Potable water, air conditioning, or ground power may be supplied from the passenger bridge. Ground power not required if ACU is available.

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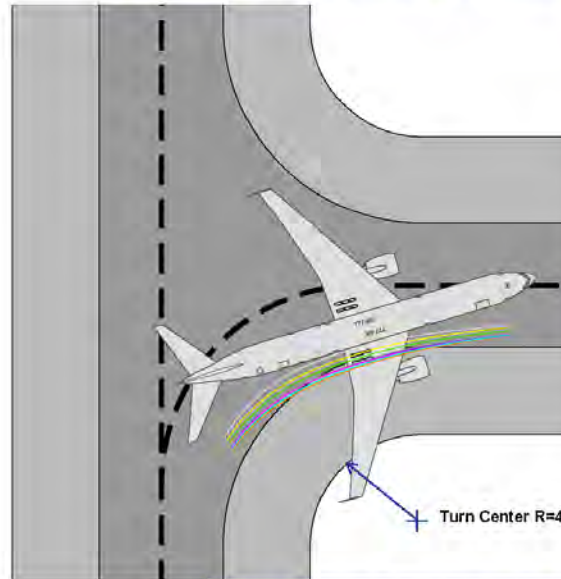
777X turning

777-9 180° Turn Capability



- U-
- us
- as
- Mi
- ba
- air
- no

777-9 Fillet Requirement Similar to 777-300ER



Model	ICAO design code	Tire edge to turn center (ft)
A340-600	E	38.4
A350-1000*	E	38.7
A380	F	39.0
777-9X*	E**	39.0
777-300ER	E	39.3
747-8	F	39.9
787-10*	E	40.8
747-400	E	41.8

LESS CRITICAL

* PRELIMINARY
** E after exiting the runway

Judgmental Oversteering permits adequate tire edge clearance on most existing fillets

Dimensions shown are preliminary and may change during configuration development

	747-400	787-10 ¹	747-8	777-300ER	777-9X ¹	A340-600	A380-800 ²
ICAO Airplane Design Code	E	E	F	E	F	E	F
180 turn width (m) max steering angle, no differential braking ³	51m	51	52 m	57 m	59 m	57 m	57 m

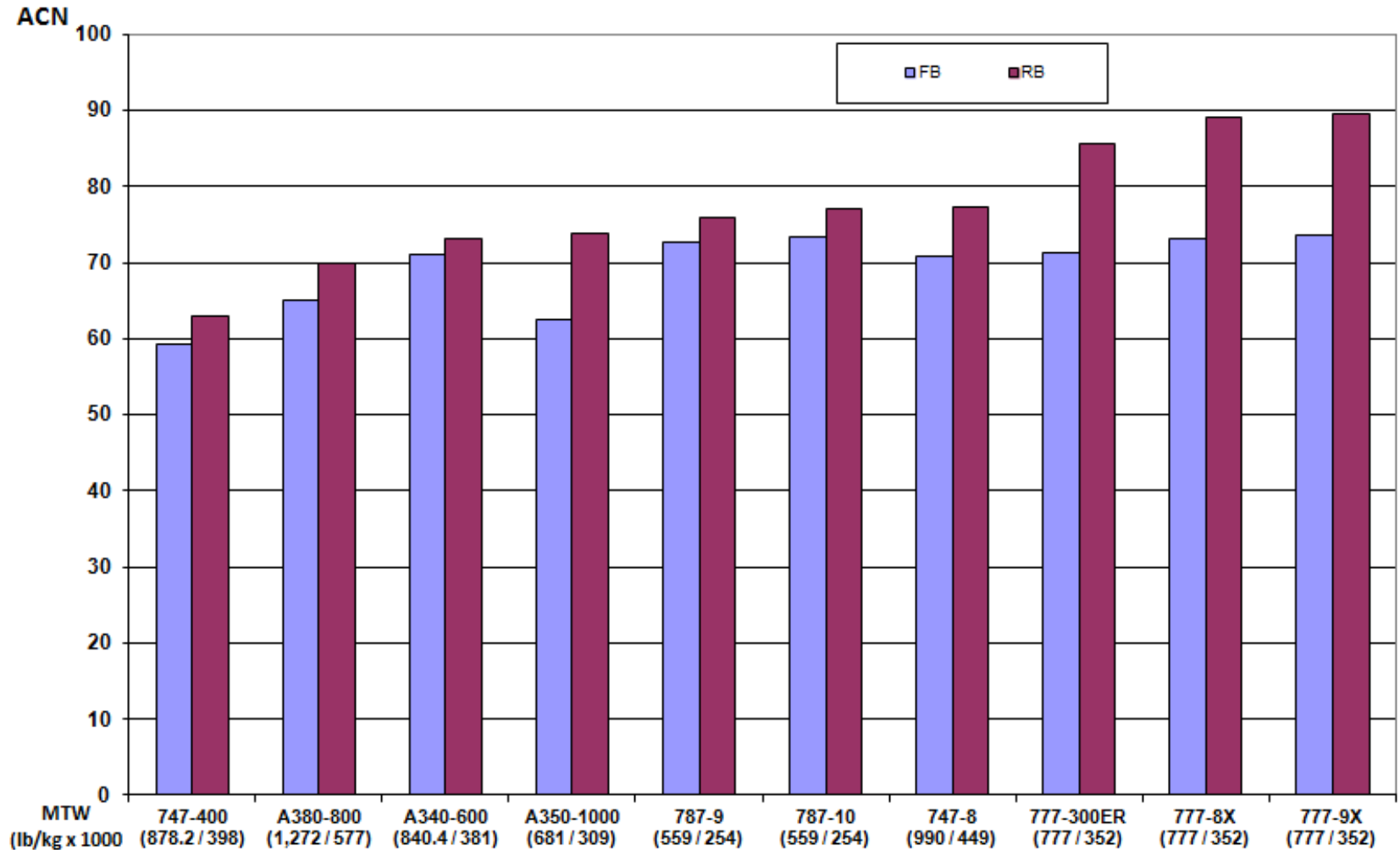
1. PRELIMINARY
2. Boeing calculation using no differential braking, asymmetric thrust – current Airbus A380 planning manual value (50.91) includes differential braking and asymmetric thrust
3. Minimum widths do not take into account tire-edge clearance of 15 ft (4.5m) at both pavement edges

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Dimensions shown are preliminary and may change during configuration development

777X Pavement Loading

ACN (Aircraft Classification Number) is similar to other wide body aircraft *



* ACN is preliminary and may change during design and development

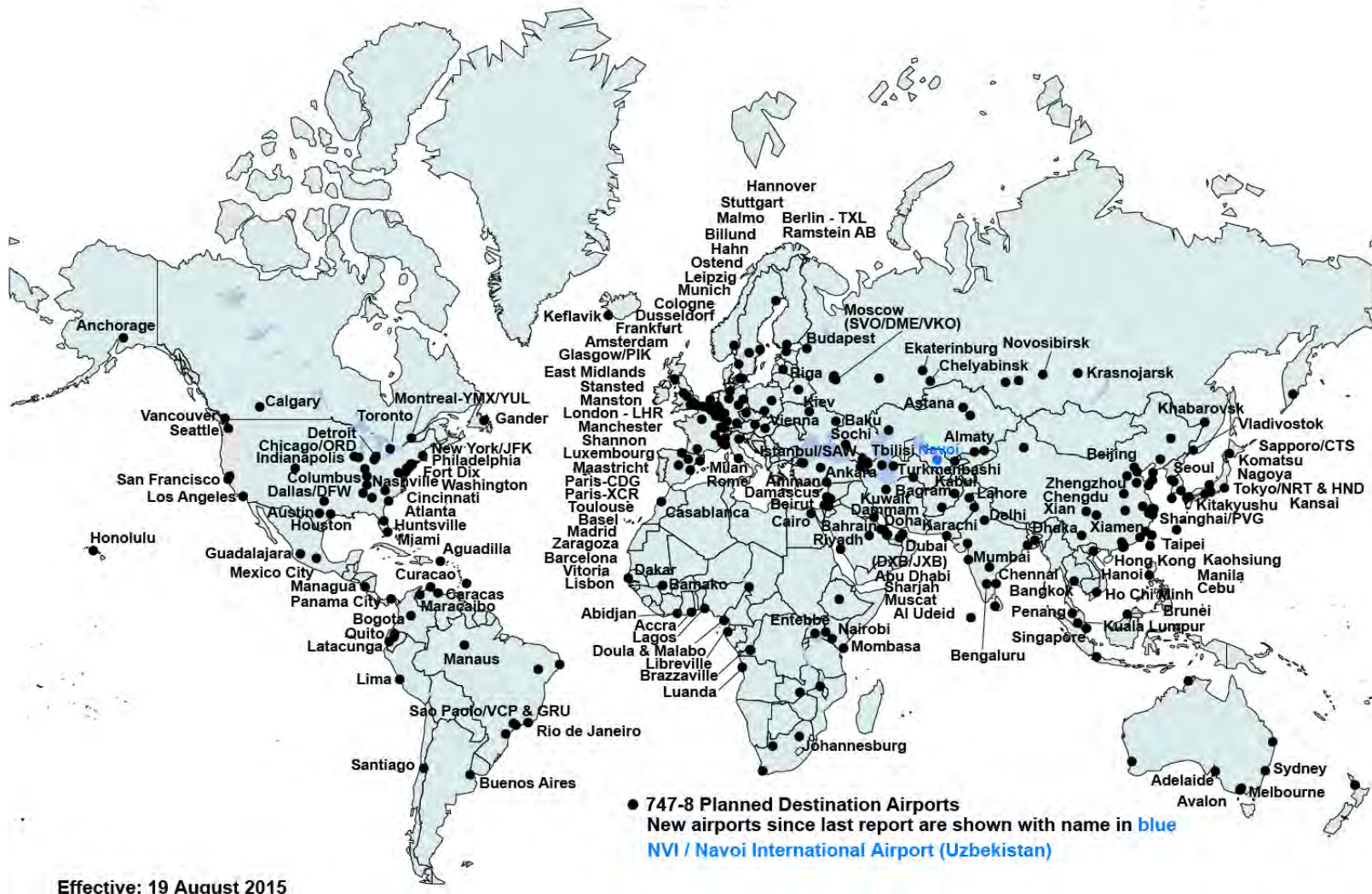
777X Airport Compatibility Summary

- Airports and their regulators are delighted that Boeing is designing the 777X with airport compatibility in mind
- Airports appreciate that the folded wing will fit in today's 777-300ER gates
- Expected reductions in taxilane/taxiway to object separations (2016) will provide relief for the additional -9X length
- Most airports are confident their existing fillets are sufficient for the additional wheelbase
- Boeing will address airport procedures for FWT failure to fold procedures
- Boeing will work with airports as needed on: ground servicing, de-icing, dual runway entrance taxiways, higher RFF category, alternates and ETOPS airports, Jet Bridge and Fuel Pit Connectivity, etc.

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747-8: 490 destination and alternate airports approved

171 Airports with revenue operations



737 MAX in final assembly

