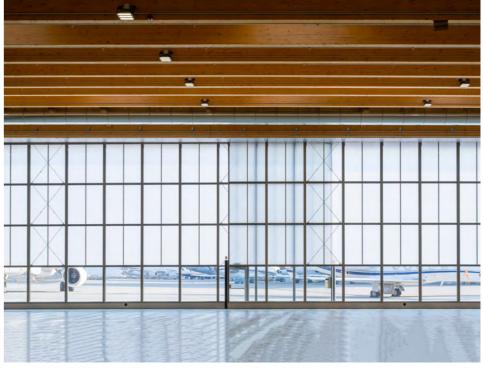




MRO FACILITIES: AMAC AEROSPACE BASEL MRO FACILITIES: AMAC AEROSPACE BASEL







Going by rail: Six massive sliding hangar doors are needed to cover the length of 120 metres.



In times like these, business people around the world are looking for a safe way to travel. Having the perfect maintenance partner at their side is not only reassuring but also gives them muchneeded flexibilities.

Ruedi Kurz, Director of Maintenance & Accountable Manager CAMO, AMAC Aerospace

months later, the earthwork for the new tarmac area began. By the end of December 2019, an impressive 85,000 m<sup>3</sup> of ground had been excavated, and a new tarmac surface of 30,000 m<sup>2</sup> was built. Aircraft were then re-parked in the new area; an existing car park for 320 cars was removed and rebuilt close by to create space for the main construction site of the building.

In January 2020, heavy machinery arrived at AMAC Aerospace's headquarters in Basel, Switzerland, to prepare the ground for the new hangar building. The excavation work for the hangar building started in February, and by the end of the month, huge rainwater collecting tanks were placed under the surface for the drainage system.

## THREE FLOORS DOWN

"Since Basel lies in a seismic area, safety comes first," explains Philippe Schurrer, Project Manager and Director Safety & Security, Facility Management. "Several columns were sunk 6 metres in the ground. The hangar is standing on these reinforced foundations, which can absorb any shocks or vibrations. Hangars 2, 3 and 4 are built after

the same principle, even going down to 8 m. Hangar 1 has the same depth as Hangar 5,"

Due to COVID-19, the construction work had to be stopped until 11 May 2020. Then, the EU authorities gave their OK to restart work on all construction sites simultaneously.

"Luckily, we have an excellent network of contacts, so we were prepared and could even pre-order most of the needed material," said Schurrer. "We restarted with 25-30 workers in the first week; then we increased the number up to 40 workers per working day."

# CHALLENGING CONSTRUCTION SITE

The construction site itself was a challenge. Close to one of the runways at EuroAirport Basel, some restrictions had to be taken into account. A pneumatic crane was needed to build the hangar support structure. Since the crane interfered with the safety distance of 7% to the runway, it had to be ready to be removed in a very short time. Given an emergency, the runway had to be cleared immediately, which meant the crane had to be disassembled within 20 minutes.

Fortunately, this was never the case, and the project was spared from any accidents.

Back office: Space at the rear area of Hangar 5.

### IMPRESSIVE WOODEN STRUCTURE

AMAC's hangars are famous for their wooden structure. The ecologically-sourced solid wood frame structures consist of several layers of wood; they are specially laminated to increase rigidity. The wooden bars were cut and shaped in the factory, so they were ready to be installed like Lego bricks by the time they reached Basel. The transport of the massive wooden beams was impressive: eleven special-purpose trucks had to be organised to bring these wooden elements from Alsace in France to AMAC's hangars at the EuroAirport Basel, Switzerland.

In October, the main power transformer was installed, and by the end of the month, the installation of the last roof element took place. Due to suitable weather conditions, the works on the building had progressed quickly. The ambitious goal was to have the floor inside the building finished before the end of the year. The floor covering had to be done zone by zone; a lot of concrete had to be poured. This task itself needed three weeks.

The floor has to be highly resistant; it has to dry thoroughly before the maximum load capacity is reached, requiring the temperature to be well above 0°C to harden properly.

In early January, the massive hangar doors were installed. Six huge sliding doors, stretching 120 m, were placed accurately in the sliding door rails. At the same time, all the interior work started – several workshops and wardrobes, the plumbing work, and the heating and electricity systems had to be installed. And not to forget all the safety installations such as the fire extinguishing system, sprinkler system and the smoke extraction had to be fitted and tested. Due to the enormous doors and several skylights, the hangar's interior is very bright and flooded with natural light. Still, strong lighting and a recirculation system had to be set up and calibrated.

### OPTIMISING THE TARMAC SURFACE

The tarmac in front of all of the hangars is not an even surface. The ground is slightly sloping, so water and snow can be channelled away. Since the new tarmac in front of

Hangar 5 had to be adjusted, the space in front of Hangar 1 was used as a working area and was only partly accessible from the outside while the surface work was ongoing. The tarmac itself, including the pouring of concrete, was ready by the end of January 2021. Special concrete was used, which can harden even with a temperature below  $-5.0^{\circ}/-6.0^{\circ}$ . As soon as the tarmac surface was prepared, cranes, trucks and heavy loads were permitted to roll over it.

#### VIRTUAL GATE

When the tarmac was expanded, AMAC installed a new gate for the aircraft to enter AMAC's facilities from the taxi ramp. On each end of the gate, infrared lasers are installed, and as soon as they are interrupted, they immediately send an alarm to AMAC's security team. State-of-the-art security cameras facilitate the work to safely control the vast tarmac area 24/7 and allow safe time during any aircraft movements. The gates are also operationally surveyed by the airport's Gendarmerie, so a full-scale security operation keeps a watchful eye at AMAC's Swiss location. ■

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