

LMTAS

CMA-0003F
01 March 1999

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2.0 CM Process

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4.2 Minor Changes. Minor changes are changes that do not affect the Purchase Order (e.g., In-Scope, Class II) or are not considered a Major change (see

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5.0 Configuration Audits

Configuration Audits for newly developed or significantly modified Supplier equipment items will be streamlined for the program. No configuration audits will be required for off-the-shelf or for minor modified Supplier equipment items, unless specified by Purchaser

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6.0 Configuration Status Accounting (CSA)

The Supplier shall keep internal records defining the configuration, by part number and serial number of item(s) delivered to LMTAS under the subject Purchase Order. (*For Example:* Data regarding incorporation of approved configuration changes, “as-installed” in deliverable end items, is one on ~~on10~~ on12

9.0 Configuration Management Data

CM Data to be submitted by Suppliers should be tailored for each Purchase Order. The following CM Data should be considered for submittal (but not limited to):

- a. Certificate of CM Process compliance (mandatory submittal)
- b. Major Change Proposals (including drawing and/or spec changes, if any)
- c. Minor Change Proposals (including drawing changes, if any)
- d. Request for Variance
- e. Agenda for Configuration Audits
- f.

Appendix A Hardware/Software Marking - Policy Document

A.1 Part Numbers

All deliverable items, and items within deliverable items, will have a part number. The part number, including current dash number will define the exact configuration of each item. The part number may not exceed 15 characters for LMTAS Multiple Program Release System (MPRS/MRPPII) programs and 18 characters in total length for LMTAS Product Data Management/Enterprise Resources Planning (PDM/ERP) programs; inclusive of spaces, dashes or other special symbols.

A.2 Serial Numbers

Deliverable items shall be serialized. A serial number shall be uniquely assigned to an individual item and once issued, the serial number shall not be re-used/repeated. Serial numbers should start at one (e.g., 0001), may not exceed 10 characters in total length, and shall continue sequentially regardless of part number/dash number changes to the item. The last four digits of the serial number shall be numeric.

A.3 Hardware part marking guidance

Part numbers and serial numbers should be legible, permanent and affixed to items using barcode labels. See Mil-Std-130 for guidance on part marking. All line replaceable units (LRUs), major structural components, interchangeable items, time change items, and specially designated items shall have barcode labels (see EIA-621 and/or EIA-624 for guidance on barcoding) with the following as a minimum: (See example nameplate on next page)

- a. Item part number (incl. dash number, if any)
- b. Serial number
- c. Nomenclature
- d. Design Activity's CAGE Code number
- e. Manufacturing Activity's CAGE Code number
- f. National Stock Number (if required by contract for nameplates)
- g. LMTAS Specification Control Drawing Number (if applicable for nameplates)

If the part is too small for an affixed barcode label, then the physical marking of the serialized part shall include the CAGE Code, in either the part number (e.g., 81755-1234567-101) or in the serial number (e.g., 8175500001).

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A.4 Software part marking guidance (when single point load is applicable)

Supplier items containing software should be loaded with the most current/appropriate version of their software in their deliverable LRUs, before shipment to LMTAS. The supplier should identify via temporary sticker (i.e., must stay affixed through LMTAS DD 250 of the air vehicle) the software version loaded. The supplier should also affix a permanent sticker cautioning field users/maintainers about the validity of any software load stickers once the "single point software load" procedure is used. See the example nameplate below.