Advanced Certificate in Aircraft Interior Concepts (Switzerland)

Aircraft Galley and Lavatory Design

Aerodynamic characteristics refer to the study of the interaction between aircraft and the air it flies through, which is crucial in Aircraft Galley and Lavatory Design as it affects the overall performance and safety of the aircraft.
Aerodynamics is the science concerned with the motion of air and its interaction with solid objects, such as aircraft.
Aircraft cabin air quality refers to the quality of the air inside the aircraft cabin, which is essential for the health and comfort of passengers and crew.
Aircraft galley design involves the planning and installation of galley equipment and systems to ensure efficient food preparation and serving.
Aircraft interior design is the process of designing the interior of an aircraft to provide a safe, comfortable, and functional environment for passengers and crew.
Aircraft lavatory design involves the planning and installation of lavatory equipment and systems to ensure hygiene and comfort for passengers.
Airline catering refers to the process of providing food and beverages to passengers on board an aircraft, which requires careful planning and execution to ensure quality and safety.
Airworthiness is the certification that an aircraft is safe to fly and meets all the regulatory requirements, which is essential for commercial aircraft operation.
Ambient temperature refers to the temperature of the surrounding environment, which can affect the comfort and safety of passengers and crew.
Aviation regulations refer to the rules and standards that govern the operation of aircraft, which are essential for ensuring safety and security.
Aircraft certification is the process of obtaining approval from the relevant authorities to operate an aircraft, which involves meeting all the regulatory requirements.
Baggage compartment refers to the area of the aircraft where luggage is stored, which must be designed to ensure safety and security.
Cabin pressure refers to the pressure inside the aircraft cabin, which must be maintained at a safe level to ensure the health and comfort of passengers and crew.
Cabin temperature refers to the temperature inside the aircraft cabin, which must be maintained at a comfortable level to ensure the well-being of passengers and crew.
Certification process refers to the steps involved in obtaining approval from the relevant authorities to operate an aircraft, which involves meeting all the regulatory requirements.
Component testing refers to the evaluation of individual components to ensure they meet the required standards, which is essential for ensuring safety and reliability.
Configuration management refers to the process of managing changes to the aircraft configuration, which

involves ensuring that all changes meet the regulatory requirements.
Crew rest area refers to the area of the aircraft where crew members can rest and relax, which must be designed to ensure comfort and safety.
Crew seating refers to the seats provided for crew members, which must be designed to ensure comfort and safety.
Design criteria refer to the standards and requirements that must be met during the design process, which involves ensuring that the aircraft meets all the regulatory requirements.
Design process refers to the steps involved in creating a new design, which involves planning, testing, and evaluation.
Electrical systems refer to the systems that provide power to the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure safety and reliability.
Emergency equipment refers to the equipment provided in case of an emergency, such as fire extinguishers and first aid kits.
Emergency procedures refer to the steps that must be taken in case of an emergency, such as evacuation procedures.
Environmental control refers to the systems that control the environment inside the aircraft, such as temperature and humidity.
Ergonomic design refers to the design of aircraft components to ensure comfort and safety for passengers and crew, such as seats and galleys.
Fire safety refers to the measures taken to prevent and respond to fires on board the aircraft, which involves equipment and procedures.
Flight deck refers to the area of the aircraft where the pilots operate the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure safety and efficiency.
Flight testing refers to the evaluation of the aircraft during flight, which involves testing the aircraft's performance and safety.
Functional requirements refer to the needs that the aircraft must meet to ensure safety and efficiency, such as navigation and communication.
Galley equipment refers to the equipment provided in the galley, such as ovens and refrigerators, which must be designed to ensure safety and efficiency.
Galley layout refers to the arrangement of the galley equipment and space, which must be designed to ensure efficiency and safety.
Human factors refer to the characteristics of humans that affect their interaction with the aircraft, such as ergonomics and psychology.
In-flight entertainment refers to the systems provided to entertain passengers during flight, such as movies and music.
In-flight meal service refers to the service provided to passengers during flight, such as food and beverages.
Interior design refers to the process of designing the interior of the aircraft, which involves planning, testing, and evaluation.
Lavatory equipment refers to the equipment provided in the lavatory, such as toilets and sinks, which must

be designed to ensure hygiene and safety.
Lavatory layout refers to the arrangement of the lavatory equipment and space, which must be designed to ensure efficiency and safety.
Lighting systems refer to the systems that provide light to the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure safety and comfort.
Maintenance requirements refer to the needs of the aircraft to ensure safety and reliability, such as inspection and repair.
Material selection refers to the process of choosing the materials used in the aircraft, which involves considering factors such as weight and durability.
Noise reduction refers to the measures taken to reduce the noise levels inside the aircraft, which involves using materials and designs that minimize noise.
Passenger experience refers to the experience of passengers during flight, which involves comfort, safety, and entertainment.
Passenger safety refers to the measures taken to ensure the safety of passengers, such as emergency procedures and safety equipment.
Pressure regulation refers to the systems that control the pressure inside the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure safety and comfort.
Regulatory compliance refers to the process of meeting the requirements of regulatory bodies, such as the Federal Aviation Administration.
Reliability engineering refers to the process of designing and testing aircraft systems to ensure reliability and safety.
Safety features refer to the features of the aircraft that are designed to ensure safety, such as emergency exits and fire suppression systems.
Seat design refers to the design of aircraft seats, which must be designed to ensure comfort and safety for passengers.
Seating configuration refers to the arrangement of seats in the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure efficiency and safety.
Security measures refer to the measures taken to ensure the security of the aircraft and its passengers, such as screening and surveillance.
Structural integrity refers to the ability of the aircraft to withstand stress and loads, which is essential for ensuring safety and reliability.
System integration refers to the process of combining multiple systems to ensure functionality and safety, such as electrical and hydraulic systems.
System safety refers to the measures taken to ensure the safety of aircraft systems, such as emergency procedures and safety equipment.
Testing procedures refer to the steps involved in testing aircraft systems and components, which involves evaluation and validation.
Thermal management refers to the process of controlling the temperature inside the aircraft, which involves heating and cooling systems.

User experience refers to the experience of passengers and crew during flight, which involves comfort, safety, and entertainment.
Ventilation systems refer to the systems that provide air to the aircraft, which must be designed to ensure safety and comfort.
Weight reduction refers to the measures taken to reduce the weight of the aircraft, which involves using lightweight materials and designs.
Wire harness refers to the system of wires and connectors that provide power and communication to aircraft systems.