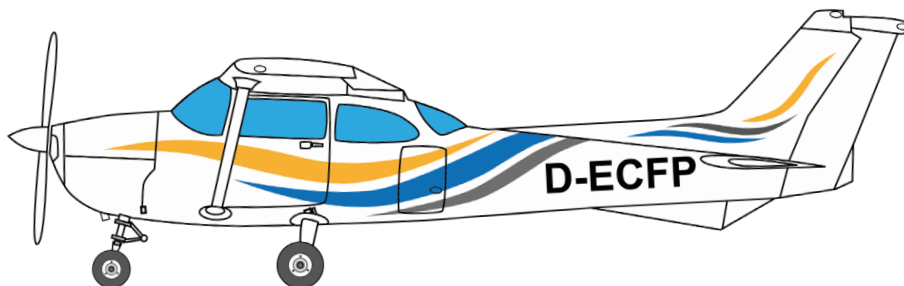




PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK | **PART A**

and
FAA APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL



CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY

1981 MODEL 172P

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SERIAL No.: 172-7423
REGISTRATION No.: D-ECFP

**THIS HANDBOOK COVERS ONLY THE LANDPLANE CONFIGURATION.
FOR SEAPLANE OPERATIONS, REFER ALSO TO THE WIPAIRE'S FLIGHT
MANUAL IN CHAPTER 09 „SUPPLEMENTS“ IN PART B.**

PART A

CHAPTER 01 - 08

PART B

CHAPTER 09
SUPPLEMENTS

- WIPAIRE (POH)
- EDM - 900
- GARMIN 340

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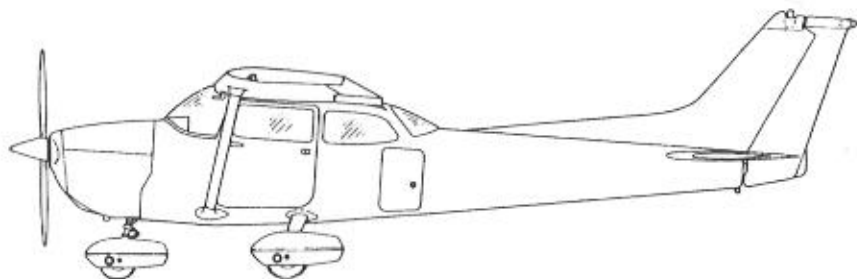
CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY
WICHITA, KANSAS, USA

30 MAY 1980

PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK

and

FAA APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL



CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY

1981 MODEL 172P

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Serial No. 17274128

Registration No. E1 CFP

THIS HANDBOOK INCLUDES THE MATERIAL REQUIRED TO BE
FURNISHED TO THE PILOT BY CAR PART 3 AND CONSTITUTES
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CESSNA AIRCRAFT COMPANY, PAWNEE DIVISION

This manual is issued to replace one origin-
ally provided for the airplane identified on
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All revisions, if any, have been incorpor-
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John H. J. d.
Cessna Aircraft Company

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COVERAGE

The Pilot's Operating Handbook in the airplane at the time of delivery from Cessna Aircraft Company contains information applicable to the 1981 Model 172P airplane designated by the serial number and registration number shown on the Title Page of this handbook. This information is based on data available at the time of publication.

REVISIONS

Changes and/or additions to this handbook will be covered by revisions published by Cessna Aircraft Company. These revisions are distributed to owners of U.S. Registered aircraft according to FAA records at the time of revision issuance, and to Internationally Registered aircraft according to Cessna Owner Advisory records at the time of issuance.

Revisions should be examined immediately upon receipt and incorporated in this handbook.

NOTE

It is the responsibility of the owner to maintain this handbook in a current status when it is being used for operational purposes.

Owners should contact their Cessna Service Station whenever the revision status of their handbook is in question.

A revision bar will extend the full length of new or revised text and/or illustrations added on new or presently existing pages. This bar will be located adjacent to the applicable revised area on the outer margin of the page.

All revised pages will carry the revision number and date on the applicable page.

The following Log of Effective Pages provides the dates of issue for original and revised pages, and a listing of all pages in the handbook. Pages affected by the current revision are indicated by an asterisk (*) preceding the pages listed.

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NOTE

Refer to Section 9 Table of Contents for supplements applicable to optional systems.

CONGRATULATIONS

Welcome to the ranks of Cessna owners! Your Cessna has been designed and constructed to give you the most in performance, economy, and comfort. It is our desire that you will find flying it, either for business or pleasure, a pleasant and profitable experience.

This Pilot's Operating Handbook has been prepared as a guide to help you get the most pleasure and utility from your airplane. It contains information about your Cessna's equipment, operating procedures, and performance; and suggestions for its servicing and care. We urge you to read it from cover to cover, and to refer to it frequently.

Our interest in your flying pleasure has not ceased with your purchase of a Cessna. World-wide, the Cessna Dealer Organization backed by the Cessna Customer Services Department stands ready to serve you. The following services are offered by most Cessna Dealers:

- THE CESSNA WARRANTY, which provides coverage for parts and labor, is available at Cessna Dealers worldwide. Specific benefits and provisions of warranty, plus other important benefits for you, are contained in your Customer Care Program book, supplied with your airplane. Warranty service is available to you at authorized Cessna Dealers throughout the world upon presentation of your Customer Care Card which establishes your eligibility under the warranty.
- FACTORY TRAINED PERSONNEL to provide you with courteous expert service.
- FACTORY APPROVED SERVICE EQUIPMENT to provide you efficient and accurate workmanship.
- A STOCK OF GENUINE CESSNA SERVICE PARTS on hand when you need them.
- THE LATEST AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION FOR SERVICING CESSNA AIRPLANES, since Cessna Dealers have all of the Service Manuals and Parts Catalogs, kept current by Service Letters and Service News Letters, published by Cessna Aircraft Company.

We urge all Cessna owners to use the Cessna Dealer Organization to the fullest.

A current Cessna Dealer Directory accompanies your new airplane. The Directory is revised frequently, and a current copy can be obtained from your Cessna Dealer. Make your Directory one of your cross-country flight planning aids; a warm welcome awaits you at every Cessna Dealer.

PERFORMANCE - SPECIFICATIONS

SPEED:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Maximum at Sea Level | 123 KNOTS |
| Cruise, 75% Power at 8000 Ft | 120 KNOTS |

CRUISE: Recommended lean mixture with fuel allowance for engine start, taxi, takeoff, climb and 45 minutes reserve.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| 75% Power at 8000 Ft | Range | 440 NM |
| 40 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 3.8 HRS |
| 75% Power at 8000 Ft | Range | 585 NM |
| 50 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 5.0 HRS |
| 75% Power at 8000 Ft | Range | 755 NM |
| 62 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 6.4 HRS |
| Maximum Range at 10,000 Ft | Range | 520 NM |
| 40 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 5.6 HRS |
| Maximum Range at 10,000 Ft | Range | 680 NM |
| 50 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 7.4 HRS |
| Maximum Range at 10,000 Ft | Range | 875 NM |
| 62 Gallons Usable Fuel | Time | 9.4 HRS |

RATE OF CLIMB AT SEA LEVEL

| | |
|--|---------|
| | 700 FPM |
|--|---------|

SERVICE CEILING

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | 13,000 FT |
|--|-----------|

TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Ground Roll | 890 FT |
| Total Distance Over 50-Ft Obstacle | 1625 FT |

LANDING PERFORMANCE:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Ground Roll | 540 FT |
| Total Distance Over 50-Ft Obstacle | 1280 FT |

STALL SPEED (KCAS):

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Flaps Up, Power Off | 51 KNOTS |
| Flaps Down, Power Off | 46 KNOTS |

MAXIMUM WEIGHT:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Ramp | 2407 LBS |
| Takeoff or Landing | 2400 LBS |

STANDARD EMPTY WEIGHT:

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Skyhawk | 1414 LBS |
| Skyhawk II | 1440 LBS |

MAXIMUM USEFUL LOAD:

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Skyhawk | 993 LBS |
| Skyhawk II | 967 LBS |

BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

| | |
|--|---------|
| | 120 LBS |
|--|---------|

WING LOADING: Pounds/Sq Ft

| | |
|--|------|
| | 13.8 |
|--|------|

POWER LOADING: Pounds/HP

| | |
|--|------|
| | 15.0 |
|--|------|

FUEL CAPACITY: Total

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Standard Tanks | 43 GAL. |
| Long Range Tanks | 54 GAL. |
| Integral Tanks | 68 GAL. |

OIL CAPACITY

| | |
|--|-------|
| | 8 QTS |
|--|-------|

ENGINE: Avco Lycoming

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 160 BHP at 2700 RPM | O-320-D2J |
|---------------------|-----------|

PROPELLER: Fixed Pitch, Diameter

| | |
|--|--------|
| | 75 IN. |
|--|--------|

The above performance figures are based on the indicated weights, standard atmospheric conditions, level hard-surface dry runways, and no wind. They are calculated values derived from flight tests conducted by the Cessna Aircraft Company under carefully documented conditions and will vary with individual airplanes and numerous factors affecting flight performance.

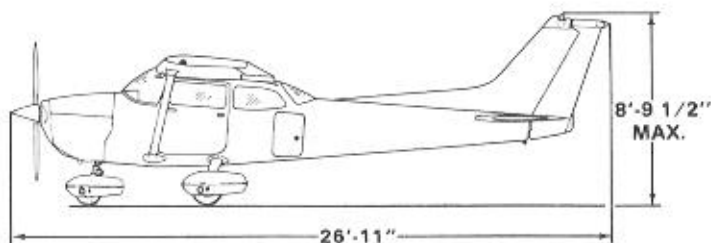
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SECTION 1
GENERAL

CESSNA
MODEL 172P



NOTES:

1. Wing span shown with strobe lights installed.
2. Maximum height shown with nose gear depressed, all tires and nose strut properly inflated, and flashing beacon installed.
3. Wheel base length is 65".
4. Propeller ground clearance is 11 1/2".
5. Wing area is 174 square feet.
6. Minimum turning radius (* pivot point to outboard wing tip) is 27'-5 1/2".

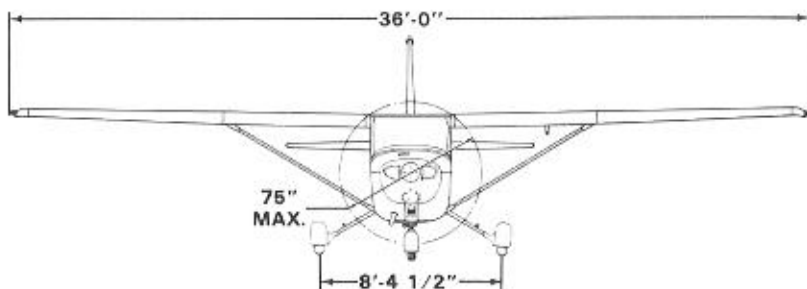
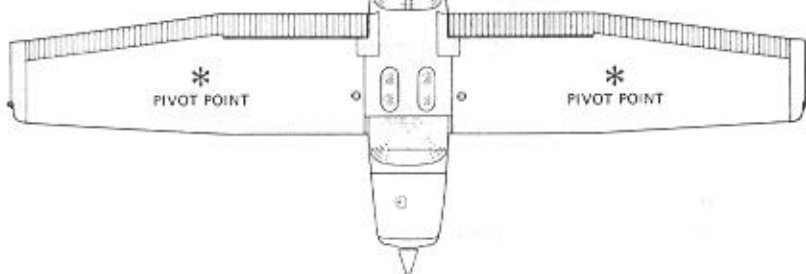
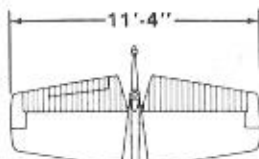


Figure 1-1. Three View

INTRODUCTION

This handbook contains 9 sections, and includes the material required to be furnished to the pilot by CAR Part 3. It also contains supplemental data supplied by Cessna Aircraft Company.

Section 1 provides basic data and information of general interest. It also contains definitions or explanations of symbols, abbreviations, and terminology commonly used.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ENGINE

Number of Engines: 1.

Engine Manufacturer: Avco Lycoming.

Engine Model Number: O-320-D2J.

Engine Type: Normally-aspirated, direct-drive, air-cooled, horizontally-opposed, carburetor equipped, four-cylinder engine with 319.8 cu. in. displacement.

Horsepower Rating and Engine Speed: 160 rated BHP at 2700 RPM.

PROPELLER

Propeller Manufacturer: McCauley Accessory Division.

Propeller Model Number: 1C160/DTM7557.

Number of Blades: 2.

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 75 inches.

Minimum: 74 inches.

Propeller Type: Fixed pitch.

FUEL

Approved Fuel Grades (and Colors):

100LL Grade Aviation Fuel (Blue).

100 (Formerly 100/130) Grade Aviation Fuel (Green).

NOTE

Isopropyl alcohol or ethylene glycol monomethyl ether may be added to the fuel supply. Additive concentrations shall not exceed 1% for isopropyl alcohol or .15% for ethylene glycol monomethyl ether. Refer to Section 8 for additional information.

Fuel Capacity:

Standard Tanks:

Total Capacity: 43 gallons.

Total Capacity Each Tank: 21.5 gallons.

Total Usable: 40 gallons.

Long Range Tanks:

Total Capacity: 54 gallons.

Total Capacity Each Tank: 27 gallons.

Total Usable: 50 gallons.

Integral Tanks:

Total Capacity: 68 gallons.

Total Capacity Each Tank: 34 gallons.

Total Usable: 62 gallons.

NOTE

To ensure maximum fuel capacity when refueling and minimize cross-feeding when parked on a sloping surface, place the fuel selector valve in either LEFT or RIGHT position.

OIL

Oil Grade (Specification):

MIL-L-6082 Aviation Grade Straight Mineral Oil: Use to replenish supply during first 25 hours and at the first 25-hour oil change. Continue to use until a total of 50 hours has accumulated or oil consumption has stabilized.

MIL-L-22851 Ashless Dispersant Oil: This oil **must be used** after first 50 hours or oil consumption has stabilized.

Recommended Viscosity for Temperature Range:

MIL-L-6082 Aviation Grade Straight Mineral Oil:

All temperatures, use SAE 20W-50 or

Above 16°C (60°F), use SAE 50

-1°C (30°F) to 32°C (90°F), use SAE 40

-18°C (0°F) to 21°C (70°F), use SAE 30

Below -12°C (10°F), use SAE 20

MIL-L-22851 Ashless Dispersant Oil:

All temperatures, use SAE 20W-50 or

Above 16°C (60°F), use SAE 40 or SAE 50

-1°C (30°F) to 32°C (90°F), use SAE 40

-18°C (0°F) to 21°C (70°F), use SAE 40 or SAE 30

Below -12°C (10°F), use SAE 30

Oil Capacity:

Sump: 7 Quarts.

Total: 8 Quarts.

MAXIMUM CERTIFICATED WEIGHTS

Ramp, Normal Category: 2407 lbs.

Utility Category: 2107 lbs.

Takeoff, Normal Category: 2400 lbs.

Utility Category: 2100 lbs.

Landing, Normal Category: 2400 lbs.

Utility Category: 2100 lbs.

Weight in Baggage Compartment, Normal Category:

Baggage Area 1 (or passenger on child's seat) - Station 82 to 108; 120 lbs. See note below.

Baggage Area 2 - Station 108 to 142; 50 lbs. See note below.

NOTE

The maximum combined weight capacity for baggage areas 1 and 2 is 120 lbs.

Weight in Baggage Compartment, Utility Category: In this category, the baggage compartment and rear seat must not be occupied.

STANDARD AIRPLANE WEIGHTS

Standard Empty Weight, Skyhawk: 1414 lbs.

Skyhawk II: 1440 lbs.

Maximum Useful Load:

| | Normal Category | Utility Category |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Skyhawk: | 993 lbs. | 693 lbs. |
| Skyhawk II: | 967 lbs. | 667 lbs. |

CABIN AND ENTRY DIMENSIONS

Detailed dimensions of the cabin interior and entry door openings are illustrated in Section 6.

BAGGAGE SPACE AND ENTRY DIMENSIONS

Dimensions of the baggage area and baggage door opening are illustrated in detail in Section 6.

SPECIFIC LOADINGS

Wing Loading: 13.8 lbs./sq. ft.

Power Loading: 15.0 lbs./hp.

SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

GENERAL AIRSPEED TERMINOLOGY AND SYMBOLS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| KCAS | Knots Calibrated Airspeed is indicated airspeed corrected for position and instrument error and expressed in knots. Knots calibrated airspeed is equal to KTAS in standard atmosphere at sea level. |
| KIAS | Knots Indicated Airspeed is the speed shown on the airspeed indicator and expressed in knots. |
| KTAS | Knots True Airspeed is the airspeed expressed in knots relative to undisturbed air which is KCAS corrected for altitude and temperature. |
| V_A | Maneuvering Speed is the maximum speed at which you may use abrupt control travel. |
| V_{FE} | Maximum Flap Extended Speed is the highest speed permissible with wing flaps in a prescribed extended position. |
| V_{NO} | Maximum Structural Cruising Speed is the speed that should not be exceeded except in smooth air, then only with caution. |
| V_{NE} | Never Exceed Speed is the speed limit that may not be exceeded at any time. |
| V_S | Stalling Speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable. |
| V_{S_0} | Stalling Speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable in the landing configuration at the most forward center of gravity. |
| V_X | Best Angle-of-Climb Speed is the speed which results in the greatest gain of altitude in a given horizontal distance. |
| V_Y | Best Rate-of-Climb Speed is the speed which results in the greatest gain in altitude in a given time. |

METEOROLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

| | |
|-----|--|
| OAT | Outside Air Temperature is the free air static temperature. |
|-----|--|

It is expressed in either degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit.

Standard
Temperature

Standard Temperature is 15°C at sea level pressure altitude and decreases by 2°C for each 1000 feet of altitude.

Pressure
Altitude

Pressure Altitude is the altitude read from an altimeter when the altimeter's barometric scale has been set to 29.92 inches of mercury (1013 mb).

ENGINE POWER TERMINOLOGY

BHP

Brake Horsepower is the power developed by the engine.

RPM

Revolutions Per Minute is engine speed.

Static
RPM

Static RPM is engine speed attained during a full-throttle engine runup when the airplane is on the ground and stationary.

AIRPLANE PERFORMANCE AND FLIGHT PLANNING TERMINOLOGY

Demon-
strated
Crosswind
Velocity

Demonstrated Crosswind Velocity is the velocity of the crosswind component for which adequate control of the airplane during takeoff and landing was actually demonstrated during certification tests. The value shown is not considered to be limiting.

Usable Fuel

Usable Fuel is the fuel available for flight planning.

Unusable
Fuel

Unusable Fuel is the quantity of fuel that can not be safely used in flight.

GPH

Gallons Per Hour is the amount of fuel (in gallons) consumed per hour.

NMPG

Nautical Miles Per Gallon is the distance (in nautical miles) which can be expected per gallon of fuel consumed at a specific engine power setting and/or flight configuration.

g

g is acceleration due to gravity.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE TERMINOLOGY

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Reference Datum | Reference Datum is an imaginary vertical plane from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes. |
| Station | Station is a location along the airplane fuselage given in terms of the distance from the reference datum. |
| Arm | Arm is the horizontal distance from the reference datum to the center of gravity (C.G.) of an item. |
| Moment | Moment is the product of the weight of an item multiplied by its arm. (Moment divided by the constant 1000 is used in this handbook to simplify balance calculations by reducing the number of digits.) |
| Center of Gravity (C.G.) | Center of Gravity is the point at which an airplane, or equipment, would balance if suspended. Its distance from the reference datum is found by dividing the total moment by the total weight of the airplane. |
| C.G. Arm | Center of Gravity Arm is the arm obtained by adding the airplane's individual moments and dividing the sum by the total weight. |
| C.G. Limits | Center of Gravity Limits are the extreme center of gravity locations within which the airplane must be operated at a given weight. |
| Standard Empty Weight | Standard Empty Weight is the weight of a standard airplane, including unusable fuel, full operating fluids and full engine oil. |
| Basic Empty Weight | Basic Empty Weight is the standard empty weight plus the weight of optional equipment. |
| Useful Load | Useful Load is the difference between ramp weight and the basic empty weight. |
| Maximum Ramp Weight | Maximum Ramp Weight is the maximum weight approved for ground maneuver. (It includes the weight of start, taxi, and runup fuel.) |
| Maximum Takeoff Weight | Maximum Takeoff Weight is the maximum weight approved for the start of the takeoff run. |

Maximum
Landing
Weight

Maximum Landing Weight is the maximum weight approved for the landing touchdown.

Tare

Tare is the weight of chocks, blocks, stands, etc. used when weighing an airplane, and is included in the scale readings. Tare is deducted from the scale reading to obtain the actual (net) airplane weight.

SECTION 2

LIMITATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Section 2 includes operating limitations, instrument markings, and basic placards necessary for the safe operation of the airplane, its engine, standard systems and standard equipment. The limitations included in this section and in Section 9 have been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. Observance of these operating limitations is required by Federal Aviation Regulations.

NOTE

Refer to Section 9 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook for amended operating limitations, operating procedures, performance data and other necessary information for airplanes equipped with specific options.

NOTE

The airspeeds listed in the Airspeed Limitations chart (figure 2-1) and the Airspeed Indicator Markings chart (figure 2-2) are based on Airspeed Calibration data shown in Section 5 with the normal static source. If the alternate static source is being used, ample margins should be observed to allow for the airspeed calibration variations between the normal and alternate static sources as shown in Section 5.

Your Cessna is certificated under FAA Type Certificate No. 3A12 as Cessna Model No. 172P.

AIRSPEED LIMITATIONS

Airspeed limitations and their operational significance are shown in figure 2-1. Maneuvering speeds shown apply to normal category operations. The utility category maneuvering speed is 102 KIAS at 2100 pounds.

| | SPEED | KCAS | KIAS | REMARKS |
|-----------------|---|----------------|----------------|--|
| V _{NE} | Never Exceed Speed | 152 | 158 | Do not exceed this speed in any operation. |
| V _{NO} | Maximum Structural Cruising Speed | 123 | 127 | Do not exceed this speed except in smooth air, and then only with caution. |
| V _A | Maneuvering Speed: 2400 Pounds 2000 Pounds 1600 Pounds | 97 91 81 | 99 92 82 | Do not make full or abrupt control movements above this speed. |
| V _{FE} | Maximum Flap Extended Speed: 10° Flaps 10° - 30° Flaps | 108 84 | 110 85 | Do not exceed this speed with flaps down. |
| | Maximum Window Open Speed | 152 | 158 | Do not exceed this speed with windows open. |

Figure 2-1. Airspeed Limitations

AIRSPEED INDICATOR MARKINGS

Airspeed indicator markings and their color code significance are shown in figure 2-2.

| MARKING | KIAS VALUE OR RANGE | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------|---------------------|---|
| White Arc | 33 - 85 | Full Flap Operating Range. Lower limit is maximum weight V_{SO} in landing configuration. Upper limit is maximum speed permissible with flaps extended. |
| Green Arc | 44 - 127 | Normal Operating Range. Lower limit is maximum weight V_S at most forward C.G. with flaps retracted. Upper limit is maximum structural cruising speed. |
| Yellow Arc | 127 - 158 | Operations must be conducted with caution and only in smooth air. |
| Red Line | 158 | Maximum speed for all operations. |

Figure 2-2. Airspeed Indicator Markings

POWERPLANT LIMITATIONS

Engine Manufacturer: Avco Lycoming.

Engine Model Number: O-320-D2J.

Maximum Power: 160 BHP rating.

Engine Operating Limits for Takeoff and Continuous Operations:

Maximum Engine Speed: 2700 RPM.

NOTE

The static RPM range at full throttle (carburetor heat off and mixture leaned to maximum RPM) is 2300 to 2420 RPM.

Maximum Oil Temperature: 245°F (118°C).

Oil Pressure, Minimum: *25 psi.

Maximum: 115 psi.

Fuel Grade: See Fuel Limitations.

Oil Grade (Specification):

MIL-L-6082 Aviation Grade Straight Mineral Oil or MIL-L-22851
Ashless Dispersant Oil.

Propeller Manufacturer: McCauley Accessory Division.

Propeller Model Number: 1C160/DTM7557.

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 75 inches.

Minimum: 74 inches.

* 20 psi on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-81, SK172-82 or SK172-123A. |

POWERPLANT INSTRUMENT MARKINGS

Powerplant instrument markings and their color code significance are shown in Figure 2-3.

| INSTRUMENT | RED LINE | GREEN ARC | RED LINE |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | MINIMUM LIMIT | NORMAL OPERATING | MAXIMUM LIMIT |
| Tachometer: Sea Level 5000 Feet 10000 Feet | --- | 2100 - 2450 RPM 2100 - 2575 RPM 2100 - 2700 RPM | 2700 RPM |
| Oil Temperature | --- | 100° - 245°F | 245°F |
| Oil Pressure | * 25 psi | * 60 - 90 psi | 115 psi |
| Fuel Quantity (Standard Tanks) | E (1.5 Gal. Unusable Each Tank) | --- | --- |
| Fuel Quantity (Long Range Tanks) | E (2.0 Gal. Unusable Each Tank) | --- | --- |
| Fuel Quantity (Integral Tanks) | E (3.0 Gal. Unusable Each Tank) | --- | --- |
| Suction | --- | 4.5 - 5.4 in. Hg | --- |

Figure 2-3. Powerplant Instrument Markings

WEIGHT LIMITS**NORMAL CATEGORY**

Maximum Ramp Weight: 2407 lbs.

Maximum Takeoff Weight: 2400 lbs.

Maximum Landing Weight: 2400 lbs.

Maximum Weight in Baggage Compartment:

Baggage Area 1 (or passenger on child's seat) - Station 82 to 108: 120 lbs.
See following note.

Baggage Area 2 - Station 108 to 142: 50 lbs. See following note.

* 20 psi (red line) and 50-90 psi (green arc) on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-81, SK172-82 or SK172-123A.

NOTE

The maximum combined weight capacity for baggage areas 1 and 2 is 120 lbs.

UTILITY CATEGORY

Maximum Ramp Weight: 2107 lbs.

Maximum Takeoff Weight: 2100 lbs.

Maximum Landing Weight: 2100 lbs.

Maximum Weight in Baggage Compartment: In the utility category, the baggage compartment and rear seat must not be occupied.

CENTER OF GRAVITY LIMITS

NORMAL CATEGORY

Center of Gravity Range:

Forward: 35.0 inches aft of datum at 1950 lbs. or less, with straight line variation to 39.5 inches aft of datum at 2400 lbs.

Aft: 47.3 inches aft of datum at all weights.

Reference Datum: Lower portion of front face of firewall.

UTILITY CATEGORY

Center of Gravity Range:

Forward: 35.0 inches aft of datum at 1950 lbs. or less, with straight line variation to 36.5 inches aft of datum at 2100 lbs.

Aft: 40.5 inches aft of datum at all weights.

Reference Datum: Lower portion of front face of firewall.

MANEUVER LIMITS

NORMAL CATEGORY

This airplane is certificated in both the normal and utility category. The normal category is applicable to aircraft intended for non-aerobatic operations. These include any maneuvers incidental to normal flying, stalls (except whip stalls), lazy eights, chandelles, and turns in which the angle of bank is not more than 60°. Aerobatic maneuvers, including spins, are not approved.

UTILITY CATEGORY

This airplane is not designed for purely aerobatic flight. However, in the acquisition of various certificates such as commercial pilot and flight

SECTION 2 LIMITATIONS

CESSNA
MODEL 172P

instructor, certain maneuvers are required by the FAA. All of these maneuvers are permitted in this airplane when operated in the utility category.

In the utility category, the baggage compartment and rear seat must not be occupied. No aerobatic maneuvers are approved except those listed below:

| MANEUVER | RECOMMENDED ENTRY SPEED* |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chandelles | 105 knots |
| Lazy Eights | 105 knots |
| Steep Turns | 95 knots |
| Spins | Slow Deceleration |
| Stalls (Except Whip Stalls) | Slow Deceleration |

*Abrupt use of the controls is prohibited above 99 knots.

Aerobatics that may impose high loads should not be attempted. The important thing to bear in mind in flight maneuvers is that the airplane is clean in aerodynamic design and will build up speed quickly with the nose down. Proper speed control is an essential requirement for execution of any maneuver, and care should always be exercised to avoid excessive speed which in turn can impose excessive loads. In the execution of all maneuvers, avoid abrupt use of controls. Intentional spins with flaps extended are prohibited.

FLIGHT LOAD FACTOR LIMITS

NORMAL CATEGORY

Flight Load Factors (Maximum Takeoff Weight - 2400 lbs.):

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| *Flaps Up | +3.8g, -1.52g |
| *Flaps Down | +3.0g |

*The design load factors are 150% of the above, and in all cases, the structure meets or exceeds design loads.

UTILITY CATEGORY

Flight Load Factors (Maximum Takeoff Weight - 2100 lbs.):

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| *Flaps Up | +4.4g, -1.76g |
| *Flaps Down | +3.0g |

*The design load factors are 150% of the above, and in all cases, the structure meets or exceeds design loads.

KINDS OF OPERATION LIMITS

The airplane is equipped for day VFR and may be equipped for night VFR and/or IFR operations. FAR Part 91 establishes the minimum required instrumentation and equipment for these operations. The reference to types of flight operations on the operating limitations placard reflects equipment installed at the time of Airworthiness Certificate issuance.

Flight into known icing conditions is prohibited.

FUEL LIMITATIONS

2 Standard Tanks: 21.5 U.S. gallons each.

Total Fuel: 43 U.S. gallons.

Usable Fuel (all flight conditions): 40 U.S. gallons.

Unusable Fuel: 3 U.S. gallons.

2 Long Range Tanks: 27 U.S. gallons each.

Total Fuel: 54 U.S. gallons.

Usable Fuel (all flight conditions): 50 U.S. gallons.

Unusable Fuel: 4 U.S. gallons.

2 Integral Tanks: 34 U.S. gallons each.

Total Fuel: 68 U.S. gallons.

Usable Fuel (all flight conditions): 62 U.S. gallons.

Unusable Fuel: 6 U.S. gallons.

NOTE

To ensure maximum fuel capacity when refueling and minimize cross-feeding when parked on a sloping surface, place the fuel selector valve in either LEFT or RIGHT position.

Takeoff and land with the fuel selector valve handle in the BOTH position.

Maximum slip or skid duration with one tank dry: 30 seconds.

With 1/4 tank or less, prolonged uncoordinated flight is prohibited when operating on either left or right tank in level flight.

Fuel remaining in the tank after the fuel quantity indicator reads empty (red line) cannot be safely used in flight.

Approved Fuel Grades (and Colors):

100LL Grade Aviation Fuel (Blue).

100 (Formerly 100/130) Grade Aviation Fuel (Green).

OTHER LIMITATIONS

FLAP LIMITATIONS

Approved Takeoff Range: 0° to 10°.
Approved Landing Range: 0° to 30°.

PLACARDS

The following information must be displayed in the form of composite or individual placards.

1. In full view of the pilot: (The "DAY-NIGHT-VFR-IFR" entry, shown on the example below, will vary as the airplane is equipped.)

The markings and placards installed in this airplane contain operating limitations which must be complied with when operating this airplane in the Normal Category. Other operating limitations which must be complied with when operating this airplane in this category or in the Utility Category are contained in the Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual.

Normal Category - No acrobatic maneuvers, including spins, approved.

Utility Category - No acrobatic maneuvers approved, except those listed in the Pilot's Operating Handbook.

Baggage compartment and rear seat must not be occupied.

Spin Recovery - Opposite rudder - forward elevator - neutralize controls.

Flight into known icing conditions prohibited.

This airplane is certified for the following flight operations as of date of original airworthiness certificate:

DAY-NIGHT-VFR-IFR

2. On the fuel selector valve (standard tanks):

BOTH - 40 GAL. ALL FLIGHT ATTITUDES.
TAKEOFF, LANDING.
LEFT - 20 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
RIGHT - 20 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
OFF

- On the fuel selector valve (long range tanks):

BOTH - 50 GAL. ALL FLIGHT ATTITUDES.
TAKEOFF, LANDING.
LEFT - 25 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
RIGHT - 25 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
OFF

- On the fuel selector valve (integral tanks):

BOTH - 62 GAL. ALL FLIGHT ATTITUDES.
TAKEOFF, LANDING.
LEFT - 31 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
RIGHT - 31 GAL. LEVEL FLIGHT ONLY
OFF

3. Near fuel tank filler cap (standard tanks):

FUEL
100LL/ 100 MIN. GRADE AVIATION GASOLINE
CAP. 21.5 U.S. GAL.

- Near fuel tank filler cap (long range tanks):

FUEL
100LL/ 100 MIN. GRADE AVIATION GASOLINE
CAP. 27 U.S. GAL.

Near fuel tank filler cap (integral tanks):

FUEL
100LL/100 MIN. GRADE AVIATION GASOLINE
CAP. 34 U.S. GAL.
CAP. 24.0 U.S. GAL. TO BOTTOM OF FILLER COLLAR

4. Near wing flap switch:

AVOID SLIPS WITH FLAPS EXTENDED

5. On flap control indicator:

| | |
|------------|---|
| 0° to 10° | (Partial flap range with blue color code and 110 kt callout; also, mechanical detent at 10°.) |
| 10° to 30° | (Indices at these positions with white color code and 85 kt callout; also, mechanical detent at 10° and 20°.) |

6. In baggage compartment:

120 POUNDS MAXIMUM
BAGGAGE AND/OR AUXILIARY PASSENGER
FORWARD OF BAGGAGE DOOR LATCH

50 POUNDS MAXIMUM
BAGGAGE AFT OF BAGGAGE DOOR LATCH

MAXIMUM 120 POUNDS COMBINED

FOR ADDITIONAL LOADING INSTRUCTIONS
SEE WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA

7. A calibration card is provided to indicate the accuracy of the magnetic compass in 30° increments.
8. On oil filler cap:

OIL
7 QTS

9. On control lock:

CONTROL LOCK - REMOVE BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

10. Near airspeed indicator:

MANEUVER SPEED - 99 KIAS

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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INTRODUCTION

Section 3 provides checklist and amplified procedures for coping with emergencies that may occur. Emergencies caused by airplane or engine malfunctions are extremely rare if proper preflight inspections and maintenance are practiced. Enroute weather emergencies can be minimized or eliminated by careful flight planning and good judgment when unexpected weather is encountered. However, should an emergency arise, the basic guidelines described in this section should be considered and applied as necessary to correct the problem. Emergency procedures associated with ELT and other optional systems can be found in Section 9.

AIRSPEEDS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION

Engine Failure After Takeoff:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Wing Flaps Up | 65 KIAS |
| Wing Flaps Down | 60 KIAS |

Maneuvering Speed:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 2400 Lbs | 99 KIAS |
| 2000 Lbs | 92 KIAS |
| 1600 Lbs | 82 KIAS |

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Maximum Glide | 65 KIAS |
|-------------------------|---------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Precautionary Landing With Engine Power | 60 KIAS |
|---|---------|

Landing Without Engine Power:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Wing Flaps Up | 65 KIAS |
| Wing Flaps Down | 60 KIAS |

OPERATIONAL CHECKLISTS

ENGINE FAILURES

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKEOFF RUN

1. Throttle -- IDLE.
2. Brakes -- APPLY.
3. Wing Flaps -- RETRACT.
4. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
5. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
6. Master Switch -- OFF.

ENGINE FAILURE IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAKEOFF

1. Airspeed -- 65 KIAS (flaps UP).
60 KIAS (flaps DOWN).
2. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
3. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
4. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
5. Wing Flaps -- AS REQUIRED.
6. Master Switch -- OFF.

ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT

1. Airspeed -- 65 KIAS.
2. Carburetor Heat -- ON.
3. Fuel Selector Valve -- BOTH.
4. Mixture -- RICH.
5. Ignition Switch -- BOTH (or START if propeller is stopped).
6. Primer -- IN and LOCKED.

FORCED LANDINGS

EMERGENCY LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER

1. Airspeed -- 65 KIAS (flaps UP).
60 KIAS (flaps DOWN).
2. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
3. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
4. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
5. Wing Flaps -- AS REQUIRED (30° recommended).
6. Master Switch -- OFF.
7. Doors -- UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN.
8. Touchdown -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
9. Brakes -- APPLY HEAVILY.

PRECAUTIONARY LANDING WITH ENGINE POWER

1. Wing Flaps -- 20°.
2. Airspeed -- 60 KIAS.
3. Selected Field -- FLY OVER, noting terrain and obstructions, then retract flaps upon reaching a safe altitude and airspeed.
4. Avionics Power Switch and Electrical Switches -- OFF.
5. Wing Flaps -- 30° (on final approach).
6. Airspeed -- 60 KIAS.
7. Master Switch -- OFF.
8. Doors -- UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN.

9. Touchdown -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
10. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
11. Brakes -- APPLY HEAVILY.

DITCHING

1. Radio -- TRANSMIT MAYDAY on 121.5 MHz, giving location and intentions and SQUAWK 7700 if transponder is installed.
2. Heavy Objects (in baggage area) -- SECURE OR JETTISON.
3. Approach -- High Winds, Heavy Seas -- INTO THE WIND.
Light Winds, Heavy Swells -- PARALLEL TO SWELLS.
4. Wing Flaps -- 20° - 30°.
5. Power -- ESTABLISH 300 FT/MIN DESCENT AT 55 KIAS.

NOTE

If no power is available, approach at 65 KIAS with flaps up or at 60 KIAS with 10° flaps.

6. Cabin Doors -- UNLATCH.
7. Touchdown -- LEVEL ATTITUDE AT ESTABLISHED RATE OF DESCENT.
8. Face -- CUSHION at touchdown with folded coat.
9. Airplane -- EVACUATE through cabin doors. If necessary, open window and flood cabin to equalize pressure so doors can be opened.
10. Life Vests and Raft -- INFLATE.

FIRES

DURING START ON GROUND

1. Cranking -- CONTINUE, to get a start which would suck the flames and accumulated fuel through the carburetor and into the engine.

If engine starts:

2. Power -- 1700 RPM for a few minutes.
3. Engine -- SHUTDOWN and inspect for damage.

If engine fails to start:

4. Throttle -- FULL OPEN.
5. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.

6. Cranking -- CONTINUE.
7. Fire Extinguisher -- OBTAIN (have ground attendants obtain if not installed).
8. Engine -- SECURE.
 - a. Master Switch -- OFF.
 - b. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
 - c. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
9. Fire -- EXTINGUISH using fire extinguisher, wool blanket, or dirt.
10. Fire Damage -- INSPECT, repair damage or replace damaged components or wiring before conducting another flight.

ENGINE FIRE IN FLIGHT

1. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
2. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
3. Master Switch -- OFF.
4. Cabin Heat and Air -- OFF (except overhead vents).
5. Airspeed -- 100 KIAS (If fire is not extinguished, increase glide speed to find an airspeed which will provide an incombustible mixture).
6. Forced Landing -- EXECUTE (as described in Emergency Landing Without Engine Power).

ELECTRICAL FIRE IN FLIGHT

1. Master Switch -- OFF.
2. Avionics Power Switch -- OFF.
3. All Other Switches (except ignition switch) -- OFF.
4. Vents/Cabin Air/Heat -- CLOSED.
5. Fire Extinguisher -- ACTIVATE (if available).

WARNING

After discharging an extinguisher within a closed cabin, ventilate the cabin.

If fire appears out and electrical power is necessary for continuance of flight:

6. Master Switch -- ON.
7. Circuit Breakers -- CHECK for faulty circuit, do not reset.
8. Radio Switches -- OFF.
9. Avionics Power Switch -- ON.
10. Radio/Electrical Switches -- ON one at a time, with delay after each until short circuit is localized.

11. Vents/Cabin Air/Heat -- OPEN when it is ascertained that fire is completely extinguished.

CABIN FIRE

1. Master Switch -- OFF.
2. Vents/Cabin Air/Heat -- CLOSED (to avoid drafts).
3. Fire Extinguisher -- ACTIVATE (if available).

WARNING

After discharging an extinguisher within a closed cabin, ventilate the cabin.

4. Land the airplane as soon as possible to inspect for damage.

WING FIRE

1. Navigation Light Switch -- OFF.
2. Pitot Heat Switch (if installed) -- OFF.
3. Strobe Light Switch (if installed) -- OFF.

NOTE

Perform a sideslip to keep the flames away from the fuel tank and cabin, and land as soon as possible using flaps only as required for final approach and touchdown.

ICING

INADVERTENT ICING ENCOUNTER

1. Turn pitot heat switch ON (if installed).
2. Turn back or change altitude to obtain an outside air temperature that is less conducive to icing.
3. Pull cabin heat control full out and open defroster outlets to obtain maximum windshield defroster airflow. Adjust cabin air control to get maximum defroster heat and airflow.
4. Open the throttle to increase engine speed and minimize ice build-up on propeller blades.
5. Watch for signs of carburetor air filter ice and apply carburetor

heat as required. An unexplained loss in engine speed could be caused by carburetor ice or air intake filter ice. Lean the mixture for maximum RPM, if carburetor heat is used continuously.

6. Plan a landing at the nearest airport. With an extremely rapid ice build-up, select a suitable "off airport" landing site.
7. With an ice accumulation of 1/4 inch or more on the wing leading edges, be prepared for significantly higher stall speed.
8. Leave wing flaps retracted. With a severe ice build-up on the horizontal tail, the change in wing wake airflow direction caused by wing flap extension could result in a loss of elevator effectiveness.
9. Open left window and, if practical, scrape ice from a portion of the windshield for visibility in the landing approach.
10. Perform a landing approach using a forward slip, if necessary, for improved visibility.
11. Approach at 65 to 75 KIAS depending upon the amount of the accumulation.
12. Perform a landing in level attitude.

STATIC SOURCE BLOCKAGE (Erroneous Instrument Reading Suspected)

1. Alternate Static Source Valve -- PULL ON.
2. Airspeed -- Consult appropriate calibration tables in Section 5.

LANDING WITH A FLAT MAIN TIRE

1. Approach -- NORMAL.
2. Touchdown -- GOOD TIRE FIRST, hold airplane off flat tire as long as possible.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

AMMETER SHOWS EXCESSIVE RATE OF CHARGE (Full Scale Deflection)

1. Alternator -- OFF.
2. Alternator Circuit Breaker -- PULL.
3. Nonessential Electrical Equipment -- OFF.
4. Flight -- TERMINATE as soon as practical.

LOW-VOLTAGE LIGHT ILLUMINATES DURING FLIGHT (Ammeter Indicates Discharge)

NOTE

Illumination of the low-voltage light may occur during low RPM conditions with an electrical load on the system such as during a low RPM taxi. Under these conditions, the light will go out at higher RPM. The master switch need not be recycled since an over-voltage condition has not occurred to de-activate the alternator system.

1. Avionics Power Switch -- OFF.
2. Alternator Circuit Breaker -- CHECK IN.
3. Master Switch -- OFF (both sides).
4. Master Switch -- ON.
5. Low-Voltage Light -- CHECK OFF.
6. Avionics Power Switch -- ON.

If low-voltage light illuminates again:

7. Alternator -- OFF.
8. Nonessential Radio and Electrical Equipment -- OFF.
9. Flight -- TERMINATE as soon as practical.

AMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

ENGINE FAILURE

If an engine failure occurs during the takeoff run, the most important thing to do is stop the airplane on the remaining runway. Those extra items on the checklist will provide added safety after a failure of this type.

Prompt lowering of the nose to maintain airspeed and establish a glide attitude is the first response to an engine failure after takeoff. In most cases, the landing should be planned straight ahead with only small changes in direction to avoid obstructions. Altitude and airspeed are seldom sufficient to execute a 180° gliding turn necessary to return to the runway. The checklist procedures assume that adequate time exists to secure the fuel and ignition systems prior to touchdown.

After an engine failure in flight, the best glide speed as shown in figure 3-1 should be established as quickly as possible. While gliding toward a suitable landing area, an effort should be made to identify the cause of the failure. If time permits, an engine restart should be attempted as shown in the checklist. If the engine cannot be restarted, a forced landing without power must be completed.

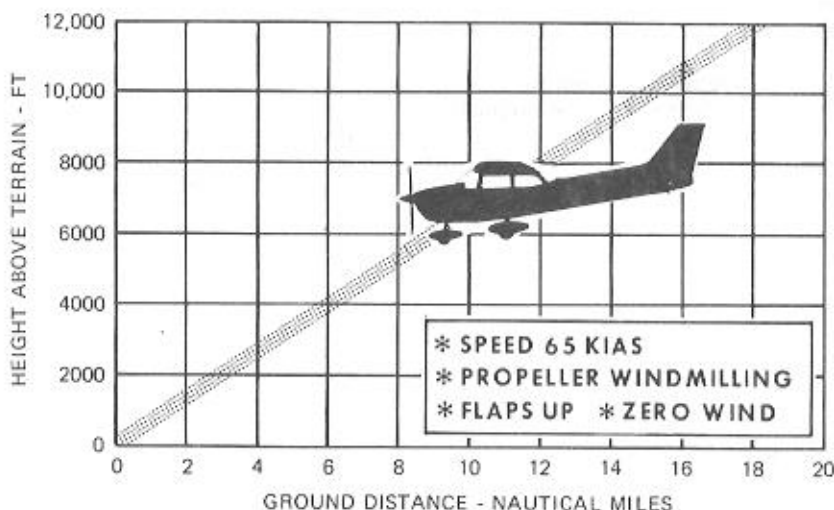


Figure 3-1. Maximum Glide

FORCED LANDINGS

If all attempts to restart the engine fail and a forced landing is imminent, select a suitable field and prepare for the landing as discussed under the Emergency Landing Without Engine Power checklist.

Before attempting an "off airport" landing with engine power available, one should fly over the landing area at a safe but low altitude to inspect the terrain for obstructions and surface conditions, proceeding as discussed under the Precautionary Landing With Engine Power checklist.

Prepare for ditching by securing or jettisoning heavy objects located in the baggage area and collect folded coats for protection of occupants' face at touchdown. Transmit Mayday message on 121.5 MHz giving location and intentions and squawk 7700 if a transponder is installed. Avoid a landing flare because of difficulty in judging height over a water surface.

LANDING WITHOUT ELEVATOR CONTROL

Trim for horizontal flight (with an airspeed of approximately 65 KIAS and flaps set to 20°) by using throttle and elevator trim controls. Then **do not change the elevator trim control setting**; control the glide angle by adjusting power exclusively.

At flareout, the nose-down moment resulting from power reduction is an adverse factor and the airplane may hit on the nose wheel. Consequently, at flareout, the elevator trim control should be adjusted toward the full nose-up position and the power adjusted so that the airplane will rotate to the horizontal attitude for touchdown. Close the throttle at touchdown.

FIRES

Although engine fires are extremely rare in flight, the steps of the appropriate checklist should be followed if one is encountered. After completion of this procedure, execute a forced landing. Do not attempt to restart the engine.

The initial indication of an electrical fire is usually the odor of burning insulation. The checklist for this problem should result in elimination of the fire.

EMERGENCY OPERATION IN CLOUDS (Vacuum System Failure)

In the event of a vacuum system failure during flight, the directional indicator and attitude indicator will be disabled, and the pilot will have to rely on the turn coordinator if he inadvertently flies into clouds. The following instructions assume that only the electrically-powered turn coordinator is operative, and that the pilot is not completely proficient in instrument flying.

EXECUTING A 180° TURN IN CLOUDS

Upon inadvertently entering the clouds, an immediate plan should be made to turn back as follows:

1. Note the compass heading.
2. Note the time of the minute hand and observe the position of the sweep second hand on the clock.
3. When the sweep second hand indicates the nearest half-minute, initiate a standard rate left turn, holding the turn coordinator symbolic airplane wing opposite the lower left index mark for 60 seconds. Then roll back to level flight by leveling the miniature airplane.
4. Check accuracy of the turn by observing the compass heading which should be the reciprocal of the original heading.
5. If necessary, adjust heading primarily with skidding motions rather than rolling motions so that the compass will read more accurately.
6. Maintain altitude and airspeed by cautious application of elevator control. Avoid overcontrolling by keeping the hands off the control wheel as much as possible and steering only with rudder.

EMERGENCY DESCENT THROUGH CLOUDS

If conditions preclude reestablishment of VFR flight by a 180° turn, a descent through a cloud deck to VFR conditions may be appropriate. If possible, obtain radio clearance for an emergency descent through clouds. To guard against a spiral dive, choose an easterly or westerly heading to minimize compass card swings due to changing bank angles. In addition, keep hands off the control wheel and steer a straight course with rudder control by monitoring the turn coordinator. Occasionally check the compass heading and make minor corrections to hold an approximate course. Before descending into the clouds, set up a stabilized let-down condition as follows:

1. Apply full rich mixture.
2. Use full carburetor heat.
3. Reduce power to set up a 500 to 800 ft/min rate of descent.
4. Adjust the elevator trim and rudder trim (if installed) for a stabilized descent at 70-80 KIAS.
5. Keep hands off the control wheel.
6. Monitor turn coordinator and make corrections by rudder alone.
7. Check trend of compass card movement and make cautious corrections with rudder to stop the turn.
8. Upon breaking out of clouds, resume normal cruising flight.

RECOVERY FROM A SPIRAL DIVE

If a spiral is encountered, proceed as follows:

1. Close the throttle.
2. Stop the turn by using coordinated aileron and rudder control to align the symbolic airplane in the turn coordinator with the horizon reference line.
3. Cautiously apply elevator back pressure to slowly reduce the airspeed to 80 KIAS.
4. Adjust the elevator trim control to maintain an 80 KIAS glide.
5. Keep hands off the control wheel, using rudder control to hold a straight heading. Adjust rudder trim (if installed) to relieve unbalanced rudder force.
6. Apply carburetor heat.
7. Clear engine occasionally, but avoid using enough power to disturb the trimmed glide.
8. Upon breaking out of clouds, resume normal cruising flight.

INADVERTENT FLIGHT INTO ICING CONDITIONS

Flight into icing conditions is prohibited. An inadvertent encounter with these conditions can best be handled using the checklist procedures. The best procedure, of course, is to turn back or change altitude to escape icing conditions.

STATIC SOURCE BLOCKED

If erroneous readings of the static source instruments (airspeed, altimeter and vertical speed) are suspected, the alternate static source valve should be pulled on, thereby supplying static pressure to these instruments from the cabin.

NOTE

In an emergency on airplanes not equipped with an alternate static source, cabin pressure can be supplied to the static pressure instruments by breaking the glass in the face of the vertical speed indicator.

With the alternate static source on, adjust indicated airspeed slightly during climb or approach according to the alternate static source airspeed calibration table in Section 5, appropriate to vent/window(s) configuration, causing the airplane to be flown at the normal operating speeds.

Maximum airspeed and altimeter variation from normal is 4 knots and 30 feet over the normal operating range with the window(s) closed. With window(s) open, larger variations occur near stall speed. However, maximum altimeter variation remains within 50 feet of normal.

SPINS

Should an inadvertent spin occur, the following recovery procedure should be used:

1. RETARD THROTTLE TO IDLE POSITION.
2. PLACE AILERONS IN NEUTRAL POSITION.
3. APPLY AND **HOLD** FULL RUDDER OPPOSITE TO THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION.
4. **JUST AFTER** THE RUDDER REACHES THE STOP, MOVE THE CONTROL WHEEL **BRISKLY** FORWARD FAR ENOUGH TO BREAK THE STALL. Full down elevator may be required at aft center of gravity loadings to assure optimum recoveries.
5. **HOLD** THESE CONTROL INPUTS UNTIL ROTATION STOPS. Premature relaxation of the control inputs may extend the recovery.
6. AS ROTATION STOPS, NEUTRALIZE RUDDER, AND MAKE A SMOOTH RECOVERY FROM THE RESULTING DIVE.

NOTE

If disorientation precludes a visual determination of the direction of rotation, the symbolic airplane in the turn coordinator may be referred to for this information.

For additional information on spins and spin recovery, see the discussion under SPINS in Normal Procedures (Section 4).

ROUGH ENGINE OPERATION OR LOSS OF POWER

CARBURETOR ICING

A gradual loss of RPM and eventual engine roughness may result from the formation of carburetor ice. To clear the ice, apply full throttle and pull the carburetor heat knob full out until the engine runs smoothly; then remove carburetor heat and readjust the throttle. If conditions require the continued use of carburetor heat in cruise flight, use the minimum amount of heat necessary to prevent ice from forming and lean the mixture for smoothest engine operation.

SPARK PLUG FOULING

A slight engine roughness in flight may be caused by one or more spark plugs becoming fouled by carbon or lead deposits. This may be verified by turning the ignition switch momentarily from BOTH to either L or R position. An obvious power loss in single ignition operation is evidence of spark plug or magneto trouble. Assuming that spark plugs are the more likely cause, lean the mixture to the recommended lean setting for cruising flight. If the problem does not clear up in several minutes, determine if a richer mixture setting will produce smoother operation. If not, proceed to the nearest airport for repairs using the BOTH position of the ignition switch unless extreme roughness dictates the use of a single ignition position.

MAGNETO MALFUNCTION

A sudden engine roughness or misfiring is usually evidence of magneto problems. Switching from BOTH to either L or R ignition switch position will identify which magneto is malfunctioning. Select different power settings and enrichen the mixture to determine if continued operation on BOTH magnetos is practicable. If not, switch to the good magneto and proceed to the nearest airport for repairs.

LOW OIL PRESSURE

If low oil pressure is accompanied by normal oil temperature, there is a possibility the oil pressure gage or relief valve is malfunctioning. A leak in the line to the gage is not necessarily cause for an immediate precautionary landing because an orifice in this line will prevent a sudden loss of oil from the engine sump. However, a landing at the nearest airport would be advisable to inspect the source of trouble.

If a total loss of oil pressure is accompanied by a rise in oil temperature, there is good reason to suspect an engine failure is imminent. Reduce

engine power immediately and select a suitable forced landing field. Use only the minimum power required to reach the desired touchdown spot.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Malfunctions in the electrical power supply system can be detected by periodic monitoring of the ammeter and low-voltage warning light; however, the cause of these malfunctions is usually difficult to determine. A broken alternator drive belt or wiring is most likely the cause of alternator failures, although other factors could cause the problem. A defective alternator control unit can also cause malfunctions. Problems of this nature constitute an electrical emergency and should be dealt with immediately. Electrical power malfunctions usually fall into two categories: excessive rate of charge and insufficient rate of charge. The following paragraphs describe the recommended remedy for each situation.

EXCESSIVE RATE OF CHARGE

After engine starting and heavy electrical usage at low engine speeds (such as extended taxiing) the battery condition will be low enough to accept above normal charging during the initial part of a flight. However, after thirty minutes of cruising flight, the ammeter should be indicating less than two needle widths of charging current. If the charging rate were to remain above this value on a long flight, the battery would overheat and evaporate the electrolyte at an excessive rate.

Electronic components in the electrical system can be adversely affected by higher than normal voltage. The alternator control unit includes an over-voltage sensor which normally will automatically shut down the alternator if the charge voltage reaches approximately 31.5 volts. If the over-voltage sensor malfunctions, as evidenced by an excessive rate of charge shown on the ammeter, the alternator should be turned off, alternator circuit breaker pulled, nonessential electrical equipment turned off and the flight terminated as soon as practical.

INSUFFICIENT RATE OF CHARGE

NOTE

Illumination of the low-voltage light and ammeter discharge indications may occur during low RPM conditions with an electrical load on the system, such as during a low

RPM taxi. Under these conditions, the light will go out at higher RPM. The master switch need not be recycled since an over-voltage condition has not occurred to de-activate the alternator system.

If the over-voltage sensor should shut down the alternator, or if the alternator output is low, a discharge rate will be shown on the ammeter followed by illumination of the low-voltage warning light. Since this may be a "nuisance" trip-out, an attempt should be made to reactivate the alternator system. To do this, turn the avionics power switch off, check that the alternator circuit breaker is in, then turn both sides of the master switch off and then on again. If the problem no longer exists, normal alternator charging will resume and the low-voltage light will go off. The avionics power switch may then be turned back on. If the light illuminates again, a malfunction is confirmed. In this event, the flight should be terminated and/or the current drain on the battery minimized because the battery can supply the electrical system for only a limited period of time. Battery power must be conserved for later operation of the wing flaps and, if the emergency occurs at night, for possible use of the landing lights during landing.

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

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INTRODUCTION

Section 4 provides checklist and amplified procedures for the conduct of normal operation. Normal procedures associated with optional systems can be found in Section 9.

SPEEDS FOR NORMAL OPERATION

Unless otherwise noted, the following speeds are based on a maximum weight of 2400 pounds and may be used for any lesser weight. However, to achieve the performance specified in Section 5 for takeoff distance, the speed appropriate to the particular weight must be used.

Takeoff, Flaps Up:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Normal Climb Out | 70-80 KIAS |
| Short Field Takeoff, Flaps 10°, Speed at 50 Feet | 56 KIAS |

Enroute Climb, Flaps Up:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Normal, Sea Level | 75-85 KIAS |
| Normal, 10,000 Feet | 70-80 KIAS |
| Best Rate of Climb, Sea Level | 76 KIAS |
| Best Rate of Climb, 10,000 Feet | 71 KIAS |
| Best Angle of Climb, Sea Level | 60 KIAS |
| Best Angle of Climb, 10,000 Feet | 65 KIAS |

Landing Approach:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Normal Approach, Flaps Up | 65-75 KIAS |
| Normal Approach, Flaps 30° | 60-70 KIAS |
| Short Field Approach, Flaps 30° | 61 KIAS |

Balked Landing:

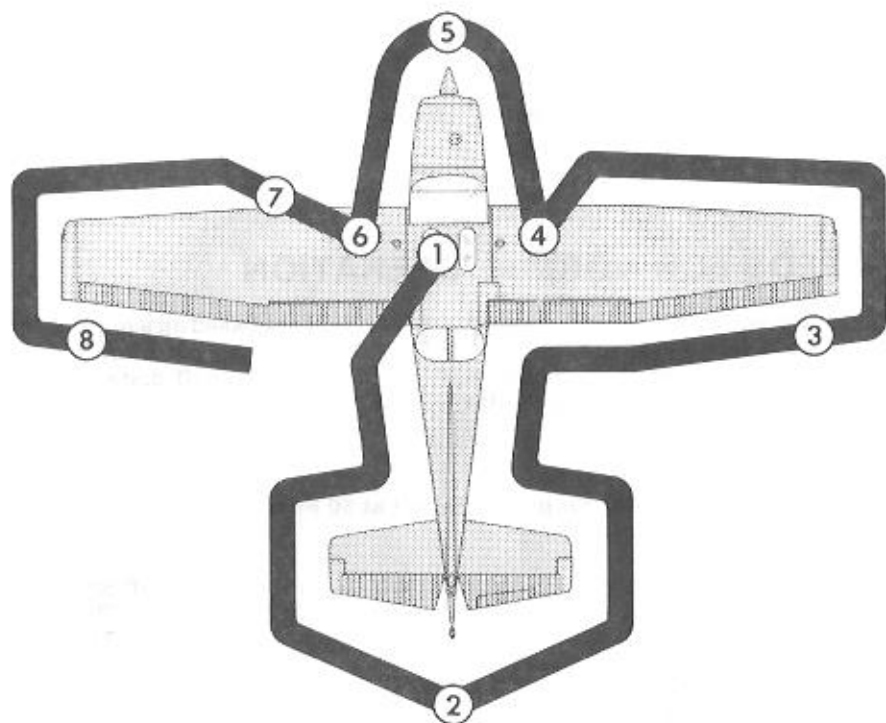
| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Maximum Power, Flaps 20° | 55 KIAS |
|--------------------------|---------|

Maximum Recommended Turbulent Air Penetration Speed:

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 2400 Lbs | 99 KIAS |
| 2000 Lbs | 92 KIAS |
| 1600 Lbs | 82 KIAS |

Maximum Demonstrated Crosswind Velocity:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Takeoff or Landing | 15 KNOTS |
|--------------------|----------|



NOTE

Visually check airplane for general condition during walk-around inspection. In cold weather, remove even small accumulations of frost, ice or snow from wing, tail and control surfaces. Also, make sure that control surfaces contain no internal accumulations of ice or debris. Prior to flight, check that pitot heater (if installed) is warm to touch within 30 seconds with battery and pitot heat switches on. If a night flight is planned, check operation of all lights, and make sure a flashlight is available.

Figure 4-1. Preflight Inspection

CHECKLIST PROCEDURES

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION

① CABIN

1. Pilot's Operating Handbook -- AVAILABLE IN THE AIRPLANE.
2. Control Wheel Lock -- REMOVE.
3. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
4. Avionics Power Switch -- OFF.
5. Master Switch -- ON.

WARNING

When turning on the master switch, using an external power source, or pulling the propeller through by hand, treat the propeller as if the ignition switch were on. Do not stand, nor allow anyone else to stand, within the arc of the propeller, since a loose or broken wire or a component malfunction could cause the propeller to rotate.

6. Fuel Quantity Indicators -- CHECK QUANTITY.
7. Avionics Cooling Fan -- CHECK AUDIBLY FOR OPERATION.
8. Master Switch -- OFF.
9. Static Pressure Alternate Source Valve (if installed) -- OFF.
10. Baggage Door -- CHECK, lock with key if child's seat is to be occupied.

② EMPENNAGE

1. Rudder Gust Lock -- REMOVE.
2. Tail Tie-Down -- DISCONNECT.
3. Control Surfaces -- CHECK freedom of movement and security.

③ RIGHT WING Trailing Edge

1. Aileron -- CHECK freedom of movement and security.

④ RIGHT WING

1. Wing Tie-Down -- DISCONNECT.
2. Main Wheel Tire -- CHECK for proper inflation.
3. Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, use sampler cup and drain small quantity of fuel from fuel tank sump quick-

drain valve to check for water, sediment, and proper fuel grade.

4. Fuel Quantity -- CHECK VISUALLY for desired level.
5. Fuel Filler Cap -- SECURE.

5 NOSE

1. Engine Oil Level -- CHECK, do not operate with less than five quarts. Fill to seven quarts for extended flight.
2. Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, pull out strainer drain knob for about four seconds to clear fuel strainer of possible water and sediment. Check strainer drain closed. If water is observed, the fuel system may contain additional water, and further draining of the system at the strainer, fuel tank sumps, and fuel selector valve drain plug will be necessary.
3. Propeller and Spinner -- CHECK for nicks and security.
4. Landing Light(s) -- CHECK for condition and cleanliness.
5. Carburetor Air Filter -- CHECK for restrictions by dust or other foreign matter.
6. Nose Wheel Strut and Tire -- CHECK for proper inflation.
7. Nose Tie-Down -- DISCONNECT.
8. Static Source Opening (left side of fuselage) -- CHECK for stoppage.

6 LEFT WING

1. Main Wheel Tire -- CHECK for proper inflation.
2. Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, use sampler cup and drain small quantity of fuel from fuel tank sump quick-drain valve to check for water, sediment and proper fuel grade.
3. Fuel Quantity -- CHECK VISUALLY for desired level.
4. Fuel Filler Cap -- SECURE.

7 LEFT WING Leading Edge

1. Pitot Tube Cover -- REMOVE and check opening for stoppage.
2. Fuel Tank Vent Opening -- CHECK for stoppage.
3. Stall Warning Opening -- CHECK for stoppage. To check the system, place a clean handkerchief over the vent opening and apply suction; a sound from the warning horn will confirm system operation.
4. Wing Tie-Down -- DISCONNECT.

8 LEFT WING Trailing Edge

1. Aileron -- CHECK for freedom of movement and security.

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

1. Preflight Inspection -- COMPLETE.
2. Seats, Seat Belts, Shoulder Harnesses -- ADJUST and LOCK.
3. Fuel Selector Valve -- BOTH.
4. Avionics Power Switch, Autopilot (if installed), Electrical Equipment -- OFF.

CAUTION

The avionics power switch must be OFF during engine start to prevent possible damage to avionics.

5. Brakes -- TEST and SET.
6. Circuit Breakers -- CHECK IN.

STARTING ENGINE

1. Mixture -- RICH.
2. Carburetor Heat -- COLD.
3. Master Switch -- ON.
4. Prime -- AS REQUIRED (2 to 6 strokes; none if engine is warm).
5. Throttle -- OPEN 1/8 INCH.
6. Propeller Area -- CLEAR.
7. Ignition Switch -- START (release when engine starts).
8. Oil Pressure -- CHECK.
9. Flashing Beacon and Navigation Lights -- ON as required.
10. Avionics Power Switch -- ON.
11. Radios -- ON.

BEFORE TAKEOFF

1. Parking Brake -- SET.
2. Cabin Doors and Window(s) -- CLOSED and LOCKED.
3. Flight Controls -- FREE and CORRECT.
4. Flight Instruments -- SET.
5. Fuel Selector Valve -- BOTH.
6. Mixture -- RICH (below 3000 feet).
7. Elevator Trim and Rudder Trim (if installed) -- TAKEOFF.
8. Throttle -- 1700 RPM.
 - a. Magnetos -- CHECK (RPM drop should not exceed 125 RPM on either magneto or 50 RPM differential between magnetos).
 - b. Carburetor Heat -- CHECK (for RPM drop).
 - c. Engine Instruments and Ammeter -- CHECK.
 - d. Suction Gage -- CHECK.

9. Throttle -- 1000 RPM or LESS.
10. Radios -- SET.
11. Autopilot (if installed) -- OFF.
12. Air Conditioner (if installed) -- OFF.
13. Strobe Lights -- AS DESIRED.
14. Throttle Friction Lock -- ADJUST.
15. Brakes -- RELEASE.

TAKEOFF

NORMAL TAKEOFF

1. Wing Flaps -- 0° - 10°.
2. Carburetor Heat -- COLD.
3. Throttle -- FULL OPEN.
4. Elevator Control -- LIFT NOSE WHEEL (at 55 KIAS).
5. Climb Speed -- 70-80 KIAS.

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF

1. Wing Flaps -- 10°.
2. Carburetor Heat -- COLD.
3. Brakes -- APPLY.
4. Throttle -- FULL OPEN.
5. Mixture -- RICH (above 3000 feet, LEAN to obtain maximum RPM).
6. Brakes -- RELEASE.
7. Elevator Control -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
8. Climb Speed -- 56 KIAS (until all obstacles are cleared).

ENROUTE CLIMB

1. Airspeed -- 70-85 KIAS.

NOTE

If a maximum performance climb is necessary, use speeds shown in the Rate Of Climb chart in Section 5.

2. Throttle -- FULL OPEN.
3. Mixture -- RICH (above 3000 feet, LEAN to obtain maximum RPM).

CRUISE

1. Power -- 2100-2700 RPM (no more than 75% is recommended).
2. Elevator and Rudder Trim (if installed) -- ADJUST.
3. Mixture -- LEAN.

DESCENT

1. Fuel Selector Valve -- BOTH.
2. Mixture -- ADJUST for smooth operation (full rich for idle power).
3. Power -- AS DESIRED.
4. Carburetor Heat -- FULL HEAT AS REQUIRED (to prevent carburetor icing).

BEFORE LANDING

1. Seats, Seat Belts, Shoulder Harnesses -- SECURE.
2. Fuel Selector Valve -- BOTH.
3. Mixture -- RICH.
4. Carburetor Heat -- ON (apply full heat before reducing power).
5. Autopilot (if installed) -- OFF.
6. Air Conditioner (if installed) -- OFF.

LANDING

NORMAL LANDING

1. Airspeed -- 65-75 KIAS (flaps UP).
2. Wing Flaps -- AS DESIRED (0°-10° below 110 KIAS, 10°-30° below 85 KIAS).
3. Airspeed -- 60-70 KIAS (flaps DOWN).
4. Touchdown -- MAIN WHEELS FIRST.
5. Landing Roll -- LOWER NOSE WHEEL GENTLY.
6. Braking -- MINIMUM REQUIRED.

SHORT FIELD LANDING

1. Airspeed -- 65-75 KIAS (flaps UP).
2. Wing Flaps -- FULL DOWN (30°).
3. Airspeed -- 61 KIAS (until flare).
4. Power -- REDUCE to idle after clearing obstacle.
5. Touchdown -- MAIN WHEELS FIRST.
6. Brakes -- APPLY HEAVILY.
7. Wing Flaps -- RETRACT.

BALKED LANDING

1. Throttle -- FULL OPEN.
2. Carburetor Heat -- COLD.
3. Wing Flaps -- 20° (immediately).
4. Climb Speed -- 55 KIAS.
5. Wing Flaps -- 10° (until obstacles are cleared).
RETRACT (after reaching a safe altitude and 60 KIAS).

AFTER LANDING

1. Wing Flaps -- UP.
2. Carburetor Heat -- COLD.

SECURING AIRPLANE

1. Parking Brake -- SET.
2. Avionics Power Switch, Electrical Equipment, Autopilot (if installed) -- OFF.
3. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF (pulled full out).
4. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
5. Master Switch -- OFF.
6. Control Lock -- INSTALL.

AMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

STARTING ENGINE

During engine starting, open the throttle approximately 1/8 inch. In warm temperatures, one or two strokes of the primer should be sufficient. In cold weather, up to six strokes of the primer may be necessary. If the engine is warm, no priming will be required. In extremely cold temperatures, it may be necessary to continue priming while cranking the engine.

Weak intermittent firing followed by puffs of black smoke from the exhaust stack indicates overpriming or flooding. Excess fuel can be cleared from the combustion chambers by the following procedure: set the mixture control full lean and the throttle full open; then crank the engine through several revolutions with the starter. Repeat the starting procedure without any additional priming.

If the engine is underprimed (most likely in cold weather with a cold engine) it will not fire at all, and additional priming will be necessary. As soon as the cylinders begin to fire, open the throttle slightly to keep it running.

After starting, if the oil gage does not begin to show pressure within 30 seconds in the summertime and about twice that long in very cold weather, stop engine and investigate. Lack of oil pressure can cause serious engine damage. After starting, avoid the use of carburetor heat unless icing conditions prevail.

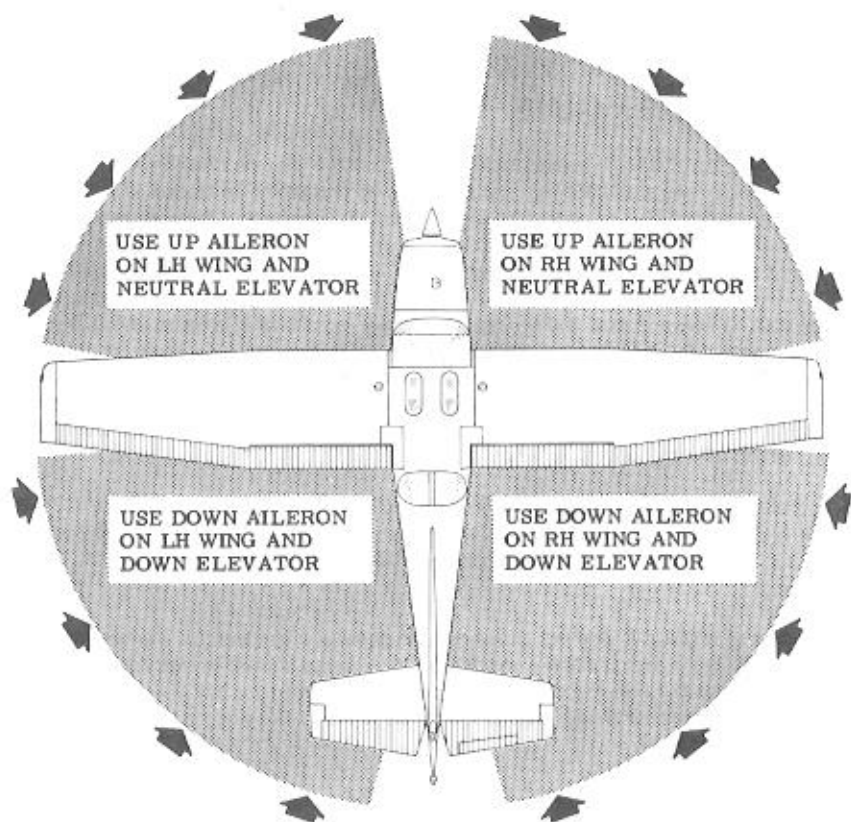
NOTE

Additional details concerning cold weather starting and operation may be found under COLD WEATHER OPERATION paragraphs in this section.

TAXIING

When taxiing, it is important that speed and use of brakes be held to a minimum and that all controls be utilized (see Taxiing Diagram, figure 4-2) to maintain directional control and balance.

The carburetor heat control knob should be pushed full in during all ground operations unless heat is absolutely necessary. When the knob is pulled out to the heat position, air entering the engine is not filtered.



CODE

WIND DIRECTION



NOTE

Strong quartering tail winds require caution. Avoid sudden bursts of the throttle and sharp braking when the airplane is in this attitude. Use the steerable nose wheel and rudder to maintain direction.

Figure 4-2. Taxiing Diagram

Taxiing over loose gravel or cinders should be done at low engine speed to avoid abrasion and stone damage to the propeller tips.

BEFORE TAKEOFF

WARM-UP

If the engine accelerates smoothly, the airplane is ready for takeoff. Since the engine is closely cowled for efficient in-flight engine cooling, precautions should be taken to avoid overheating during prolonged engine operation on the ground. Also, long periods of idling may cause fouled spark plugs.

MAGNETO CHECK

The magneto check should be made at 1700 RPM as follows. Move ignition switch first to R position and note RPM. Next move switch back to BOTH to clear the other set of plugs. Then move switch to the L position, note RPM and return the switch to the BOTH position. RPM drop should not exceed 125 RPM on either magneto or show greater than 50 RPM differential between magnetos. If there is a doubt concerning operation of the ignition system, RPM checks at higher engine speeds will usually confirm whether a deficiency exists.

An absence of RPM drop may be an indication of faulty grounding of one side of the ignition system or should be cause for suspicion that the magneto timing is set in advance of the setting specified.

ALTERNATOR CHECK

Prior to flights where verification of proper alternator and alternator control unit operation is essential (such as night or instrument flights), a positive verification can be made by loading the electrical system momentarily (3 to 5 seconds) with the landing light or by operating the wing flaps during the engine runup (1700 RPM). The ammeter will remain within a needle width of its initial reading if the alternator and alternator control unit are operating properly.

TAKEOFF

POWER CHECK

It is important to check full-throttle engine operation early in the

takeoff run. Any sign of rough engine operation or sluggish engine acceleration is good cause for discontinuing the takeoff. If this occurs, you are justified in making a thorough full-throttle static runup before another takeoff is attempted. The engine should run smoothly and turn approximately 2300 to 2420 RPM with carburetor heat off and mixture leaned to maximum RPM.

NOTE

Carburetor heat should not be used during takeoff unless it is absolutely necessary for obtaining smooth engine acceleration.

Full-throttle runups over loose gravel are especially harmful to propeller tips. When takeoffs must be made over a gravel surface, it is very important that the throttle be advanced slowly. This allows the airplane to start rolling before high RPM is developed, and the gravel will be blown back of the propeller rather than pulled into it. When unavoidable small dents appear in the propeller blades, they should be immediately corrected as described in Section 8 under Propeller Care.

Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet elevation, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full-throttle, static runup.

After full throttle is applied, adjust the throttle friction lock clockwise to prevent the throttle from creeping back from a maximum power position. Similar friction lock adjustments should be made as required in other flight conditions to maintain a fixed throttle setting.

WING FLAP SETTINGS

Normal takeoffs are accomplished with wing flaps 0° - 10°. Using 10° wing flaps reduces the ground roll and total distance over an obstacle by approximately 10 percent. Flap deflections greater than 10° are not approved for takeoff. If 10° wing flaps are used for takeoff, they should be left down until all obstacles are cleared and a safe flap retraction speed of 60 KIAS is reached. On a short field, 10° wing flaps and an obstacle clearance speed of 56 KIAS should be used.

Soft or rough field takeoffs are performed with 10° flaps by lifting the airplane off the ground as soon as practical in a slightly tail-low attitude. If no obstacles are ahead, the airplane should be leveled off immediately to accelerate to a higher climb speed. When departing a soft field with an aft C.G. loading, the elevator trim should be adjusted towards the nose down direction to give comfortable control wheel forces during the initial climb.

CROSSWIND TAKEOFF

Takeoffs into strong crosswinds normally are performed with the minimum flap setting necessary for the field length, to minimize the drift angle immediately after takeoff. With the ailerons partially deflected into the wind, the airplane is accelerated to a speed slightly higher than normal, then pulled off abruptly to prevent possible settling back to the runway while drifting. When clear of the ground, make a coordinated turn into the wind to correct for drift.

ENROUTE CLIMB

Normal climbs are performed with flaps up and full throttle and at speeds 5 to 10 knots higher than best rate-of-climb speeds for the best combination of performance, visibility and engine cooling. The mixture should be full rich below 3000 feet and may be leaned above 3000 feet for smoother operation or to obtain maximum RPM. For maximum rate of climb, use the best rate-of-climb speeds shown in the Rate-of-Climb chart in Section 5. If an obstruction dictates the use of a steep climb angle, the best angle-of-climb speed should be used with flaps up and maximum power. Climbs at speeds lower than the best rate-of-climb speed should be of short duration to improve engine cooling.

CRUISE

Normal cruising is performed between 55% and 75% power. The engine RPM and corresponding fuel consumption for various altitudes can be determined by using your Cessna Power Computer or the data in Section 5.

NOTE

Cruising should be done at a minimum of 75% power until a total of 25 hours has accumulated or oil consumption has stabilized. Operation at this higher power will ensure proper seating of the rings and is applicable to new engines, and engines in service following cylinder replacement or top overhaul of one or more cylinders.

The Cruise Performance Table, figure 4-3, illustrates the true airspeed and nautical miles per gallon during cruise for various altitudes and percent powers. This table should be used as a guide, along with the available winds aloft information, to determine the most favorable altitude and power setting for a given trip. The selection of cruise altitude on the basis of the most favorable wind conditions and the use of low power settings are significant factors that should be considered on every trip to reduce fuel consumption.

To achieve the recommended lean mixture fuel consumption figures shown in Section 5, the mixture should be leaned until engine RPM peaks and then leaned further until it drops 25-50 RPM. At lower powers it may be necessary to enrichen the mixture slightly to obtain smooth operation.

Should it be necessary to cruise at higher than 75% power, the mixture should not be leaned more than is required to provide peak RPM.

Carburetor ice, as evidenced by an unexplained drop in RPM, can be removed by application of full carburetor heat. Upon regaining the original RPM (with heat off), use the minimum amount of heat (by trial and error) to prevent ice from forming. Since the heated air causes a richer mixture, readjust the mixture setting when carburetor heat is to be used continuously in cruise flight.

The use of full carburetor heat is recommended during flight in heavy rain to avoid the possibility of engine stoppage due to excessive water ingestion or carburetor ice. The mixture setting should be readjusted for smoothest operation. Power changes should be made cautiously, followed by prompt adjustment of the mixture for smoothest operation.

| | 75% POWER | | 65% POWER | | 55% POWER | |
|---------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| ALTITUDE | KTAS | NMPG | KTAS | NMPG | KTAS | NMPG |
| Sea Level | 112 | 13.3 | 105 | 14.4 | 96 | 15.4 |
| 4000 Feet | 116 | 13.8 | 108 | 14.8 | 98 | 15.7 |
| 8000 Feet | 120 | 14.2 | 111 | 15.2 | 100 | 16.0 |
| Standard Conditions | | | | | Zero Wind | |

Figure 4-3. Cruise Performance Table

| MIXTURE DESCRIPTION | EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE |
|--|----------------------------|
| RECOMMENDED LEAN (Pilot's Operating Handbook and Power Computer) | 50° F Rich of Peak EGT |
| BEST ECONOMY | Peak EGT |

Figure 4-4. EGT Table

LEANING WITH A CESSNA ECONOMY MIXTURE INDICATOR (EGT)

Exhaust gas temperature (EGT) as shown on the optional Cessna Economy Mixture Indicator may be used as an aid for mixture leaning in cruising flight at 75% power or less. To adjust the mixture, using this indicator, lean to establish the peak EGT as a reference point and then enrichen the mixture by the desired increment based on figure 4-4.

As noted in this table, operation at peak EGT provides the best fuel economy. This results in approximately 4% greater range than shown in this handbook accompanied by approximately a 3 knot decrease in speed.

Under some conditions, engine roughness may occur while operating at peak EGT. In this case, operate at the Recommended Lean mixture. Any change in altitude or throttle position will require a recheck of EGT indication.

STALLS

The stall characteristics are conventional and aural warning is provided by a stall warning horn which sounds between 5 and 10 knots above the stall in all configurations.

Power-off stall speeds at maximum weight for both forward and aft C.G. positions are presented in Section 5.

SPINS

Intentional spins are approved in this airplane within certain restrict-

ed loadings. Spins with baggage loadings or occupied rear seat(s) are not approved.

However, before attempting to perform spins several items should be carefully considered to assure a safe flight. No spins should be attempted without first having received dual instruction both in spin entries and spin recoveries from a qualified instructor who is familiar with the spin characteristics of the Cessna 172P.

The cabin should be clean and all loose equipment (including the microphone and rear seat belts) should be stowed or secured. For a solo flight in which spins will be conducted, the copilot's seat belt and shoulder harness should also be secured. The seat belts and shoulder harnesses should be adjusted to provide proper restraint during all anticipated flight conditions. However, care should be taken to ensure that the pilot can easily reach the flight controls and produce maximum control travels.

It is recommended that, where feasible, entries be accomplished at high enough altitude that recoveries are completed 4000 feet or more above ground level. At least 1000 feet of altitude loss should be allowed for a 1-turn spin and recovery, while a 6-turn spin and recovery may require somewhat more than twice that amount. For example, the recommended entry altitude for a 6-turn spin would be 6000 feet above ground level. In any case, entries should be planned so that recoveries are completed well above the minimum 1500 feet above ground level required by FAR 91.71. Another reason for using high altitudes for practicing spins is that a greater field of view is provided which will assist in maintaining pilot orientation.

The normal entry is made from a power-off stall. As the stall is approached, the elevator control should be smoothly pulled to the full aft position. Just prior to reaching the stall "break", rudder control in the desired direction of the spin rotation should be applied so that full rudder deflection is reached almost simultaneously with reaching full aft elevator. A slightly greater rate of deceleration than for normal stall entries, application of ailerons in the direction of the desired spin, and the use of power at the entry will assure more consistent and positive entries to the spin. As the airplane begins to spin, reduce the power to idle and return the ailerons to neutral. Both elevator and rudder controls should be held full with the spin until the spin recovery is initiated. An inadvertent relaxation of either of these controls could result in the development of a nose-down spiral.

For the purpose of training in spins and spin recoveries, a 1 or 2 turn spin is adequate and should be used. Up to 2 turns, the spin will progress to a fairly rapid rate of rotation and a steep attitude. Application of recovery controls will produce prompt recoveries (within 1/4 turn). During ex-

tended spins of two to three turns or more, the spin will tend to change into a spiral, particularly to the right. This will be accompanied by an increase in airspeed and gravity loads on the airplane. If this occurs, recovery should be accomplished quickly by leveling the wings and recovering from the resulting dive.

Regardless of how many turns the spin is held or how it is entered, the following recovery technique should be used:

1. VERIFY THAT THROTTLE IS IN IDLE POSITION ANDAILERONS ARE NEUTRAL.
2. APPLY AND **HOLD** FULL RUDDER OPPOSITE TO THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION.
3. JUST **AFTER** THE RUDDER REACHES THE STOP, MOVE THE CONTROL WHEEL **BRISKLY** FORWARD FAR ENOUGH TO BREAK THE STALL.
4. **HOLD** THESE CONTROL INPUTS UNTIL ROTATION STOPS.
5. AS ROTATION STOPS, NEUTRALIZE RUDDER, AND MAKE A SMOOTH RECOVERY FROM THE RESULTING DIVE.

NOTE

If disorientation precludes a visual determination of the direction of rotation, the symbolic airplane in the turn coordinator may be referred to for this information.

Variations in basic airplane rigging or in weight and balance due to installed equipment or right seat occupancy can cause differences in behavior, particularly in extended spins. These differences are normal and will result in variations in the spin characteristics and in the spiraling tendencies for spins of more than 2 turns. However, the recovery technique should always be used and will result in the most expeditious recovery from any spin.

Intentional spins with flaps extended are prohibited, since the high speeds which may occur during recovery are potentially damaging to the flap/wing structure.

LANDING

NORMAL LANDING

Normal landing approaches can be made with power-on or power-off with any flap setting desired. Surface winds and air turbulence are usually the primary factors in determining the most comfortable approach speeds.

Steep slips should be avoided with flap settings greater than 20° due to a slight tendency for the elevator to oscillate under certain combinations of airspeed, sideslip angle, and center of gravity loadings.

NOTE

Carburetor heat should be applied prior to any significant reduction or closing of the throttle.

Actual touchdown should be made with power-off and on the main wheels first to reduce the landing speed and subsequent need for braking the landing roll. The nose wheel is lowered to the runway gently after the speed has diminished to avoid unnecessary nose gear loads. This procedure is especially important in rough or soft field landings.

SHORT FIELD LANDING

For a short field landing in smooth air conditions, make an approach at 61 KIAS with 30° flaps using enough power to control the glide path. (Slightly higher approach speeds should be used under turbulent air conditions.) After all approach obstacles are cleared, progressively reduce power and maintain the approach speed by lowering the nose of the airplane. Touchdown should be made with power off and on the main wheels first. Immediately after touchdown, lower the nose wheel and apply heavy braking as required. For maximum brake effectiveness, retract the flaps, hold the control wheel full back, and apply maximum brake pressure without sliding the tires.

CROSSWIND LANDING

When landing in a strong crosswind, use the minimum flap setting required for the field length. If flap settings greater than 20° are used in sideslips with full rudder deflection, some elevator oscillation may be felt at normal approach speeds. However, this does not affect control of the airplane. Although the crab or combination method of drift correction may be used, the wing-low method gives the best control. After touchdown, hold a straight course with the steerable nose wheel and occasional braking if necessary.

The maximum allowable crosswind velocity is dependent upon pilot capability as well as aircraft limitations. Operation in direct crosswinds of 15 knots has been demonstrated.

BALKED LANDING

In a balked landing (go-around) climb, reduce the flap setting to 20° immediately after full power is applied. If obstacles must be cleared during

the go-around climb, reduce the wing flap setting to 10° and maintain a safe airspeed until the obstacles are cleared. Above 3000 feet, lean the mixture to obtain maximum RPM. After clearing any obstacles, the flaps may be retracted as the airplane accelerates to the normal flaps-up climb speed.

COLD WEATHER OPERATION

STARTING

Prior to starting on cold mornings, it is advisable to pull the propeller through several times by hand to "break loose" or "limber" the oil, thus conserving battery energy.

NOTE

When pulling the propeller through by hand, treat it as if the ignition switch is turned on. A loose or broken ground wire on either magneto could cause the engine to fire.

When air temperatures are below 20°F (-6°C), the use of an external preheater and an external power source are recommended whenever possible to obtain positive starting and to reduce wear and abuse to the engine and electrical system. Pre-heat will thaw the oil trapped in the oil cooler, which probably will be congealed prior to starting in extremely cold temperatures. When using an external power source, the position of the master switch is important. Refer to Section 9, Supplements, for Ground Service Plug Receptacle operating details.

Cold weather starting procedures are as follows:

With Preheat:

1. With ignition switch OFF and throttle closed, prime the engine four to eight strokes as the propeller is being turned over by hand.

NOTE

Use heavy strokes of primer for best atomization of fuel. After priming, push primer all the way in and turn to locked position to avoid possibility of engine drawing fuel through the primer.

2. Propeller Area -- CLEAR.
3. Avionics Power Switch -- OFF.
4. Master Switch -- ON.

5. Mixture -- FULL RICH.
6. Throttle -- OPEN 1/8 INCH.
7. Ignition Switch -- START.
8. Release ignition switch to BOTH when engine starts.
9. Oil Pressure -- CHECK.

Without Preheat:

1. Prime the engine six to ten strokes while the propeller is being turned by hand with the throttle closed. Leave the primer charged and ready for a stroke.
2. Propeller Area -- CLEAR.
3. Avionics Power Switch -- OFF.
4. Master Switch -- ON.
5. Mixture -- FULL RICH.
6. Ignition Switch -- START.
7. Pump throttle rapidly to full open twice. Return to 1/8 inch open position.
8. Release ignition switch to BOTH when engine starts.
9. Continue to prime engine until it is running smoothly, or alternately, pump throttle rapidly over first 1/4 of total travel.
10. Oil Pressure -- CHECK.
11. Pull carburetor heat knob full on after engine has started. Leave on until engine is running smoothly.
12. Primer -- LOCK.

NOTE

If the engine does not start during the first few attempts, or if engine firing diminishes in strength, it is probable that the spark plugs have been frosted over. Preheat must be used before another start is attempted.

CAUTION

Pumping the throttle may cause raw fuel to accumulate in the intake air duct, creating a fire hazard in the event of a backfire. If this occurs, maintain a cranking action to suck flames into the engine. An outside attendant with a fire extinguisher is advised for cold starts without preheat.

During cold weather operations no indication will be apparent on the oil temperature gage prior to takeoff if outside air temperatures are very cold. After a suitable warm-up period (2 to 5 minutes at 1000 RPM), accelerate the engine several times to higher engine RPM. If the engine accelerates smoothly and the oil pressure remains normal and steady, the airplane is ready for takeoff.

FLIGHT OPERATIONS

Takeoff is made normally with carburetor heat off. Avoid excessive leaning in cruise.

Carburetor heat may be used to overcome any occasional engine roughness due to ice.

When operating in temperatures below -18°C , avoid using partial carburetor heat. Partial heat may increase the carburetor air temperature to the 0° to 21°C range, where icing is critical under certain atmospheric conditions.

HOT WEATHER OPERATION

Refer to the general warm temperature starting information under Starting Engine in this section. Avoid prolonged engine operation on the ground.

NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

Increased emphasis on improving the quality of our environment requires renewed effort on the part of all pilots to minimize the effect of airplane noise on the public.

We, as pilots, can demonstrate our concern for environmental improvement, by application of the following suggested procedures, and thereby tend to build public support for aviation:

1. Pilots operating aircraft under VFR over outdoor assemblies of persons, recreational and park areas, and other noise-sensitive areas should make every effort to fly not less than 2000 feet above the surface, weather permitting, even though flight at a lower level may be consistent with the provisions of government regulations.
2. During departure from or approach to an airport, climb after takeoff and descent for landing should be made so as to avoid prolonged flight at low altitude near noise-sensitive areas.

NOTE

The above recommended procedures do not apply where they would conflict with Air Traffic Control clearances or instructions, or where, in the pilot's judgment, an altitude

of less than 2000 feet is necessary for him to adequately exercise his duty to see and avoid other aircraft.

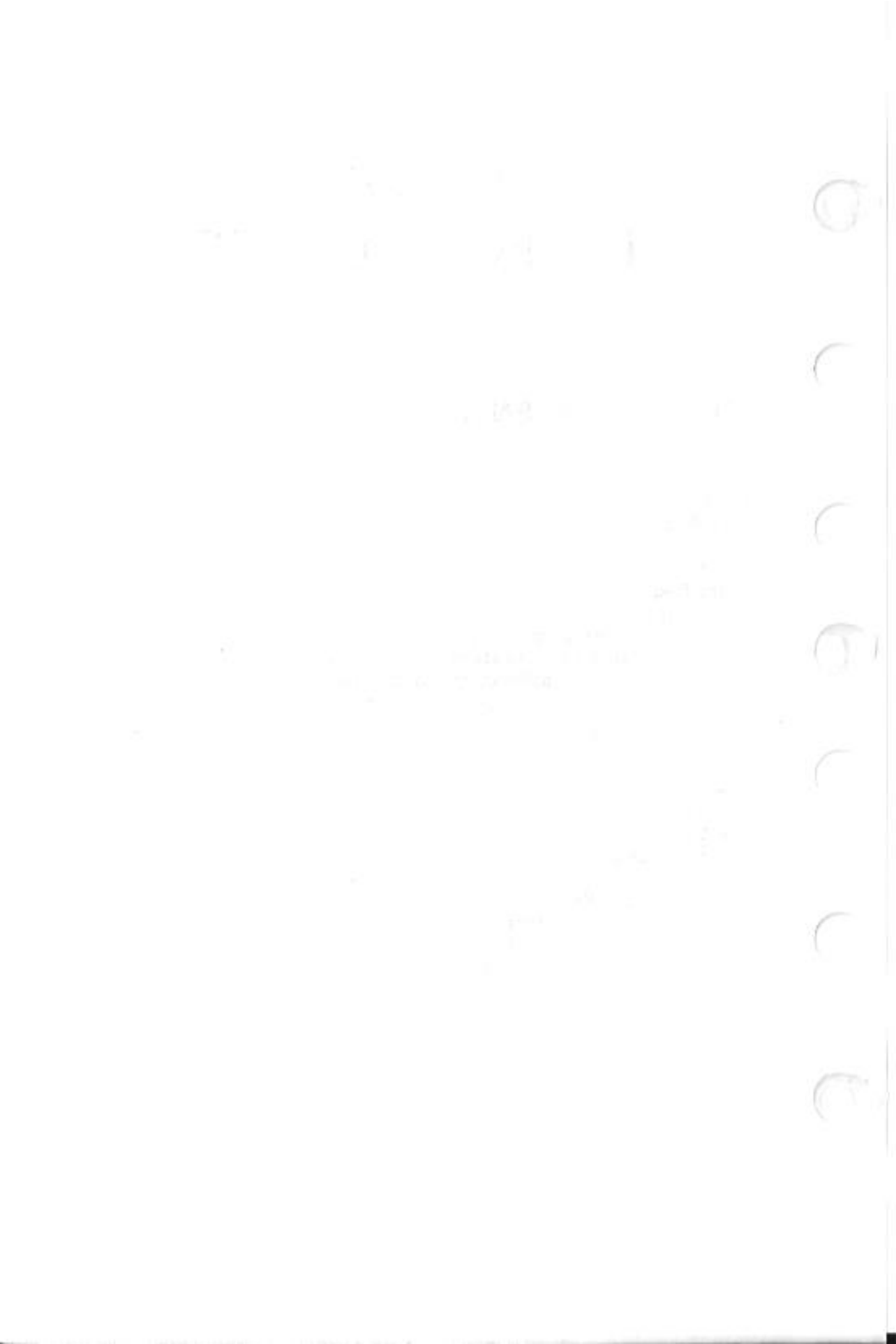
The certificated noise level for the Model 172P at 2400 pounds maximum weight is 73.8 dB(A). No determination has been made by the Federal Aviation Administration that the noise levels of this airplane are or should be acceptable or unacceptable for operation at, into, or out of, any airport.

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Performance data charts on the following pages are presented so that you may know what to expect from the airplane under various conditions, and also, to facilitate the planning of flights in detail and with reasonable accuracy. The data in the charts has been computed from actual flight tests with the airplane and engine in good condition and using average piloting techniques.

It should be noted that the performance information presented in the range and endurance profile charts allows for 45 minutes reserve fuel at the specified power setting. Fuel flow data for cruise is based on the recommended lean mixture setting. Some indeterminate variables such as mixture leaning technique, fuel metering characteristics, engine and propeller condition, and air turbulence may account for variations of 10% or more in range and endurance. Therefore, it is important to utilize all available information to estimate the fuel required for the particular flight.

USE OF PERFORMANCE CHARTS

Performance data is presented in tabular or graphical form to illustrate the effect of different variables. Sufficiently detailed information is provided in the tables so that conservative values can be selected and used to determine the particular performance figure with reasonable accuracy.

SAMPLE PROBLEM

The following sample flight problem utilizes information from the various charts to determine the predicted performance data for a typical flight. The following information is known:

AIRPLANE CONFIGURATION

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Takeoff weight | 2350 Pounds |
| Usable fuel | 40 Gallons |

TAKEOFF CONDITIONS

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Field pressure altitude | 1500 Feet |
| Temperature | 28°C (16°C above standard) |
| Wind component along runway | 12 Knot Headwind |
| Field length | 3500 Feet |

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CRUISE CONDITIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Total distance | 320 Nautical Miles |
| Pressure altitude | 5500 Feet |
| Temperature | 20°C (16°C above standard) |
| Expected wind enroute | 10 Knot Headwind |

LANDING CONDITIONS

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Field pressure altitude | 2000 Feet |
| Temperature | 25°C |
| Field length | 3000 Feet |

TAKEOFF

The takeoff distance chart, figure 5-4, should be consulted, keeping in mind that the distances shown are based on the short field technique. Conservative distances can be established by reading the chart at the next higher value of weight, altitude and temperature. For example, in this particular sample problem, the takeoff distance information presented for a weight of 2400 pounds, pressure altitude of 2000 feet and a temperature of 30°C should be used and results in the following:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Ground roll | 1200 Feet |
| Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle | 2220 Feet |

These distances are well within the available takeoff field length. However, a correction for the effect of wind may be made based on Note 3 of the takeoff chart. The correction for a 12 knot headwind is:

$$\frac{12 \text{ Knots}}{9 \text{ Knots}} \times 10\% = 13\% \text{ Decrease}$$

This results in the following distances, corrected for wind:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Ground roll, zero wind | 1200 |
| Decrease in ground roll (1200 feet × 13%) | <u>156</u> |
| Corrected ground roll | 1044 Feet |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle, zero wind | 2220 |
| Decrease in total distance (2220 feet × 13%) | <u>289</u> |
| Corrected total distance to clear 50-foot obstacle | 1931 Feet |

CRUISE

The cruising altitude should be selected based on a consideration of trip length, winds aloft, and the airplane's performance. A typical cruising altitude and the expected wind enroute have been given for this sample problem. However, the power setting selection for cruise must be determined based on several considerations. These include the cruise performance characteristics presented in figure 5-7, the range profile chart presented in figure 5-8, and the endurance profile chart presented in figure 5-9.

The relationship between power and range is illustrated by the range profile chart. Considerable fuel savings and longer range result when lower power settings are used. For this sample problem, a cruise power of approximately 65% will be used.

The cruise performance chart, figure 5-7, is entered at 6000 feet altitude and 20°C above standard temperature. These values most nearly correspond to the planned altitude and expected temperature conditions. The engine speed chosen is 2500 RPM, which results in the following:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Power | 66% |
| True airspeed | 112 Knots |
| Cruise fuel flow | 7.4 GPH |

The power computer may be used to determine power and fuel consumption more accurately during the flight.

FUEL REQUIRED

The total fuel requirement for the flight may be estimated using the performance information in figures 5-6 and 5-7. For this sample problem, figure 5-6 shows that a climb from 2000 feet to 6000 feet requires 1.6 gallons of fuel. The corresponding distance during the climb is 10 nautical miles. These values are for a standard temperature and are sufficiently accurate for most flight planning purposes. However, a further correction for the effect of temperature may be made as noted on the climb chart. The approximate effect of a non-standard temperature is to increase the time, fuel, and distance by 10% for each 10°C above standard temperature, due to the lower rate of climb. In this case, assuming a temperature 16°C above standard, the correction would be:

$$\frac{16^{\circ}\text{C}}{10^{\circ}\text{C}} \times 10\% = 16\% \text{ Increase}$$

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CESSNA
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With this factor included, the fuel estimate would be calculated as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Fuel to climb, standard temperature | 1.6 |
| Increase due to non-standard temperature (1.6 × 16%) | <u>0.3</u> |
| Corrected fuel to climb | 1.9 Gallons |

Using a similar procedure for the distance to climb results in 12 nautical miles.

The resultant cruise distance is:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Total distance | 320 |
| Climb distance | <u>-12</u> |
| Cruise distance | 308 Nautical Miles |

With an expected 10 knot headwind, the ground speed for cruise is predicted to be:

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ -10 \\ \hline 102 \text{ Knots} \end{array}$$

Therefore, the time required for the cruise portion of the trip is:

$$\frac{308 \text{ Nautical Miles}}{102 \text{ Knots}} = 3.0 \text{ Hours}$$

The fuel required for cruise is:

$$3.0 \text{ hours} \times 7.4 \text{ gallons/hour} = 22.2 \text{ Gallons}$$

A 45-minute reserve requires:

$$\frac{45}{60} \times 7.4 \text{ gallons/hour} = 5.6 \text{ Gallons}$$

The total estimated fuel required is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Engine start, taxi, and takeoff | 1.1 |
| Climb | 1.9 |
| Cruise | 22.2 |
| Reserve | <u>5.6</u> |
| Total fuel required | 30.8 Gallons |

Once the flight is underway, ground speed checks will provide a more accurate basis for estimating the time enroute and the corresponding fuel

required to complete the trip with ample reserve.

LANDING

A procedure similar to takeoff should be used for estimating the landing distance at the destination airport. Figure 5-10 presents landing distance information for the short field technique. The distances corresponding to 2000 feet and 30°C are as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Ground roll | 610 Feet |
| Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle | 1390 Feet |

A correction for the effect of wind may be made based on Note 2 of the landing chart using the same procedure as outlined for takeoff.

DEMONSTRATED OPERATING TEMPERATURE

Satisfactory engine cooling has been demonstrated for this airplane with an outside air temperature 23°C above standard. This is not to be considered as an operating limitation. Reference should be made to Section 2 for engine operating limitations.

AIRSPEED CALIBRATION

NORMAL STATIC SOURCE

CONDITION:

Power required for level flight or maximum rated RPM dive.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FLAPS UP | | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
| KIAS | | 56 | 62 | 70 | 79 | 89 | 98 | 107 | 117 | 126 | 135 | 145 | 154 |
| KCAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FLAPS 10° | | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| KIAS | | 49 | 55 | 62 | 70 | 79 | 89 | 98 | 108 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| KCAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FLAPS 30° | | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| KIAS | | 47 | 53 | 61 | 70 | 80 | 84 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| KCAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 5-1. Airspeed Calibration (Sheet 1 of 2)

AIRSPEED CALIBRATION ALTERNATE STATIC SOURCE

HEATER/VENTS AND WINDOWS CLOSED

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FLAPS UP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 51 | 61 | 71 | 82 | 91 | 101 | 111 | 121 | 131 | 141 | --- | --- |
| FLAPS 10° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 40 | 51 | 61 | 71 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FLAPS 30° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 38 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 79 | 83 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

HEATER/VENTS OPEN AND WINDOWS CLOSED

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FLAPS UP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 36 | 48 | 59 | 70 | 80 | 89 | 99 | 108 | 118 | 128 | 139 | --- |
| FLAPS 10° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 38 | 49 | 59 | 69 | 79 | 88 | 97 | 106 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FLAPS 30° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 34 | 47 | 57 | 67 | 77 | 81 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

WINDOWS OPEN

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FLAPS UP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 26 | 43 | 57 | 70 | 82 | 93 | 103 | 113 | 123 | 133 | 143 | --- |
| FLAPS 10° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 25 | 43 | 57 | 69 | 80 | 91 | 101 | 111 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FLAPS 30° | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL KIAS | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ALTERNATE KIAS | 25 | 41 | 54 | 67 | 78 | 84 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Figure 5-1. Airspeed Calibration (Sheet 2 of 2)

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION CHART

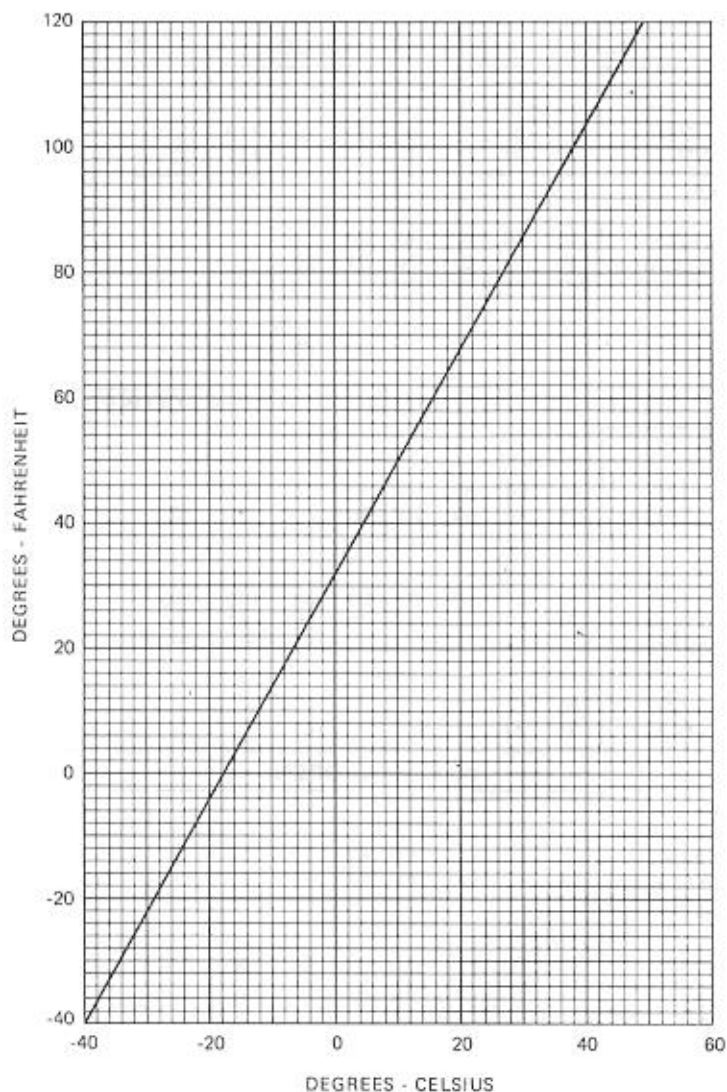


Figure 5-2. Temperature Conversion Chart

STALL SPEEDS

CONDITIONS:
Power Off

NOTES:

- Altitude loss during a stall recovery may be as much as 230 feet.
- KIAS values are approximate.

MOST REARWARD CENTER OF GRAVITY

| WEIGHT LBS | FLAP DEFLECTION | ANGLE OF BANK | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0° | | 30° | | 45° | | 60° | |
| | | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS |
| 2400 | UP | 44 | 51 | 47 | 55 | 52 | 61 | 62 | 72 |
| | 10° | 35 | 48 | 38 | 52 | 42 | 57 | 49 | 68 |
| | 30° | 33 | 46 | 35 | 49 | 39 | 55 | 47 | 65 |

MOST FORWARD CENTER OF GRAVITY

| WEIGHT LBS | FLAP DEFLECTION | ANGLE OF BANK | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0° | | 30° | | 45° | | 60° | |
| | | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS | KIAS | KCAS |
| 2400 | UP | 44 | 52 | 47 | 56 | 52 | 62 | 62 | 74 |
| | 10° | 37 | 49 | 40 | 53 | 44 | 58 | 52 | 69 |
| | 30° | 33 | 46 | 35 | 49 | 39 | 55 | 47 | 65 |

Figure 5-3. Stall Speeds

TAKEOFF DISTANCE MAXIMUM WEIGHT 2400 LBS

SHORT FIELD

CONDITIONS:

Flaps 10°
Full Throttle Prior to Brake Release
Paved, Level, Dry Runway
Zero Wind

NOTES:

1. Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
2. Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet elevation, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static runup.
3. Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots headwind. For operation with tailwinds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
4. For operation on a dry, grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.

| WEIGHT LBS | TAKEOFF SPEED KIAS | | PRESS ALT FT | 0°C | | | 10°C | | | 20°C | | | 30°C | | | 40°C | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | LIFT OFF | AT 50 FT | | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL |
| 2400 | 51 | 56 | S.L. | 795 | 1460 | 1570 | 860 | 1570 | 1685 | 925 | 1570 | 1685 | 995 | 1810 | 1945 | 1065 | 1810 | 1945 |
| | | | 1000 | 875 | 1605 | 1725 | 940 | 1725 | 1860 | 1015 | 1725 | 1860 | 1090 | 2000 | 2155 | 1170 | 2000 | 2155 |
| | | | 2000 | 960 | 1770 | 1910 | 1035 | 1910 | 2060 | 1115 | 1910 | 2060 | 1200 | 2220 | 2395 | 1290 | 2220 | 2395 |
| | | | 3000 | 1055 | 1960 | 2120 | 1140 | 2120 | 2295 | 1230 | 2120 | 2295 | 1325 | 2480 | 2685 | 1425 | 2480 | 2685 |
| | 50 | 55 | 4000 | 1165 | 2185 | 2365 | 1260 | 2365 | 2570 | 1355 | 2365 | 2570 | 1465 | 2790 | 3030 | 1575 | 2790 | 3030 |
| | | | 5000 | 1285 | 2445 | 2660 | 1390 | 2660 | 2895 | 1500 | 2660 | 2895 | 1620 | 3160 | 3455 | 1745 | 3160 | 3455 |
| | | | 6000 | 1425 | 2755 | 3015 | 1540 | 3015 | 3300 | 1665 | 3015 | 3300 | 1800 | 3620 | 3990 | 1940 | 3620 | 3990 |
| | | | 7000 | 1580 | 3140 | 3450 | 1710 | 3450 | 3805 | 1850 | 3450 | 3805 | 2000 | 4220 | 4600 | 2000 | 4220 | 4600 |
| | 49 | 54 | 8000 | 1755 | 3615 | 4015 | 1905 | 4015 | 4480 | 2060 | 4015 | 4480 | 2200 | 4600 | 5000 | 2200 | 4600 | 5000 |

Figure 5-4. Takeoff Distance (Sheet 1 of 2)

TAKEOFF DISTANCE 2200 LBS AND 2000 LBS

SHORT FIELD

REFER TO SHEET 1 FOR APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS AND NOTES.

| WEIGHT LBS | TAKEOFF SPEED KIAS | | PRESS ALT FT | 0°C | | 10°C | | 20°C | | 30°C | | 40°C | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | LIFT OFF | AT 50 FT | | GRND ROLL | TOTAL TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | GRND ROLL | TOTAL TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | GRND ROLL | TOTAL TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | GRND ROLL | TOTAL TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | GRND ROLL | TOTAL TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS |
| 2200 | 49 | 54 | S.L. | 650 | 1195 | 700 | 1280 | 750 | 1375 | 805 | 1470 | 865 | 1575 |
| | | | 1000 | 710 | 1310 | 765 | 1405 | 825 | 1510 | 885 | 1615 | 950 | 1735 |
| | | | 2000 | 780 | 1440 | 840 | 1545 | 905 | 1660 | 975 | 1785 | 1045 | 1915 |
| | | | 3000 | 855 | 1585 | 925 | 1705 | 995 | 1835 | 1070 | 1975 | 1150 | 2130 |
| | | | 4000 | 945 | 1750 | 1020 | 1890 | 1100 | 2040 | 1180 | 2200 | 1270 | 2375 |
| | | | 5000 | 1040 | 1945 | 1125 | 2105 | 1210 | 2275 | 1305 | 2465 | 1405 | 2665 |
| | | | 6000 | 1150 | 2170 | 1240 | 2355 | 1340 | 2555 | 1445 | 2775 | 1555 | 3020 |
| | | | 7000 | 1270 | 2440 | 1375 | 2655 | 1485 | 2890 | 1605 | 3155 | 1730 | 3450 |
| 2000 | 46 | 51 | S.L. | 525 | 970 | 565 | 1035 | 605 | 1110 | 650 | 1185 | 695 | 1265 |
| | | | 1000 | 570 | 1060 | 615 | 1135 | 665 | 1215 | 710 | 1295 | 765 | 1385 |
| | | | 2000 | 625 | 1160 | 675 | 1240 | 725 | 1330 | 780 | 1425 | 840 | 1525 |
| | | | 3000 | 690 | 1270 | 740 | 1365 | 800 | 1465 | 860 | 1570 | 920 | 1685 |
| | | | 4000 | 755 | 1400 | 815 | 1500 | 880 | 1615 | 945 | 1735 | 1015 | 1865 |
| | | | 5000 | 830 | 1545 | 900 | 1660 | 970 | 1790 | 1040 | 1925 | 1120 | 2070 |
| | | | 6000 | 920 | 1710 | 990 | 1845 | 1070 | 1990 | 1150 | 2145 | 1235 | 2315 |
| | | | 7000 | 1015 | 1900 | 1095 | 2055 | 1180 | 2225 | 1275 | 2405 | 1370 | 2605 |
| | | | 8000 | 1125 | 2125 | 1215 | 2305 | 1310 | 2500 | 1410 | 2715 | 1520 | 2950 |

Figure 5-4. Takeoff Distance (Sheet 2 of 2)

MAXIMUM RATE OF CLIMB

CONDITIONS:

Flaps Up
Full Throttle

NOTE:

Mixture leaned above 3000 feet for maximum RPM.

| WEIGHT LBS | PRESS ALT FT | CLIMB SPEED KIAS | RATE OF CLIMB - FPM | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----|------|------|
| | | | -20°C | 0°C | 20°C | 40°C |
| 2400 | S.L. | 76 | 805 | 745 | 685 | 625 |
| | 2000 | 75 | 695 | 640 | 580 | 525 |
| | 4000 | 74 | 590 | 535 | 480 | 420 |
| | 6000 | 73 | 485 | 430 | 375 | 320 |
| | 8000 | 72 | 380 | 330 | 275 | 220 |
| | 10,000 | 71 | 275 | 225 | 175 | --- |
| | 12,000 | 70 | 175 | 125 | --- | --- |

Figure 5-5. Maximum Rate of Climb

TIME, FUEL, AND DISTANCE TO CLIMB

MAXIMUM RATE OF CLIMB

CONDITIONS:

Flaps Up

Full Throttle

Standard Temperature

NOTES:

1. Add 1.1 gallons of fuel for engine start, taxi and takeoff allowance.
2. Mixture leaned above 3000 feet for maximum RPM.
3. Increase time, fuel and distance by 10% for each 10°C above standard temperature.
4. Distances shown are based on zero wind.

| WEIGHT LBS | PRESSURE ALTITUDE FT | TEMP °C | CLIMB SPEED KIAS | RATE OF CLIMB FPM | FROM SEA LEVEL | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | TIME MIN | FUEL USED GALLONS | DISTANCE NM |
| 2400 | S.L. | 15 | 76 | 700 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| | 1000 | 13 | 76 | 655 | 1 | 0.3 | 2 |
| | 2000 | 11 | 75 | 610 | 3 | 0.6 | 4 |
| | 3000 | 9 | 75 | 560 | 5 | 1.0 | 6 |
| | 4000 | 7 | 74 | 515 | 7 | 1.4 | 9 |
| | 5000 | 5 | 74 | 470 | 9 | 1.7 | 11 |
| | 6000 | 3 | 73 | 425 | 11 | 2.2 | 14 |
| | 7000 | 1 | 72 | 375 | 14 | 2.6 | 18 |
| | 8000 | -1 | 72 | 330 | 17 | 3.1 | 22 |
| | 9000 | -3 | 71 | 285 | 20 | 3.6 | 26 |
| | 10,000 | -5 | 71 | 240 | 24 | 4.2 | 32 |
| | 11,000 | -7 | 70 | 190 | 29 | 4.9 | 38 |
| | 12,000 | -9 | 70 | 145 | 35 | 5.8 | 47 |

Figure 5-6. Time, Fuel, and Distance to Climb

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds

Recommended Lean Mixture (See Section 4, Cruise)

| PRESSURE ALTITUDE FT | RPM | 20°C BELOW STANDARD TEMP | | | STANDARD TEMPERATURE | | | 20°C ABOVE STANDARD TEMP | | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|------|-----|
| | | % BHP | KTAS | GPH | % BHP | KTAS | GPH | % BHP | KTAS | GPH |
| 2000 | 2500 | --- | --- | --- | 76 | 114 | 8.5 | 72 | 114 | 8.1 |
| | 2400 | 72 | 110 | 8.1 | 69 | 109 | 7.7 | 65 | 108 | 7.3 |
| | 2300 | 65 | 104 | 7.3 | 62 | 103 | 6.9 | 59 | 102 | 6.6 |
| | 2200 | 58 | 99 | 6.6 | 55 | 97 | 6.3 | 53 | 96 | 6.1 |
| | 2100 | 52 | 92 | 6.0 | 50 | 91 | 5.8 | 48 | 89 | 5.7 |
| 4000 | 2550 | --- | --- | --- | 76 | 117 | 8.5 | 72 | 116 | 8.1 |
| | 2500 | 77 | 115 | 8.6 | 73 | 114 | 8.1 | 69 | 113 | 7.7 |
| | 2400 | 69 | 109 | 7.8 | 65 | 108 | 7.3 | 62 | 107 | 7.0 |
| | 2300 | 62 | 104 | 7.0 | 59 | 102 | 6.6 | 57 | 101 | 6.4 |
| | 2200 | 56 | 98 | 6.3 | 54 | 96 | 6.1 | 51 | 94 | 5.9 |
| | 2100 | 51 | 91 | 5.8 | 48 | 89 | 5.7 | 47 | 88 | 5.5 |
| 6000 | 2600 | --- | --- | --- | 77 | 119 | 8.6 | 72 | 118 | 8.1 |
| | 2500 | 73 | 114 | 8.2 | 69 | 113 | 7.8 | 66 | 112 | 7.4 |
| | 2400 | 66 | 108 | 7.4 | 63 | 107 | 7.0 | 60 | 106 | 6.7 |
| | 2300 | 60 | 103 | 6.7 | 57 | 101 | 6.4 | 55 | 99 | 6.2 |
| | 2200 | 54 | 96 | 6.1 | 52 | 95 | 5.9 | 50 | 92 | 5.8 |
| | 2100 | 49 | 90 | 5.7 | 47 | 88 | 5.5 | 46 | 86 | 5.5 |
| 8000 | 2650 | --- | --- | --- | 77 | 121 | 8.6 | 73 | 120 | 8.1 |
| | 2600 | 77 | 119 | 8.7 | 73 | 118 | 8.2 | 69 | 117 | 7.8 |
| | 2500 | 70 | 113 | 7.8 | 66 | 112 | 7.4 | 63 | 111 | 7.1 |
| | 2400 | 63 | 108 | 7.1 | 60 | 106 | 6.7 | 58 | 104 | 6.5 |
| | 2300 | 57 | 101 | 6.4 | 55 | 100 | 6.2 | 53 | 97 | 6.0 |
| | 2200 | 52 | 95 | 6.0 | 50 | 93 | 5.8 | 49 | 91 | 5.7 |
| 10,000 | 2600 | 74 | 118 | 8.3 | 70 | 117 | 7.8 | 66 | 115 | 7.4 |
| | 2500 | 67 | 112 | 7.5 | 64 | 111 | 7.1 | 61 | 109 | 6.8 |
| | 2400 | 61 | 106 | 6.8 | 58 | 105 | 6.5 | 56 | 102 | 6.3 |
| | 2300 | 55 | 100 | 6.3 | 53 | 98 | 6.0 | 51 | 96 | 5.9 |
| | 2200 | 50 | 93 | 5.8 | 49 | 91 | 5.7 | 47 | 89 | 5.6 |
| 12,000 | 2550 | 67 | 114 | 7.5 | 64 | 112 | 7.1 | 61 | 111 | 6.9 |
| | 2500 | 64 | 111 | 7.2 | 61 | 109 | 6.8 | 59 | 107 | 6.6 |
| | 2400 | 59 | 105 | 6.6 | 56 | 103 | 6.3 | 54 | 100 | 6.1 |
| | 2300 | 53 | 98 | 6.1 | 51 | 96 | 5.9 | 50 | 94 | 5.8 |

Figure 5-7. Cruise Performance

RANGE PROFILE

45 MINUTES RESERVE
40 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise
Standard Temperature
Zero Wind

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the distance during climb.

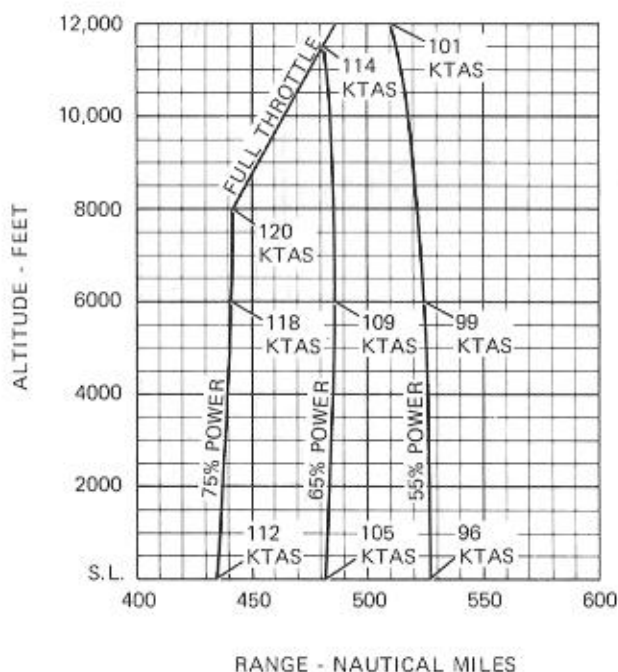


Figure 5-8. Range Profile (Sheet 1 of 3)

RANGE PROFILE
45 MINUTES RESERVE
50 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise
Standard Temperature
Zero Wind

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the distance during climb.

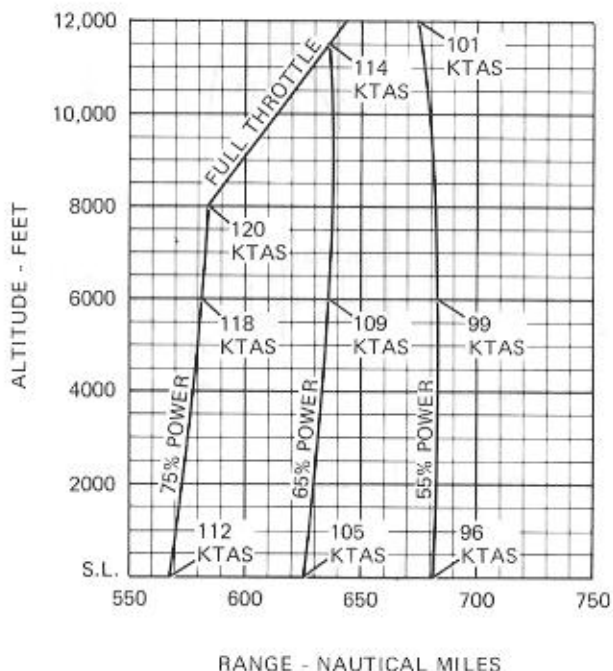


Figure 5-8. Range Profile (Sheet 2 of 3)

RANGE PROFILE **45 MINUTES RESERVE** **62 GALLONS USABLE FUEL**

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise
Standard Temperature
Zero Wind

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the distance during climb.

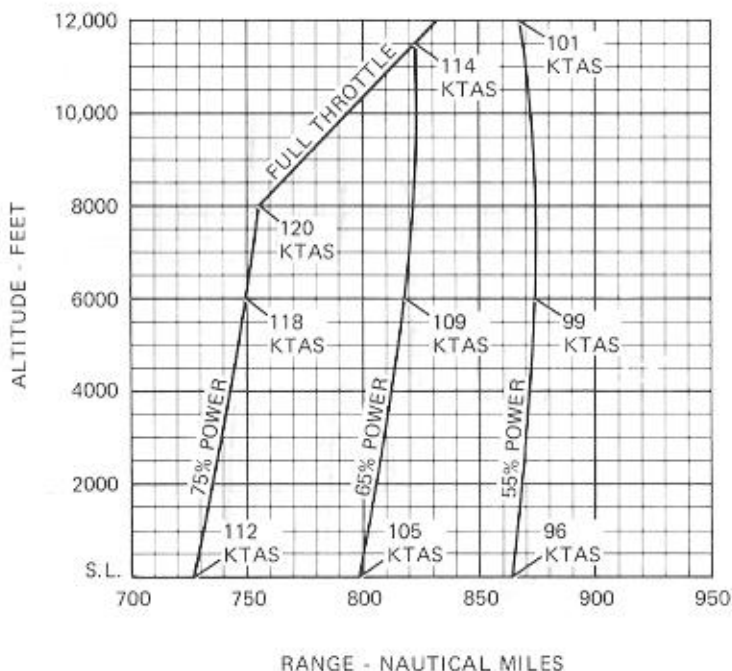


Figure 5-8. Range Profile (Sheet 3 of 3)

ENDURANCE PROFILE

45 MINUTES RESERVE
40 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds

Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise

Standard Temperature

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the time during climb.

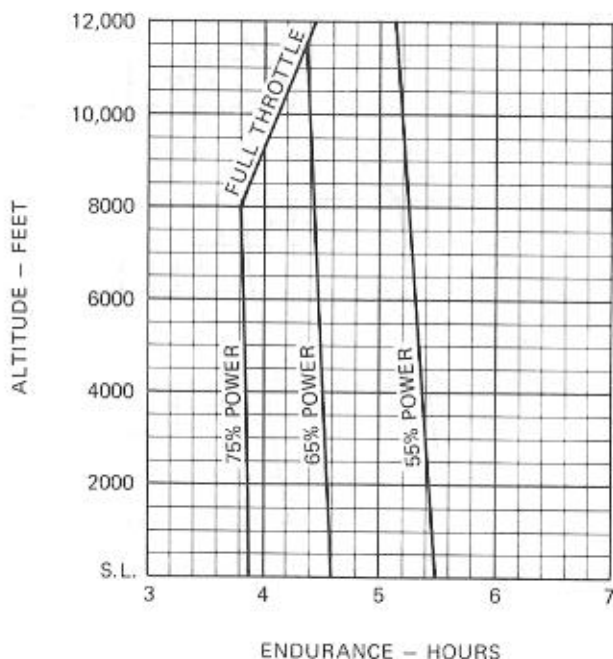


Figure 5-9. Endurance Profile (Sheet 1 of 3)

ENDURANCE PROFILE

45 MINUTES RESERVE
50 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds

Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise

Standard Temperature

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the time during climb.

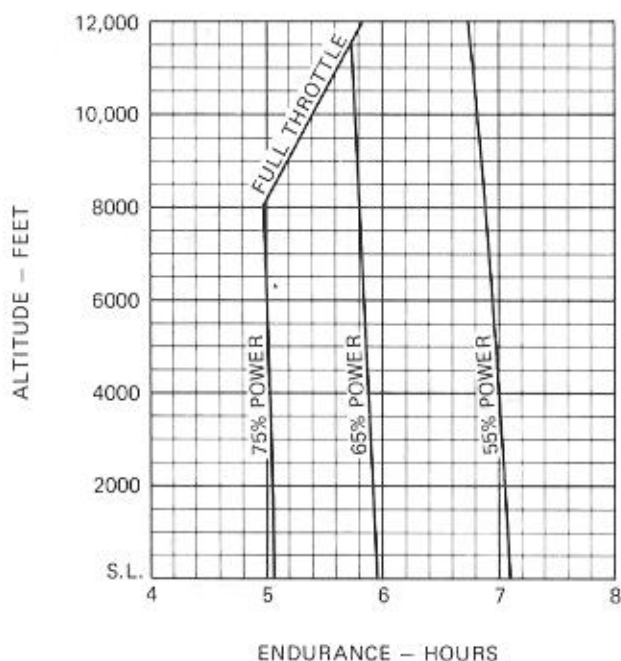


Figure 5-9. Endurance Profile (Sheet 2 of 3)

ENDURANCE PROFILE

45 MINUTES RESERVE
62 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:

2400 Pounds

Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise

Standard Temperature

NOTE:

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the time during climb.

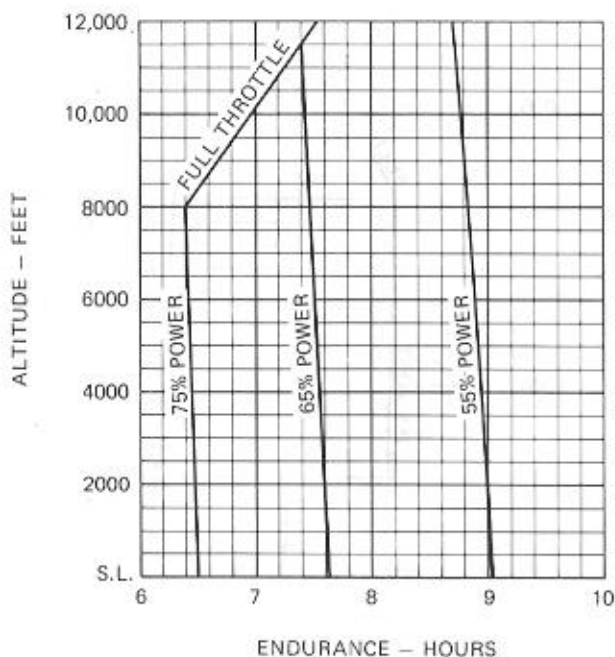


Figure 5-9. Endurance Profile (Sheet 3 of 3)

LANDING DISTANCE

SHORT FIELD

CONDITIONS:

Flaps 30°
Power Off
Maximum Braking
Paved, Level, Dry Runway
Zero Wind

NOTES:

1. Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
2. Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots headwind. For operation with tailwinds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots
3. For operation on a dry, grass runway, increase distances by 45% of the "ground roll" figure.

| WEIGHT LBS | SPEED AT 50 FT KIAS | PRESS ALT FT | 0°C | | | 10°C | | | 20°C | | | 30°C | | | 40°C | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------|
| | | | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL | GRND ROLL | TO CLEAR 50 FT OBS | TOTAL |
| 2400 | 61 | S.L. | 510 | 1235 | 1265 | 530 | 1265 | 1295 | 550 | 1295 | 1325 | 570 | 1325 | 1360 | 585 | 1360 | 1390 |
| | | 1000 | 530 | 1265 | 1295 | 550 | 1295 | 1330 | 570 | 1330 | 1360 | 590 | 1360 | 1390 | 610 | 1390 | 1425 |
| | | 2000 | 550 | 1295 | 1330 | 570 | 1330 | 1365 | 590 | 1365 | 1400 | 610 | 1400 | 1430 | 630 | 1430 | 1460 |
| | | 3000 | 570 | 1330 | 1365 | 590 | 1365 | 1400 | 610 | 1400 | 1430 | 630 | 1430 | 1470 | 655 | 1470 | 1500 |
| | | 4000 | 595 | 1365 | 1400 | 615 | 1400 | 1435 | 640 | 1435 | 1470 | 660 | 1470 | 1510 | 680 | 1510 | 1540 |
| | | 5000 | 615 | 1400 | 1435 | 640 | 1435 | 1470 | 660 | 1470 | 1510 | 685 | 1510 | 1550 | 705 | 1550 | 1580 |
| | | 6000 | 640 | 1435 | 1470 | 660 | 1470 | 1515 | 685 | 1515 | 1550 | 710 | 1550 | 1590 | 730 | 1590 | 1630 |
| | | 7000 | 665 | 1475 | 1515 | 690 | 1515 | 1555 | 710 | 1555 | 1595 | 735 | 1595 | 1635 | 760 | 1635 | 1675 |
| | | 8000 | 690 | 1515 | 1555 | 715 | 1555 | 1595 | 740 | 1595 | 1635 | 765 | 1635 | 1675 | 790 | 1675 | 1715 |

Figure 5-10. Landing Distance

SECTION 6

WEIGHT & BALANCE/ EQUIPMENT LIST

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| Airplane Weighing Procedures | 6-3 |
| Weight And Balance | 6-6 |
| Equipment List | 6-13 |

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the procedure for establishing the basic empty weight and moment of the airplane. Sample forms are provided for reference. Procedures for calculating the weight and moment for various operations are also provided. A comprehensive list of all Cessna equipment available for this airplane is included at the back of this section.

It should be noted that specific information regarding the weight, arm, moment and installed equipment for this airplane as delivered from the factory can only be found in the plastic envelope carried in the back of this handbook.

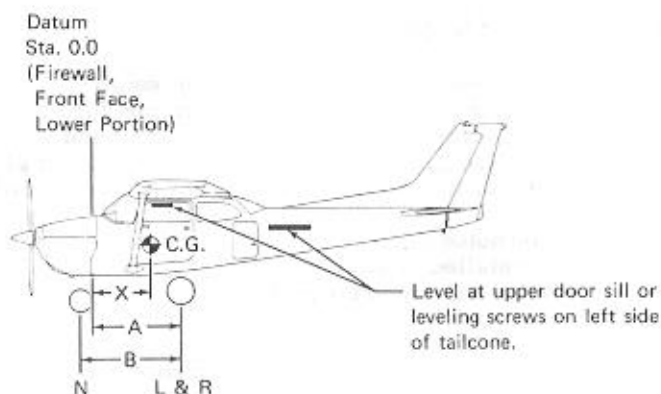
It is the responsibility of the pilot to ensure that the airplane is loaded properly.

AIRPLANE WEIGHING PROCEDURES

1. Preparation:
 - a. Inflate tires to recommended operating pressures.
 - b. Remove the fuel tank sump quick-drain fittings and fuel selector valve drain plug to drain all fuel.
 - c. Remove oil sump drain plug to drain all oil.
 - d. Move sliding seats to the most forward position.
 - e. Raise flaps to the fully retracted position.
 - f. Place all control surfaces in neutral position.
2. Leveling:
 - a. Place scales under each wheel (minimum scale capacity, 500 pounds nose, 1000 pounds each main).
 - b. Deflate the nose tire and/or lower or raise the nose strut to properly center the bubble in the level (see figure 6-1).
3. Weighing:
 - a. With the airplane level and brakes released, record the weight shown on each scale. Deduct the tare, if any, from each reading.
4. Measuring:
 - a. Obtain measurement A by measuring horizontally (along the airplane center line) from a line stretched between the main wheel centers to a plumb bob dropped from the firewall.
 - b. Obtain measurement B by measuring horizontally and parallel to the airplane center line, from center of nose wheel axle, left side, to a plumb bob dropped from the line between the main wheel centers. Repeat on right side and average the measurements.
5. Using weights from item 3 and measurements from item 4, the airplane weight and C.G. can be determined.
6. Basic Empty Weight may be determined by completing figure 6-1.

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| Scale Position | Scale Reading | Tare | Symbol | Net Weight |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------|--------|------------|
| Left Wheel | | | L | |
| Right Wheel | | | R | |
| Nose Wheel | | | N | |
| Sum of Net Weights (As Weighed) | | | W | |

$$X = \text{ARM} - (A) - \frac{(N) \times (B)}{W}; X = (\quad) - (\frac{ \quad }{ \quad }) \times (\frac{ \quad }{ \quad }) = (\quad) \text{ IN.}$$

| Item | Weight (Lbs.) | X C.G. Arm (In.) | Moment/1000 (Lbs.-In.) |
|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Airplane Weight (From Item 5, page 6-3) | | | |
| Add: Oil (8 Qts at 7.5 Lbs/Gal) | 15.0 | -14.0 | -0.2 |
| Add Unusable Fuel: | | | |
| Std. Tanks (3 Gal at 6 Lbs/Gal) | | 46.0 | |
| L.R. Tanks (4 Gal at 6 Lbs/Gal) | | 46.0 | |
| Integral Tanks (6 Gal at 6 Lbs/Gal) | | 46.0 | |
| Equipment Changes | | | |
| Airplane Basic Empty Weight | | | |

Figure 6-1. Sample Airplane Weighing

WEIGHT AND BALANCE

The following information will enable you to operate your Cessna within the prescribed weight and center of gravity limitations. To figure weight and balance, use the Sample Problem, Loading Graph, and Center of Gravity Moment Envelope as follows:

Take the basic empty weight and moment from appropriate weight and balance records carried in your airplane, and enter them in the column titled YOUR AIRPLANE on the Sample Loading Problem.

NOTE

In addition to the basic empty weight and moment noted on these records, the C.G. arm (fuselage station) is also shown, but need not be used on the Sample Loading Problem. The moment which is shown must be divided by 1000 and this value used as the moment/1000 on the loading problem.

Use the Loading Graph to determine the moment/1000 for each additional item to be carried; then list these on the loading problem.

NOTE

Loading Graph information for the pilot, passengers and baggage is based on seats positioned for average occupants and baggage loaded in the center of the baggage areas as shown on the Loading Arrangements diagram. For loadings which may differ from these, the Sample Loading Problem lists fuselage stations for these items to indicate their forward and aft C.G. range limitations (seat travel and baggage area limitation). Additional moment calculations, based on the actual weight and C.G. arm (fuselage station) of the item being loaded, must be made if the position of the load is different from that shown on the Loading Graph.

Total the weights and moments/1000 and plot these values on the Center of Gravity Moment Envelope to determine whether the point falls within the envelope, and if the loading is acceptable.

LOADING ARRANGEMENTS

*Pilot or passenger center of gravity on adjustable seats positioned for average occupant. Numbers in parentheses indicate forward and aft limits of occupant center of gravity range.

**Arm measured to the center of the areas shown.

- NOTES:
1. The usable fuel C.G. arm for standard, long range and integral tanks is located at station 48.0.
 2. The rear cabin wall (approximate station 108) or aft baggage wall (approximate station 142) can be used as convenient interior reference points for determining the location of baggage area fuselage stations.

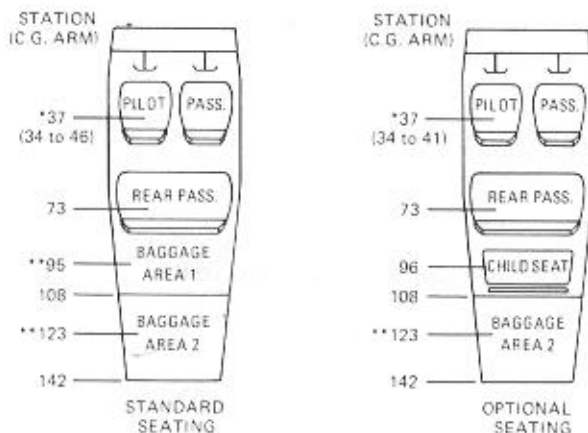
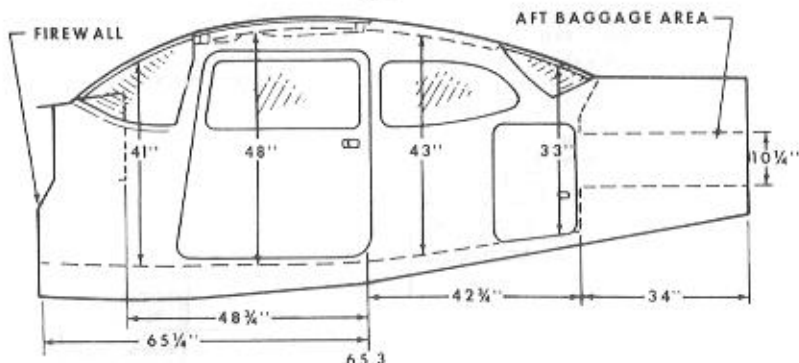


Figure 6-3. Loading Arrangements

CABIN HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS



DOOR OPENING DIMENSIONS

| | WIDTH (TOP) | WIDTH (BOTTOM) | HEIGHT (FRONT) | HEIGHT (REAR) |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| CABIN DOOR | 32" | 37" | 40 1/2" | 39" |
| BAGGAGE DOOR | 15 1/4" | 15 1/4" | 22" | 21" |

—WIDTH—
● LWR WINDOW
LINE
* CABIN FLOOR

CABIN WIDTH MEASUREMENTS

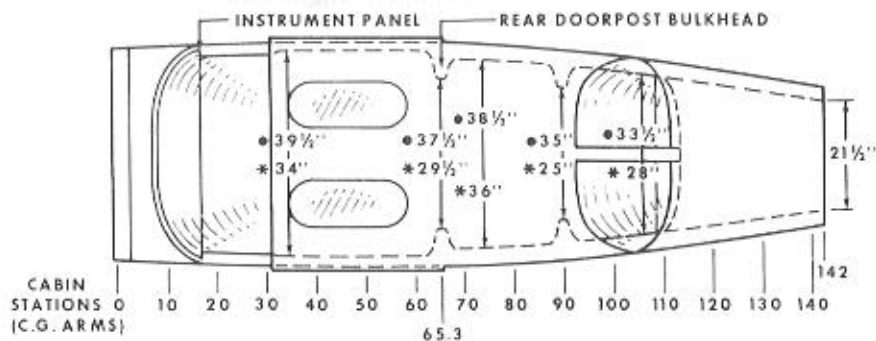


Figure 6-4. Internal Cabin Dimensions

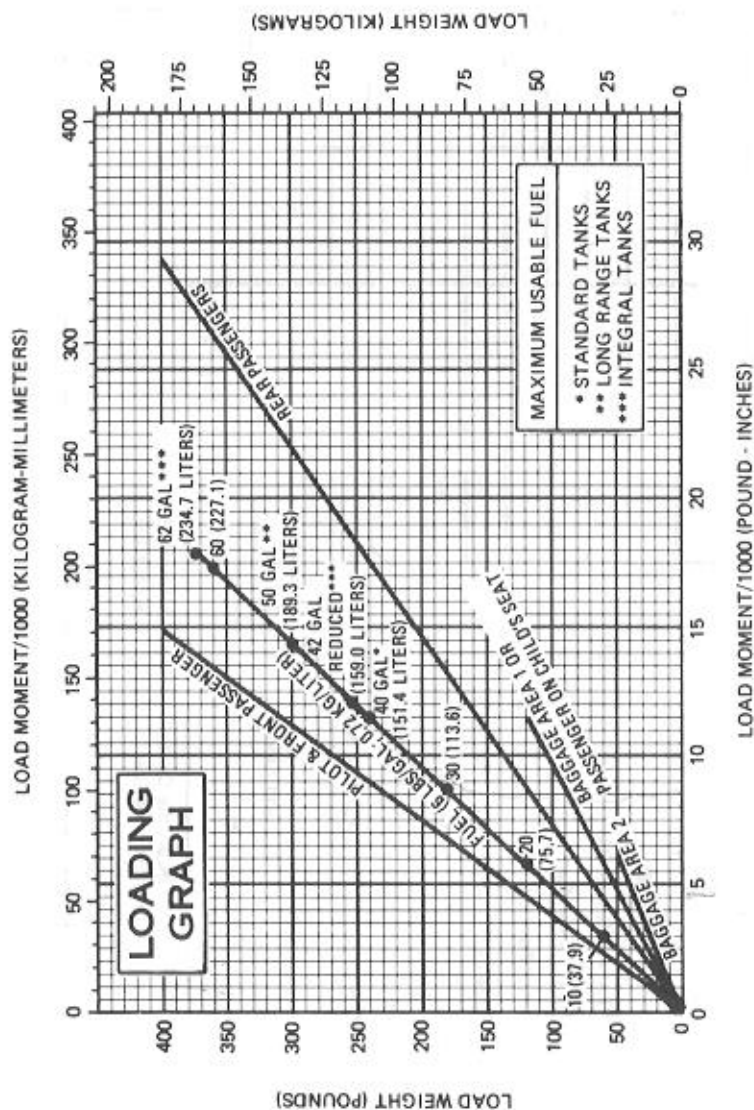
| SAMPLE AIRPLANE | YOUR AIRPLANE | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| | Weight (lbs.) | Moment (lb. - ins. /1000) |
| 1. Basic Empty Weight (Use the data pertaining to your airplane as it is presently equipped. Includes unusable fuel and full oil) | 1467 | 57.3 |
| 2. Usable Fuel (At 6 Lbs./Gal.) | 240 | 11.5 |
| Standard Tanks (40 Gal. Maximum) | | |
| Long Range Tanks (50 Gal. Maximum) | | |
| Integral Tanks (62 Gal. Maximum) | | |
| Integral Reduced Fuel (42 Gal.) | | |
| 3. Pilot and Front Passenger (Station 34 to 46) | 340 | 12.6 |
| 4. Rear Passengers | 340 | 24.8 |
| 5. * Baggage Area 1 or Passenger on Child's Seat (Station 82 to 108, 120 Lbs. Max.) | 20 | 1.9 |
| 6. * Baggage Area 2 (Station 108 to 142, 50 Lbs. Max.) | | |
| 7. RAMP WEIGHT AND MOMENT | 2407 | 108.1 |
| 8. Fuel allowance for engine start, taxi, and runway | 7 | 3 |
| 9. TAKEOFF WEIGHT AND MOMENT (Subtract Step 8 from Step 7) | 2400 | 107.8 |
| 10. Locate this point (2400 at 107.8) on the Center of Gravity Moment Envelope, and since this point falls within the envelope, the loading is acceptable. | | |

* The maximum allowable combined weight capacity for baggage areas 1 and 2 is 120 lbs.

Figure 6-5. Sample Loading Problem

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NOTE: Line representing adjustable seats shows the pilot or passenger center of gravity on adjustable seats positioned for an average occupant. Refer to the Loading Arrangements diagram for forward and aft limits of occupant C.G. range.

Figure 6-6. Loading Graph

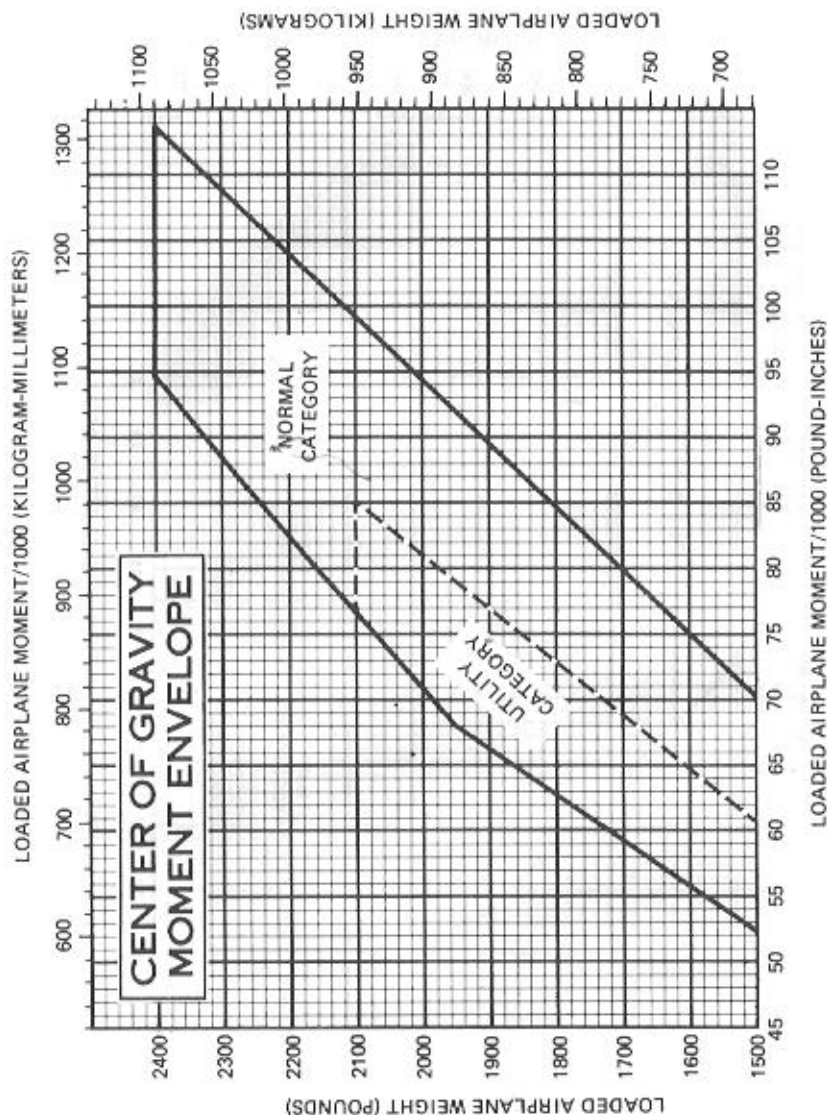


Figure 6-7. Center of Gravity Moment Envelope

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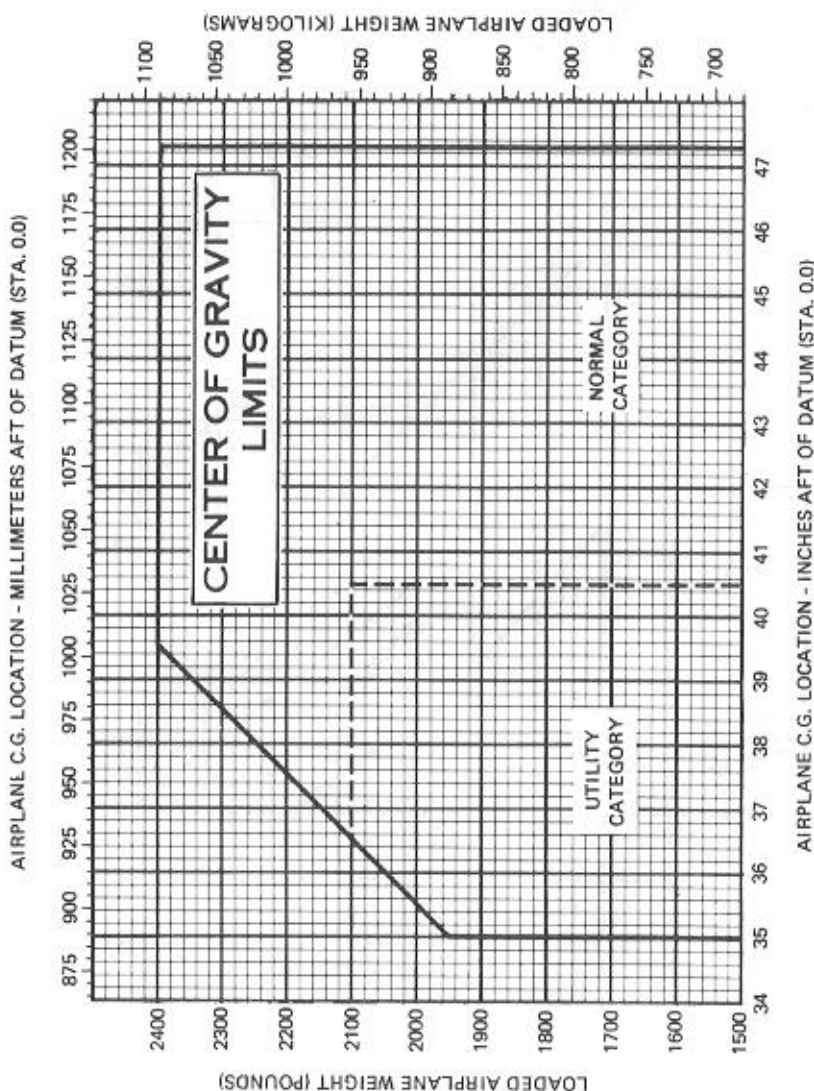


Figure 6-8. Center of Gravity Limits

EQUIPMENT LIST

The following equipment list is a comprehensive list of all Cessna equipment available for this airplane. A separate equipment list of items installed in your specific airplane is provided in your aircraft file. The following list and the specific list for your airplane have a similar order of listing.

This equipment list provides the following information:

An **item number** gives the identification number for the item. Each number is prefixed with a letter which identifies the **descriptive** grouping (example: A. Powerplant & Accessories) under which it is listed. Suffix letters identify the equipment as a required item, a standard item or an optional item. Suffix letters are as follows:

- R = required items of equipment for FAA certification
- S = standard equipment items
- O = optional equipment items replacing required or standard items
- A = optional equipment items which are in addition to required or standard items

A **reference drawing** column provides the drawing number for the item.

NOTE

If additional equipment is to be installed, it must be done in accordance with the reference drawing, accessory kit instructions, or a separate FAA approval.

Columns showing **weight (in pounds)** and **arm (in inches)** provide the weight and center of gravity location for the equipment.

NOTE

Unless otherwise indicated, true values (not net change values) for the weight and arm are shown. Positive arms are distances aft of the airplane datum; negative arms are distances forward of the datum.

NOTE

Asterisks (*) after the item weight and arm indicate complete assembly installations. Some major components of the assembly are listed on the lines immediately following. The summation of these major components does not necessarily equal the complete assembly installation.

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| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|---------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | A. POWERPLANT & ACCESSORIES | | | |
| A01-R | ENGINE LYCOMING O-320-D2J (INCLUDES ELECTRIC STARTER, VACUUM PUMP PAD, SPARK- PLUGS & CARBURETOR) | 0550319 | 279.0 | -19.7 |
| A05-R | FILTER, CARBURETOR AIR | C294510-0301 | 0.5 | -26.0 |
| A09-R | ALTERNATOR, 28 VOLT, 60 AMP | C611503-0102 | 10.7 | -29.0 |
| A17-R | OIL COOLER INSTALLATION -OIL COOLER | 0550319 8406J | 3.3* 1.9 | -10.2* -11.7 |
| A21-S | OIL FILTER INSTALLATION (SPIN-ON-ELEMENT) NET CHANGE | 0501060 | 2.5 | -6.5 |
| A33-R | PROPELLER ASSY. (FIXED PITCH-LANDPLANE) -PROPELLER (MCCAULEY) -PROP SPACER ADAPTER (MCCAULEY) | C161001-0310 1C1607DTM7557 C4516 | 34.6* 30.1 3.6 | -38.3* -38.7 -35.5 |
| A35-O | PROPELLER ASSY. (FIXED PITCH-FLOATPLANE) -PROPELLER (MCCAULEY) -PROP SPACER ADAPTER (MCCAULEY) | C161001-0307 1A1757ETM8042 C4516 | 37.5* 31.8 3.6 | -38.3* -38.7 -35.5 |
| A41-R | SPINNER INSTALLATION, PROPELLER -SPINNER DOME -FWD SPINNER BULKHEAD -AFT SPINNER BULKHEAD | 0550320 0550336-8 0550321-4 0550321-10 | 2.0* 1.2 0.3 0.4 | -41.4* -43.1 -40.8 -37.3 |
| A61-S | VACUUM SYSTEM INSTALLATION -DRY VACUUM PUMP -FILTER -VACUUM GAUGE -RELIEF VALVE - REGULATOR | 05C1054 C431003-0101 1201075-2 C668509-0101 C462001-0401 | 3.0* 1.8 0.2 0.1 0.4 | -2.7* -6.3 5.4 16.7 5.0 |
| A70-A | PRIMER SYSTEM, ENGINE THREE CYLINDER | 0501056-1 | 0.3 | -12.0 |
| A73-A | OIL QUICK DRAIN VALVE (NET CHANGE) | 1701015-2 | 0.0 | -- |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| B. LANDING GEAR & ACCESSORIES | | | | |
| B01-R | WHEEL, BRAKE & TIRE ASSY, 6-00X6 MAIN (2) -WHEEL ASSY., MCCAULEY (EACH) -BRAKE ASSY., MCCAULEY (LEFT) -BRAKE ASSY., MCCAULEY (RIGHT) -TIRE, 4 PLY BLACKWALL (EACH) -TUBE | C163019-0201 C163003-0101 C163033-0115 C163033-0114 C262003-0101 C262003-0102 | 40.1* 7.0 1.8 1.8 3.4 1.8 | 37.8* 58.2 34.5 34.5 38.2 38.2 |
| B04-R | WHEEL & TIRE ASSY., 5-00X5 NOSE -WHEEL ASSY., MCCAULEY -TIRE, 4 PLY BLACKWALL -TUBE | C163018-0101 C163003-0201 C262003-0102 C262003-0101 | 10.2* 3.8 5.1 1.4 | -6.8* -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 |
| E10-S | PAIRING INSTALLATION -NOSE WHEEL PAIRING -MAIN WHEEL PAIRING (EACH) -BRAKE PAIRINGS (2) | 0541225-1 0543079-11 0541223 0541224 | 17.8* 4.0 5.7 1.1 | 47.1* -4.9 60.3 55.0 |
| C. ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS | | | | |
| C01-R | BATTERY, 24 VOLT, STANDARD DUTY | C614002-0101 | 23.2 | -5.0 |
| C01-O | BATTERY, 24 VOLT, HEAVY DUTY | C614002-0102 | 25.2 | -5.0 |
| C04-R | ALTERNATOR CONTROL UNIT, 28 VOLT WITH HIGH AND LOW VOLTAGE SENSING | C611005-0101 | 0.4 | 3.5 |
| C07-A | GROUND SERVICE PLUG RECEPTACLE | 0501064-1 | 2.7 | -2.6 |
| C16-O | HEATING SYSTEM, PITOT (NET CHANGE) | 0422355-8 | 0.6 | 24.4 |
| C22-A | LIGHTS, INSTRUMENT PLST (REQUIRES INSTAL- LATION OF E34-O DELUXE GLASSHIELD) | 0513094-23 | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| C25-A | LIGHT, MAP (CONTROL WHEEL MOUNTED) (INSTALLED WITH E89-O ONLY) | 0570087-1 | 0.2 | 21.5 |

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| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|
| C28-S | LIGHT, MAP & INSTRUMENT PANEL FLOOD (DOORPOST MOUNTED) | 0700149 | 0.3 | 32.0 |
| C31-A | LIGHTS, COURTESY ENTRANCE (SET OF 2) | 0521101-1 | 0.5 | 61.0 |
| C40-A | DETECTORS, NAVIGATION LIGHT (SET OF 2) | 0701013-1, -2 | NEGL | -- |
| C43-A | LIGHT INSTALLATION, OMNIFLASH BEACON -BEACON LIGHT ON FIN TIP -FLASHER POWER SUPPLY -RESISTOR (MERCUR) -MISC. HARDWARE | 0506003-5 C621003-0102 C594502-0102 0R95-6 | 1.4* 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.2 | 204.7* 242.5 205.1 208.3 124.3 |
| C46-A | LIGHT INSTALLATION, WING TIP STROBE -FLASHER POWER SUPPLY (SET OF 2) -STROBE LIGHT, WING TIP (SET OF 2) -WIRING & HARDWARE | 0501027-4 C622008-0102 C622006-0107 | 3.4* 2.3 0.2 0.9 | 43.3* 47.0 43.5 33.0 |
| C49-S | LIGHT INSTALLATION, COWL MOUNTED LANDING -LAMP, 250 WATT (G.E.) | 0570312 4596 | 1.9* 0.8 | -27.1* -29.0 |
| C49-O | LIGHTS, DUAL COWL MOUNTED LANDING -LAMP, 100 WATT (G.E.) (EACH) | 052141-6 4594 | 3.2* 0.5 | -23.0* -29.0 |
| D. INSTRUMENTS | | | | |
| D01-R | INDICATOR, AIRSPEED | C661064-0102 | 0.6 | 16.2 |
| D01-O | INDICATOR, TRUE AIRSPEED | 0513279-5 | 0.7 | 16.3 |
| D04-A | STATIC AIR ALTERNATE SOURCE | 0501017 | 0.2 | 15.5 |
| D07-R | ALTIMETER (SENSITIVE) | C661071-0101 | 0.7 | 14.0 |
| D07-O-1 | ALTIMETER, SENSITIVE (50 FT. MARKINGS) (FEET AND MILLIBARS) | C661071-0102 | 0.7 | 14.0 |
| D07-O-2 | ALTIMETER (SENSITIVE) 20FT. MARKINGS | C661025-0102 | 0.7 | 14.0 |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | AR MINS |
|---------|---|---|--|--|
| D10-A | (FEET AND MILLIBARS) ALTIMETER, 2ND UNIT INSTALLATION (DUAL) | 2001015 | 0.8 | 14.5 |
| D16-A-1 | ENCODING ALTIMETER (REQUIRES RELOCATION OF REGULAR ALTIMETER) | 0501049 | 3.0 | 14.0 |
| D16-A-2 | ENCODING ALTIMETER, FEET & MILLIBARS (REQUIRES RELOCATION OF REGULAR ALTIMETER) | 0501049 | 3.0 | 14.0 |
| D16-A-3 | ALTITUDE ENCODER (BLIND, DOES NOT REQUIRE INSTRUMENT PANEL MOUNTING) | 0501059 | 1.5 * | 14.4 * |
| D19-R | AMMETER | S-1320-5 | 0.3 | 16.5 |
| D22-A | GAGE, CARBURETOR AIR TEMPERATURE | 0513339-4 | 1.0 | 14.0 |
| D25-S | CLOCK, ELECTRIC | C684508-0102 | 0.3 | 16.3 |
| D25-O | CLOCK, DIGITAL READOUT | C684511-0101 | 0.3 | 16.3 |
| D28-R | COMPASS, MAGNETIC-INSTALLATION | C513262-1 | 0.4 | 14.0 |
| D32-R | INSTRUMENT CLUSTER, LH & RH FUEL QUANTITY | C669537-0106 | 0.4 | 16.5 |
| D38-O | INSTRUMENT CLUSTER, LH & RH FUEL QUANTITY (USED WITH G62-O ONLY) | C669535-0101 | 0.4 | 16.5 |
| D41-R | INSTRUMENT CLUSTER, OIL PRESS, OIL TEMP. | ** C669535-0101 | 0.5 | 16.5 |
| D49-A | INDICATOR, ECONOMY MIXTURE (EGT) | 0501043-2 | 0.6 | 7.8 |
| D64-S | GYROS, ATTITUDE & DIRECTIONAL INDICATORS (NON NAV-O-MATIC) -DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR -ATTITUDE INDICATOR -HOSES & HARDWARE | 0501054-1 | 6.3 * | 12.5 * |
| D64-O | GYRO INSTALLATION FOR 300 NAV-O-MATIC -DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR (ARC) ALTERNATE -ATTITUDE INDICATOR -HOSES & HARDWARE | C661075-0104 C661076-0101 C501054-2 40780-0114 C661076-0101 | 2.5 1.9 1.9 6.4 * 2.6 1.9 | 13.5 13.5 10.2 12.5 * 13.5 10.1 |

** C669535-0102 on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-81; C669564-0102 on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-82; 6247-00390 on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-123A.

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|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| D67-A | RECORDER INSTALLATION, FLIGHT HOUR | 0501052-3 | 0.5 | 6.3 |
| D82-S | GAGE, OUTSIDE AIR TEMPERATURE | C668507-0101 | 0.1 | 28.6 |
| D85-R | TACHOMETER INSTALLATION, ENGINE -RECORDING TACH. INDICATOR | 0506007 C668020-0121 | 1.0* 0.7 | 12.1* 16.0 |
| D88-S-1 | INDICATOR, TURN COORDINATOR, 28 VOLT ONLY | C661003-0505 | 1.3 | 15.8 |
| D88-S-2 | INDICATOR, TURN COORDINATOR, 10-30 VOLT | C661003-0506 | 1.3 | 15.8 |
| D88-O | INDICATOR, TURN COORDINATOR (FOR USE WITH NAV-D-MATIC 200A AND 300A) | 42320-0028 | 1.3 | 14.6 |
| D91-S | INDICATOR, VERTICAL SPEED | C661080-0101 | 1.0 | 14.9 |
| E. CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS | | | | |
| E05-R | SEAT, ADJUSTABLE FORE & AFT PILOT | 0514181 | 16.0 | 44.0 |
| E05-O | SEAT, INFINITE ADJUSTABLE - PILOT | 0514182 | 23.0 | 41.5 |
| E07-S | SEAT, ADJUSTABLE FORE & AFT- CO-PILOT | 0514181 | 16.0 | 44.0 |
| E07-O | SEAT, INFINITE ADJUSTABLE - CO-PILOT | 0514182 | 23.0 | 41.5 |
| E09-S | SEAT, REAR (ONE PIECE BACK CUSHION) | 0514183 | 23.0 | 79.5 |
| E09-O | SEAT, REAR (TWO PIECE BACK CUSHION) | 0514184 | 26.5 | 79.5 |
| E15-R | PILOT LAP BELT ASSY | S-2275-103 | 1.0 | 37.0 |
| E15-S | SHOULDER HARNESS ASSY, PILOT | S-2275-201 | 0.6 | 37.0 |
| E19-O | SHOULDER HARNESS INERTIA REEL INSTALLATION PILOT & COPILOT, REPLACES STANDARD BELTS AND SHOULDER HARNESS (NET CHANGE) | 0501046-1 | 2.0 | 82.0 |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|---------|---|-------------|--------|---------|
| E23-S | BELT & SHOULDER ASSY - CO-PILOT | S-2275-3 | 1.6 | 37.0 |
| E27-S | BELT ASSY, 2ND ROW (SET OF 2) | S-1746-39 | 2.0 | 70.0 |
| E27-O | SEAT, BELT & SHOULDER HARNESS ASSY FOR 2ND ROW SEATING | S-2275-8 | 3.2 | 70.0 |
| E34-O | DELUXE GLARESHIELD (NET CHANGE) | 0515034 | 1.0 | 21.0 |
| E35-A-1 | LEATHER SEAT COVERING (NET CHANGE) | CES-1151 | 2.0 | 62.0 |
| E35-A-2 | LEATHER & VINYL CR FABRIC COVER (NET CHG) | CES-1151 | 1.5 | 62.0 |
| E37-O | WINDOW, HINGED, RH DOOR (NET CHANGE) | 0501075-1 | 2.3 | 47.0 |
| E39-A | WINDOWS, OVERHEAD CABIN TOP (NET CHANGE) | 0511800-10 | 0.9 | 47.9 |
| E43-A | VENTILATION SYSTEM, REAR SEAT (NGT COM- PATIBLE WITH E88-A-1 OR E88-A-2) | 0700322-14 | 1.7 | 60.0 |
| E49-A | BEVERAGE CUP HOLDER | 0501023-2 | 0.1 | 15.0 |
| E50-A | HEADREST, 1ST ROW (SET OF 2) | 1215073-11 | 1.5 | 47.0 |
| E51-A | HEADREST, 2ND ROW (SET OF 2) | 1215073-11 | 1.5 | 86.0 |
| E55-S | SUN VISORS (SET OF 2) | 0514166 | 0.9 | 32.8 |
| E57-A | WINDOWS, TINTED (CABIN, NET CHANGE) | 0500267-2 | 0.0 | -- |
| E59-A | APPROACH PLATE HOLDER INSTALLATION | 0415040-1 | 0.1 | 20.5 |
| E65-S | BAGGAGE NET | 2015009-8 | 0.5 | 95.0 |
| E71-A | RINGS, CARGO TIE DOWN (STOWED) (USE ARM AS INSTALLED WITH CARGO) | 0500042 | 1.0 | -- |
| E85-A | CONTROLS INSTALLATION, DUAL | 0513335-6 | 4.9 | 12.4 |
| E87-A | RUDDER TRIM SYSTEM | 0513290-1 | 1.9 | 9.4 |
| E88-A-1 | CABIN AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM-CHILLED AIR | 0501066-1 | 63.5* | 43.2* |

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|---------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| E88-A-2 | -COMPRESSOR ASSEMBLY -EVAPORATOR (LOCATED ABOVE AFT BAGGAGE) -CONDENSER (LOCATED UNDER SIDE FUS.) | C413001-0102 | 20.2 9.1 5.3 | -29.0 123.5 98.2 |
| E89-O | CABIN AIR CIRCULATING FAN | 0501072-2 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| E93-R | CONTROL WHEEL, ALL PURPOSE, PILOT (INCLUDES MIKE SWITCH AND PANEL MOUNTED AUXILIARY MIKE JACK) (NET CHANGE) HEATING SYSTEM, CABIN & CARBURETOR AIR -EXHAUST SYSTEM, INCLUDED NOTE--CARBURETOR HEAT IS REQUIRED ITEM CABIN HEAT IS STANDARD ITEM | 0570087-1 0550333-1 0506007 | NEGL | -- |
| | F. PLACARDS, WARNINGS & MANUALS | | 17.5 | -21.0 |
| F01-R | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY VFR | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F01-O-1 | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY NIGHT VFR | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F01-O-2 | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY NIGHT VFR & IFR | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F01-O-3 | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY VFR FLOATPLANE | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F01-O-4 | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY NIGHT VFR FLOATPLANE | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F01-O-5 | PLACARD, OPERATIONAL LIMITATIONS-DAY NIGHT VFR & IFR FLOATPLANE | 0505087 | NEGL | -- |
| F04-R | NOTE--THE ABOVE PLACARDS ARE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT INDICATOR, AUDIBLE PNEUMATIC STALL WARNING | 0523112 | 0.2 | 28.5 |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|------------------------|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| F13-S | LOW VOLTAGE WARNING LIGHT, ALTERNATOR | | NEGL | -- |
| F16-R | PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK AND FAA APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL | C1192-13PH | 1.3 | -- |
| G. AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT | | | | |
| G07-A | RINGS, AIRPLANE HOISTING (CABIN TOP) | 0541115-1 | 0.9 | 49.1 |
| G13-A | CORROSION PROOFING, INTERNAL | 0500036 | 10.0 | 77.0 |
| G16-A | STATIC DISCHARGERS | 0501048-1 | 0.4 | 143.2 |
| G19-A | STABILIZER ABRASION EDGETS | 0500041-2 | 2.7 | 206.0 |
| G22-S | TOW BAR (STOWED) | 0501019 | 1.6 | 95.0 |
| G25-S | PAINT, OVERALL EXTERIOR -OVERALL WHITE BASE -COLOR STRIPE | 0504039 | 12.6* 11.6 0.6 | 90.8* 90.5 96.9 |
| G31-A | CABLES, CORROSION RESISTANT CONTROL (NET CHANGE) | 0500050 | 0.0 | -- |
| G55-A-1 | FIRE EXTINGUISHER INSTALLATION -FIRE EXTINGUISHER -FIRE EXTINGUISHER MOUNTING CLAMP | 0501011-1 C421001-0101 C421001-0102 | 3.0* 2.6 0.3 | 43.8* 44.0 42.2 |
| G55-A-2 | FIRE EXTINGUISHER INSTL. VERTICAL ADJ SEAT | 2401011-1 | 3.2 | 29.0 |
| G58-A | STEPS & HANDLES, REFUELING ASSISTING | 0513415-2 | 1.7 | 16.3 |
| G67-A | RUDDER PEDAL EXTENSIONS, REMOVABLE SET OF 2 (STOWABLE - INSTALLED ARM SHOWN) (AVAILABLE FROM DEALERS ONLY) | 0501062-1 | 2.3 | 8.0 |
| G88-A-1 | WINTERIZATION KIT INSTALLATION, ENGINE -BREATHER TUBE INSULATION | 0501008 0552011 | 0.8* 0.4 | -22.7* -13.8 |

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|---------|---|---|--|--|
| G88-A-2 | -TWO COWL INLET AIR COVERS (INSTALLED) -TWO COWL INLET AIR COVERS (STOWED) -CIL COOLER COVER PLATE WINTERIZATION KIT INSTALLED - FLOATPLANE ONLY -BREATHER TUBE INSULATION -COWL OUTLET COVER (1) (INSTALLED) -COWL OUTLET COVER (1) (STOWED) | 0552132-5,-6 0552132-5,-6 0552220-1 | 0.3 0.3 0.1 1.0* 0.4 0.6 0.6 | -32.0 95.0 -10.2 -7.2* -12.0 -4.0 95.0 |
| G92-O-1 | FUEL SYSTEM; EXTENDED RANGE WING, TANKS (NET CHANGE) {60 GALLON CAPACITY} | 0501055 | 8.0 | 48.0 |
| G92-O-2 | FUEL SYSTEM; EXTENDED RANGE WET WINGS (NET CHANGE) | 0520018-5,-6 | 6.0 | 48.0 |
| H01-A-1 | H. AVIONICS & AUTOPILOTS CESSNA 300 ADF INSTALLATION -RECEIVER WITH BFC, R-546E -INDICATOR, IN-346A -SENSE ANTENNA INSTALLATION -LOOP ANTENNA INSTALLATION -WIRES, MOUNTING & MISC ITEMS | 3910159-2 41240-0001 40980-1001 0570400-632 3960104-1 3950122-31 | 6.9* 3.3 0.9 0.2 1.4 1.1 | 23.2* 13.1 14.1 101.8 58.2 20.8 |
| H01-A-2 | CESSNA 300 ADF INSTL; W/O MAP CASE SAME AS H01-A-1, EXCEPT-- -MAP CASE DELETED | 3910159-2 0513085-22 | 6.1* -0.8 | 23.8* 14.0 |
| H04-A | DME INSTALLATION, NARCO -TRANSCIVER (CME-190) -MOUNTING -ANTENNA; RADIO COOLING & MISC WIRING | 3910166-1 3312-406 | 6.4* 5.1 0.6 0.7 | 13.7* 13.1 13.1 18.9 |
| H05-A | FOSTER K-NAV 511 (VER ONLY) INSTALLATION -K-NAV 511 COMPUTER -CME 190 ADAPTER -WIRING & MISC HARDWARE | 3910203-1 805A0202-1 A0804A0105 | 3.1* 2.5 0.3 0.3 | 13.0* 14.1 3.4 14.5 |
| H07-A | CESSNA 400 GLIDESLOPE (INCLUDES VOR/TLS) | 3910157-2 | 4.9* | 78.3* |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|---------|---|---|---|--|
| | INDICATOR--NET CHANGE FOR VOR/LOC IND.) -RECEIVER, R-443B UPPER WINDSHIELD) -ANTENNA (LOCATED IN-386A ADDED) -VOR/ILS INDICATOR, IN-385A DELETED -VOR/LOC INDICATOR, IN-385A DELETED -WIRING, MOUNTING & MISC HARDWARE | 42100-0000 1200098-2 46860-2000 46860-1000 3950122 | 2.1 0.2 1.7 -1.6 2.5 | 117.2 28.0 14.7 14.7 53.1 |
| H08-A-1 | AUTO RADIAL CENTERING INDICATOR (ARC/LOC) EXCHANGE FOR VOR/LOC IND (300 SERIES) NAV- COM 720 CH COM 1ST & 2ND UNIT (WT NET CHG) -ARC/LOC INDICATOR ADDED -VOR/LOC INDICATOR DELETED | 3910196-1 | 0.2* | 14.7* |
| H08-A-2 | AUTO RADIAL CENTERING INDICATOR (ARC/ILS) EXCHANGE FOR VOR/ILS INDICATOR USED WITH ITEM H07-A ONLY (WT NET CHANGE) -ARC/ILS INDICATOR ADDED -VOR/ILS INDICATOR DELETED | 46860-1200 46860-1000 3910196-2 | 1.8 -1.6 0.1* | 14.7 14.7 14.7* |
| H11-A | SUNAIR ASB-125 HF TRANSCEIVER, 2ND UNIT -ANTENNA LOAD BOX -POWER SUPPLY (REMOTE) -TRANSCEIVER (PANEL MOUNTED) -ANTENNA INSTL., 351 IN. LONG -MISC SWITCHES, WIRES & ETC. | 46860-2200 46860-2000 3910158-1 99816 99683 99681 3960117-3 3950122-12 | 1.8 -1.7 20.7* 5.2 8.5 5.3 0.3 1.4 | 14.7 14.7 87.1* 112.5 113.0 13.4 174.4 92.3 |
| H13-A | CESSNA 400 MARKER BEACON -RECEIVER, R-402A -ANTENNA, L SHAPED ROD -MARKER BEACON KIT INSTL. -CABLES & MISC HARDWARE | 3910166-19 42710-5128 0770681-1 2470017-3 3950122 | 2.4* 0.7 0.7 0.1 0.9 | 57.4* 12.1 140.0 16.6 33.0 |
| H16-A-1 | CESSNA 300 TRANSPONDER -TRANSCEIVER, RT-359A -ANTENNA -CABLES & MISC HARDWARE | 3910127-17 41420-0028 42940-0000 3950122 | 4.1* 2.7 0.2 1.1 | 26.4* 14.2 127.0 38.7 |
| H16-A-2 | CESSNA 400 TRANSPONDER (USED FOR EXPORT) -TRANSCEIVER, RT-459A -ANTENNA -CABLES & MISC HARDWARE | 3910128-21 41470-1028 42940-0000 3950122 | 4.1* 2.7 0.2 1.1 | 26.4* 14.2 127.0 38.7 |

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|---------|--|--|--|---|
| H22-A | CESSNA 300 NAV/COM 720 CH COM INSTALLATION REQUIRES--H34-A TO BE OPERATIONAL 1ST UNIT H37-A TO BE OPERATIONAL 2ND UNIT -RECEIVER-TRANSCIVER, RT-385A -VOR/LUC INDICATOR IN-385A -MOUNT, WIRING & MISC ITEMS | 3910183-4 | 7.7* | 13.3* |
| H28-A-1 | EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER -TRANSMITTER (L & M OMELT-6-1) -ANTENNA -HARDWARE | 0470419-3 C589511-0117 C589511-0109 | 3.5* 3.5 0.1 0.1 | 116.5* 128.4 122.0 114.3 |
| H28-A-2 | EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER (USED IN CANADA) -TRANSMITTER (L & M OMELT-6-1C) -ANTENNA -HARDWARE | 0470419-4 C589511-0113 C589511-0109 | 3.5* 3.3 0.1 0.1 | 116.5* 116.4 122.0 114.3 |
| H31-A-1 | NAV-O-MATIC 200A -CONTROLLER-AMPLIFIER -TURN COORDINATOR (NET CHANGE) (G-300A) -ROLL ACTUATOR -WIRING & HARDWARE -RELAY INSTALLATION | 3910162-1 43610-1202 42320-0028 42730-3908 3950117-7 2470016-4 | 8.1* 1.1 0.0 3.8 2.8 0.4 | 47.3* 13.5 - 61.1 48.2 4.0 |
| H31-A-2 | NAV-O-MATIC 300A (AF-395A) -CONTROLLER-AMPLIFIER & MOUNT -D84-0 GYRO INSTALLATION (NET CHANGE) -D88-0 TURN COORDINATOR (NET CHANGE) -ROLL ACTUATOR -RELAY INSTALLATION -WIRING & MISC HARDWARE | 3910163-1 42660-1202 0201054-2 42320-0028 42730-3908 2470016-4 3950115-7 | 8.5* 1.4 0.1 0.0 3.8 2.8 0.4 | 45.4* 13.5 12.5 - 61.1 4.0 51.2 |
| H33-A | INTERCOM SYSTEM (REQUIRES--H34-A AND H56-A TO BE OPERATIONAL) | 3910210 | 0.4 | 19.3 |
| H34-A | BASIC AVIONICS KIT--REQUIRED WITH 1ST UNIT NAV/COM FACTORY INSTALLATION ONLY -RADIO COOLING INSTALLATION -NOISE FILTER-AUDIO (ON ALTERNATOR) -COM ANTENNA CABLE INSL. -NAV ANTENNA CABLE INSL. | 3910186-2 3930214 3940148-2 3950122-3 3950122-4 | 7.2* 1.6 0.1 0.4 0.6 | 42.7* 10.2 -26.1 27.8 116.0 |

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| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|---------|--|---|--|--|
| | -H22-A NAV/CUM 385A VOR/LOC 2ND UNIT -H37-A ANTENNA & COUPLER KIT INSTL. -H01-A 300 ADF (546E) INSTALLATION -H10-A-1 300 TRANSPONDER (RT-359A) | 3910183-4 3910185-2 3910159-2 3910127-17 | 7.7 1.1 6.9 4.1 | 13.3 37.5 23.2 26.4 |
| J10-A | FLOATPLANE FUSELAGE STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS AND FITTING (OPTION C) | 0500044 | 6.6 | 43.7 |
| J13-A | FLOATPLANE COWLDECK V-BRACE (INSTALLED) FLOATPLANE COWLDECK V-BRACE (STOWED) | 0513529-1 | 1.1 1.1 | 26.2 95.0 |
| J15-A | FLOATPLANE AILERON-ROUNDER INTERCONNECT -FLOATPLANE ONLY (INSTALLED) -FLOATPLANE ONLY (STOWED) NOTE--ITEMS J10-A AND J13-A ARE ALSO APPROVED FOR LANDPLANE OPERATIONS | 0560012 | 0.4 0.4 | 69.6 95.0 |
| J27-A | MODEL 89A2000 FLOATS & 502 ATTACHMENTS NET CHANGE BETWEEN STANDARD LANDING GEAR (ITEM NOS. 89A2000, 502, 510-S, BRAKE AND NOSE WHEEL STEERING SYSTEM) AND FLOATPLANE KIT (ITEM NO. J30-A-1) IS APPROXIMATELY 155 LBS. AT 58.3 IN. THE CORRECT VALUES OF WT & ARM CHANGE FOR WT & BALANCE CAL CULATIONS ARE TO BE DETERMINED FROM THE ACTUAL INSTALLATION WEIGHING | EDD-36335 | -- | -- |
| J30-A-1 | FLOATPLANE EQUIPMENT KIT WITH PROP CHANGE AND CORROSION PROOFING CONSISTS OF -P31-0 PROPELLER, FLOATPLANE (EXCHG) -P01-C PLACARD, FLOATPLANE OPERATION -G31-A CABLES, CORROSION RESIST, EXCH -G07-A KINGS, AIRPLANE HOUSING, INTERNAL -G58-A STEP & HANDLE, REFUELING -J10-A FUSELAGE MODIFICATION (OPT C) -J13-A COWL DECK V-BRACE (INSTALLED) -J15-A INTERCONNECT SYSTEM, INSTALLED COWL ASSY, FLOATPLANE, NET CHG | 0501080 0500320 0500087 0500036 0500036 0541115 0513415 0500044 0513529-1 0560012 0552162 | 23.8* 2.9 0.0 0.0 10.0 1.1 1.7 6.6 1.1 0.4 NGL | 45.7* -38.3 -- -- 77.0 49.1 137.8 143.7 26.2 69.6 -- |
| J30-A-2 | FLOATPLANE EQUIPMENT KIT WITH CORROSION PROOFING, V-BRACE STOWED & NO PROP CHANGE | 0501080 | 20.9* | 61.5* |

| ITEM NO | EQUIPMENT LIST DESCRIPTION | REF DRAWING | WT LBS | ARM INS |
|---------|---|--|--|--|
| J30-A-3 | <p> FOI-U PLACARD, FLOATPLANE OPERATION G31-A CABLES, CORROSION RESIST, EXCH G32-A CORROSION PROOFING, INTERNAL G33-A RINGS, AIRPLANE REFUELING G34-A STEP 2 HANDLE, REFUELING G35-A FUSelage MODIFICATION G36-A COWL DECK V-BRACE (STOWED) G37-A INTERCONNECT SYSTEM (STOWED) G38-A COWL ASSY, FLOATPLANE, NET CHG </p> <p> FLOATPLANE EQUIPMENT KIT WITH PROP CHANGE AND NO CORROSION PROOFING CONSISTS OF A31-U PROPELLER, FLOATPLANE (EXCHG) FOI-U PLACARD, FLOATPLANE OPERATION G31-A RINGS, AIRPLANE HOISTING G32-A STEP 2 HANDLE, REFUELING G33-A FUSelage MODIFICATION G34-A COWL DECK V-BRACE (INSTALLED) G35-A INTERCONNECT SYSTEM (INSTALLED) G36-A COWL ASSY, FLOATPLANE, NET CHG </p> | C5G5087 C500036 C500039 C541115 C513215 C513215 C513215 C513215 C513215 C552162 C501080 C500036 C500039 C541115 C513215 C500039 C513215 C513215 C552162 C501080 | 0.0 0.0 10.0 1.1 1.7 6.6 1.1 0.4 NEGL 13.8* 2.9 0.0 1.1 1.7 0.0 1.1 0.4 NEGL 10.9* | - - 77.0 49.1 17.3 43.7 95.0 95.0 - 23.1* -38.3 49.1 17.3 43.7 26.2 - - 40.3* |
| J30-A-4 | <p> G31-A PLACARD, CHANGE OR CORROSION PROOFING G32-A PROPELLER, CHANGE OR CORROSION PROOFING G33-A RINGS, AIRPLANE HOISTING G34-A STEP 2 HANDLE, REFUELING G35-A FUSelage MODIFICATION G36-A COWL DECK V-BRACE (INSTALLED) G37-A INTERCONNECT SYSTEM (STOWED) G38-A COWL ASSY, FLOATPLANE, NET CHG </p> | C541115 C513215 C500039 C513215 C513215 C513215 C552162 | 1.1 1.7 0.0 1.1 1.7 0.0 NEGL | 49.1 17.3 43.7 26.2 95.0 95.0 - |

SECTION 7

AIRPLANE & SYSTEMS

DESCRIPTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

This section provides description and operation of the airplane and its systems. Some equipment described herein is optional and may not be installed in the airplane. Refer to Section 9, Supplements, for details of other optional systems and equipment.

AIRFRAME

The airplane is an all-metal, four-place, high-wing, single-engine airplane equipped with tricycle landing gear and designed for general utility purposes.

The construction of the fuselage is a conventional formed sheet metal bulkhead, stringer, and skin design referred to as semimonocoque. Major items of structure are the front and rear carry-through spars to which the wings are attached, a bulkhead and forgings for main landing gear attachment at the base of the rear door posts, and a bulkhead with attach fittings at the base of the forward door posts for the lower attachment of the wing struts. Four engine mount stringers are also attached to the forward door posts and extend forward to the firewall.

The externally braced wings, containing the fuel tanks, are constructed of a front and rear spar with formed sheet metal ribs, doublers, and stringers. The entire structure is covered with aluminum skin. The front spars are equipped with wing-to-fuselage and wing-to-strut attach fittings. The aft spars are equipped with wing-to-fuselage attach fittings, and are partial-span spars. Conventional hinged ailerons and single-slot type flaps are attached to the trailing edge of the wings. The ailerons are constructed of a forward spar containing balance weights, formed sheet metal ribs and "V" type corrugated aluminum skin joined together at the trailing edge. The flaps are constructed basically the same as the ailerons, with the exception of the balance weights and the addition of a formed sheet metal leading edge section.

The empennage (tail assembly) consists of a conventional vertical stabilizer, rudder, horizontal stabilizer, and elevator. The vertical stabilizer consists of a spar, formed sheet metal ribs and reinforcements, a wrap-around skin panel, formed leading edge skin and a dorsal. The rudder is constructed of a formed leading edge skin containing hinge halves, a center wrap-around skin panel, ribs, an aft wrap-around skin panel which is joined at the trailing edge of the rudder by a filler strip, and a ground adjustable trim tab at the base of the trailing edge. The top of the rudder incorporates a leading edge extension which contains a balance weight.

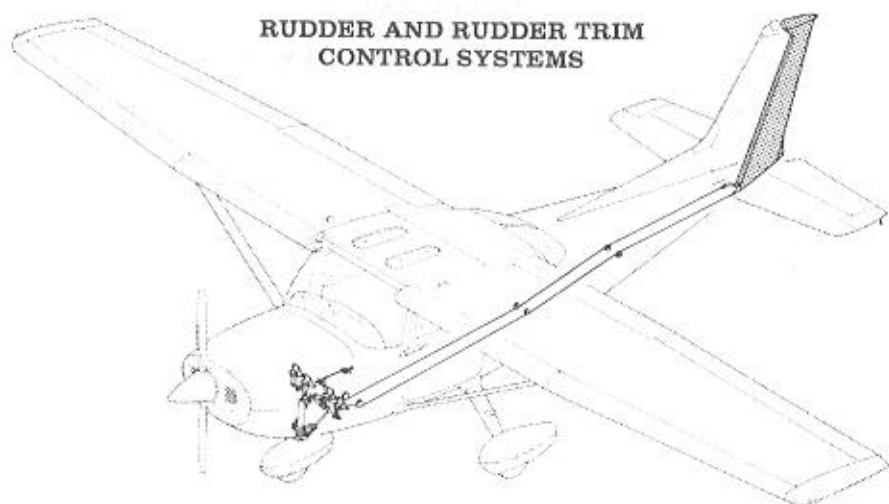
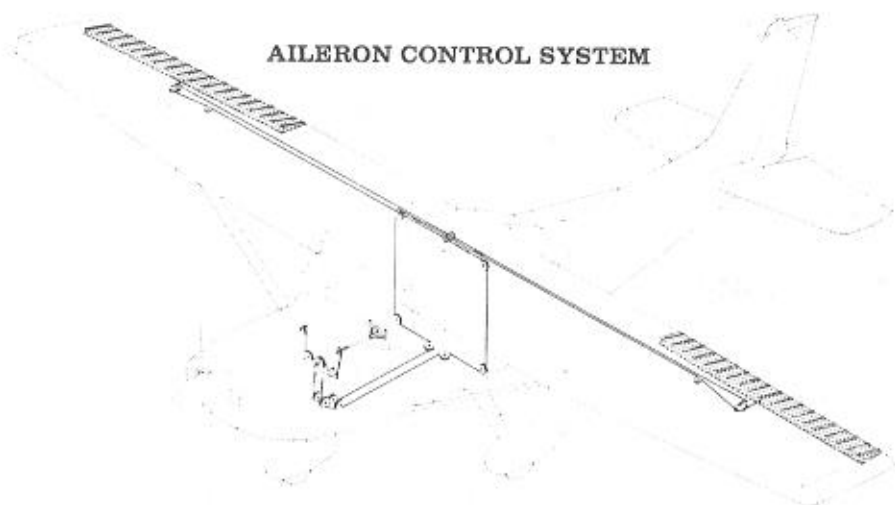
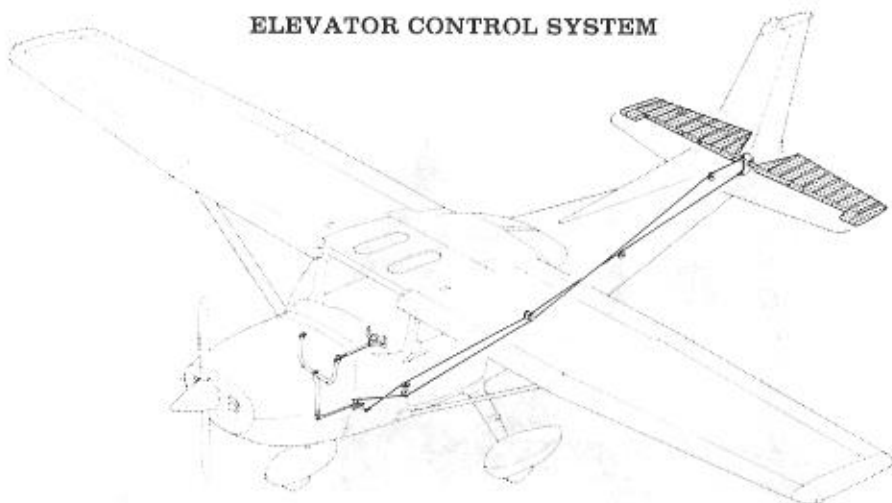


Figure 7-1. Flight Control and Trim Systems (Sheet 1 of 2)

ELEVATOR CONTROL SYSTEM



ELEVATOR TRIM CONTROL SYSTEM

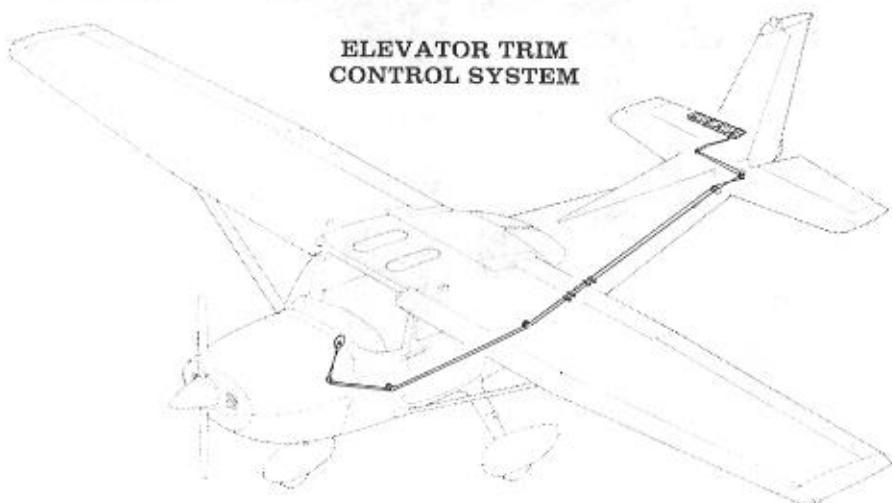


Figure 7-1. Flight Control and Trim Systems (Sheet 2 of 2)

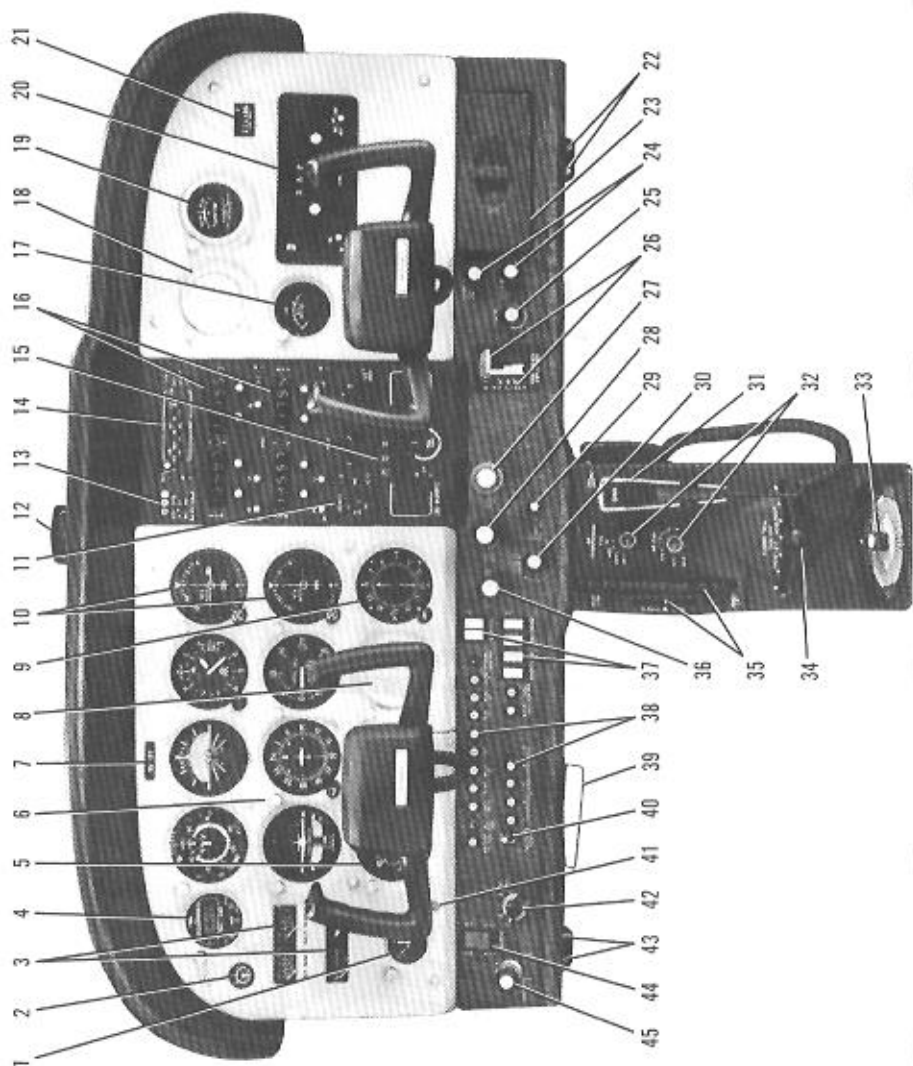


Figure 7-2. Instrument Panel (Sheet 1 of 2)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 1. | Ammeter | 24. | Cabin Heat and Air Control Knobs |
| 2. | Suction Gauge | 25. | Cigar Lighter |
| 3. | Oil Temperature, Oil Pressure, and Fuel Quantity Indicators | 26. | Wing Flap Switch and Position Indicator |
| 4. | Digital Clock | 27. | Mixture Control |
| 5. | Tachometer | 28. | Throttle (With Friction Lock) |
| 6. | Flight Instrument Group | 29. | Static Pressure Alternate Source Valve |
| 7. | Airplane Registration Number | 30. | Instrument and Radio |
| 8. | Additional Instrument Space | 31. | Light Dimming Rheostats |
| 9. | ADF Bearing Indicator | 32. | Hand-Held Microphone |
| 10. | Course Deviation Indicators | 33. | Air Conditioning Controls |
| 11. | Transponder | 34. | Fuel Selector Valve Handle |
| 12. | Magnetic Compass | 35. | Rudder Trim Control Lever |
| 13. | Marker Beacon Indicator | 36. | Elevator Trim Control Wheel and Position Indicator |
| 14. | Lights and Switches | 37. | Carburetor Heat Control |
| 15. | Audio Control Panel | 38. | Electrical Switches |
| 16. | Autopilot Control Unit | 39. | Circuit Breakers |
| 17. | Nav/Com Radios | 40. | Parking Brake Handle |
| 18. | Economy Mixture Indicator (EGT) | 41. | Avionics Power Switch |
| 19. | Additional Instrument Space | 42. | Low-Voltage Warning Light |
| 20. | Carburetor Air Temperature Gauge | 43. | Ignition Switch |
| 21. | ADF Radio | 44. | Auxiliary Phone and Mike |
| 22. | Flight Hour Recorder | 45. | Jacks (Pilot) |
| 23. | Auxiliary Phone and Mike Jacks (Front Passenger) | | Master Switch |
| | Map Compartment | | Primer |

Figure 7-2. Instrument Panel (Sheet 2 of 2)

The horizontal stabilizer is constructed of a forward and aft spar, ribs and stiffeners, center, left, and right wrap-around skin panels, and formed leading edge skins. The horizontal stabilizer also contains the elevator trim tab actuator. Construction of the elevator consists of formed leading edge skins, a forward spar, aft channel, ribs, torque tube and bellcrank, left upper and lower "V" type corrugated skins, and right upper and lower "V" type corrugated skins incorporating a trailing edge cut-out for the trim tab. The elevator trim tab consists of a spar, rib, and upper and lower "V" type corrugated skins. The leading edge of both left and right elevator tips incorporate extensions which contain balance weights.

FLIGHT CONTROLS

The airplane's flight control system (see figure 7-1) consists of conventional aileron, rudder, and elevator control surfaces. The control surfaces are manually operated through mechanical linkage using a control wheel for the ailerons and elevator, and rudder/brake pedals for the rudder.

Extensions are available for the rudder/brake pedals. They consist of a rudder pedal face, two spacers and two spring clips. To install an extension, place the clip on the bottom of the extension under the bottom of the rudder pedal and snap the top clip over the top of the rudder pedal. Check that the extension is firmly in place. To remove the extensions, reverse the above procedures.

TRIM SYSTEM

A manually-operated elevator trim system is provided; a rudder trim system may also be installed (see figure 7-1). Elevator trimming is accomplished through the elevator trim tab by utilizing the vertically mounted trim control wheel. Forward rotation of the trim wheel will trim nose-down; conversely, aft rotation will trim nose-up. Rudder trimming is accomplished through a bungee connected to the rudder control system and a trim lever, mounted on the control pedestal. Rudder trimming is accomplished by lifting the trim lever up to clear a detent, then moving it either left or right to the desired trim position. Moving the trim lever to the right will trim the airplane nose-right; conversely, moving the lever to the left will trim the airplane nose-left.

INSTRUMENT PANEL

The instrument panel (see figure 7-2) is designed around the basic "T" configuration. The gyros are located immediately in front of the pilot, and arranged vertically over the control column. The airspeed indicator and

altimeter are located to the left and right of the gyros, respectively. The remainder of the flight instruments are located around the basic "T". Engine instruments, fuel quantity indicators, an ammeter, and a low-voltage warning light are near the left edge of the panel. Avionics equipment is stacked approximately on the centerline of the panel, with the right side of the panel containing space for additional instruments and avionics equipment. A switch and control panel at the lower edge of the instrument panel contains the primer, master and ignition switches, avionics power switch, circuit breakers, and electrical switches on the left side, with the engine controls, light intensity controls, and static pressure alternate source valve in the center. The right side of the switch and control panel contains the wing flap switch lever and position indicator, cabin heat and air controls, cigar lighter, and map compartment. A control pedestal, installed below the switch and control panel, contains the elevator trim control wheel and position indicator, and provides a bracket for the microphone. A rudder trim control lever may be installed below the trim wheel and microphone bracket. The fuel selector valve handle is located at the base of the pedestal. A parking brake handle is mounted below the switch and control panel in front of the pilot.

For details concerning the instruments, switches, circuit breakers, and controls on this panel, refer in this section to the description of the systems to which these items are related.

GROUND CONTROL

Effective ground control while taxiing is accomplished through nose wheel steering by using the rudder pedals; left rudder pedal to steer left and right rudder pedal to steer right. When a rudder pedal is depressed, a spring-loaded steering bungee (which is connected to the nose gear and to the rudder bars) will turn the nose wheel through an arc of approximately 10° each side of center. By applying either left or right brake, the degree of turn may be increased up to 30° each side of center.

Moving the airplane by hand is most easily accomplished by attaching a tow bar to the nose gear strut. If a tow bar is not available, or pushing is required, use the wing struts as push points. Do not use the vertical or horizontal surfaces to move the airplane. If the airplane is to be towed by vehicle, never turn the nose wheel more than 30° either side of center or structural damage to the nose gear could result.

The minimum turning radius of the airplane, using differential braking and nose wheel steering during taxi, is approximately 27 feet 5 and 1/2 inches. To obtain a minimum radius turn during ground handling, the airplane may be rotated around either main landing gear by pressing down on a tailcone bulkhead just forward of the horizontal stabilizer to raise the nose wheel off the ground.

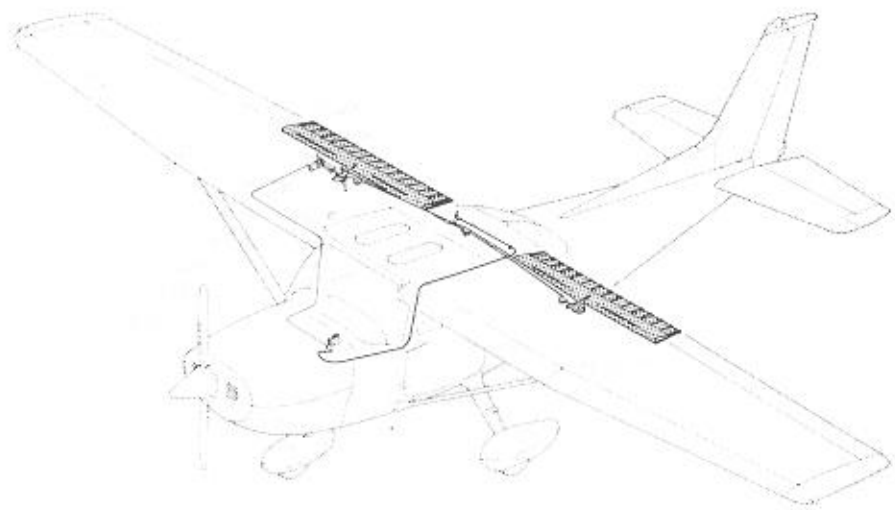


Figure 7-3. Wing Flap System

WING FLAP SYSTEM

The single-slot type wing flaps (see figure 7-3), are extended or retracted by positioning the wing flap switch lever on the instrument panel to the desired flap deflection position. The switch lever is moved up or down in a slotted panel that provides mechanical stops at the 10° and 20° positions. For flap settings greater than 10°, move the switch lever to the right to clear the stop and position it as desired. A scale and pointer on the left side of the switch lever indicates flap travel in degrees. The wing flap system circuit is protected by a 10-ampere circuit breaker, labeled FLAP, on the left side of the switch and control panel.

LANDING GEAR SYSTEM

The landing gear is of the tricycle type with a steerable nose wheel, two main wheels, and wheel fairings. Shock absorption is provided by the tubular spring-steel main landing gear struts and the air/oil nose gear shock strut. Each main gear wheel is equipped with a hydraulically actuated single-disc brake on the inboard side of each wheel, and an aerodynamic fairing over each brake.

BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT

The baggage compartment consists of two areas, one extending from behind the rear passengers' seat to the aft cabin bulkhead, and an additional area aft of the bulkhead. Access to both baggage areas is gained through a lockable baggage door on the left side of the airplane, or from within the airplane cabin. A baggage net with eight tie-down straps is provided for securing baggage and is attached by tying the straps to tie-down rings provided in the airplane. When loading the airplane, children should not be placed or permitted in the baggage compartment, unless a child's seat is installed, and any material that might be hazardous to the airplane or occupants should not be placed anywhere in the airplane. For baggage area and door dimensions, refer to Section 6.

SEATS

The seating arrangement consists of two individually adjustable four-way or six-way seats for the pilot and front seat passenger and a solid back or split-backed fixed seat for rear seat passengers. A child's seat (if installed) is located at the aft cabin bulkhead behind the rear seat.

The four-way seats may be moved forward or aft, and the angle of the seat backs is infinitely adjustable. To position the seat, lift the tubular handle below the center of the seat frame, slide the seat into position, release the handle and check that the seat is locked in place. The seat back angle is controlled by a cylinder lock release button which is spring-loaded to the locked position. The release button is located on the right side, below the forward corner of the seat cushion. To adjust the angle of the seat back, push up on the release button, position the seat back to the desired angle and release the button. When the seat is not occupied, the seat back will automatically fold forward whenever the release button is pushed up.

The six-way seats may be moved forward or aft, and are infinitely adjustable for height and seat back angle. To position either seat, lift the tubular handle under the center of the seat bottom, slide the seat into position, release the handle, and check that the seat is locked in place. Raise or lower the seat by rotating the large crank under the inboard corner of either seat. The seat back angle is adjusted by rotating the small crank under the outboard corner of either seat. The seat bottom angle will change as the seat back angle changes, providing proper support. The seat back will also fold full forward.

The rear passengers' seat consists of a fixed one-piece seat bottom with either one-piece (adjustable to the vertical position or either of two reclining positions) or two-piece (individually, infinitely adjustable) seat backs. The one-piece back is adjusted by a lever located below the center of

the seat frame. Two-piece seat backs are adjusted by cylinder lock release buttons recessed into skirts located below the seat frame at the outboard ends of the seat. To adjust the one-piece seat back, raise the lever, position the seat back to the desired angle, release the lever and check that the back is locked in place. To adjust a two-piece seat back, push up on the cylinder lock release button (which is spring-loaded to the locked position), recline the seat back to the desired position, and release the button. When the seats are not occupied, either type of seat back will automatically fold forward whenever the lever is raised or the cylinder lock release button is pushed up.

A child's seat may be installed behind the rear passengers' seat in the forward baggage compartment, and is held in place by two brackets mounted on the floorboard. When not occupied, the seat may be stowed by rotating the seat bottom up and aft until it contacts the aft cabin bulkhead.

Headrests are available for any of the seat configurations except the child's seat. To adjust the headrest, apply enough pressure to it to raise or lower it to the desired level. The headrest may be removed at any time by raising it until it disengages from the top of the seat back.

SEAT BELTS AND SHOULDER HARNESSSES

All seat positions are equipped with seat belts (see figure 7-4). The pilot's and front passenger's seats are also equipped with separate shoulder harnesses; shoulder harnesses are available for the rear seat positions. Integrated seat belt/shoulder harnesses with inertia reels can be furnished for the pilot's and front passenger's seat positions if desired.

SEAT BELTS

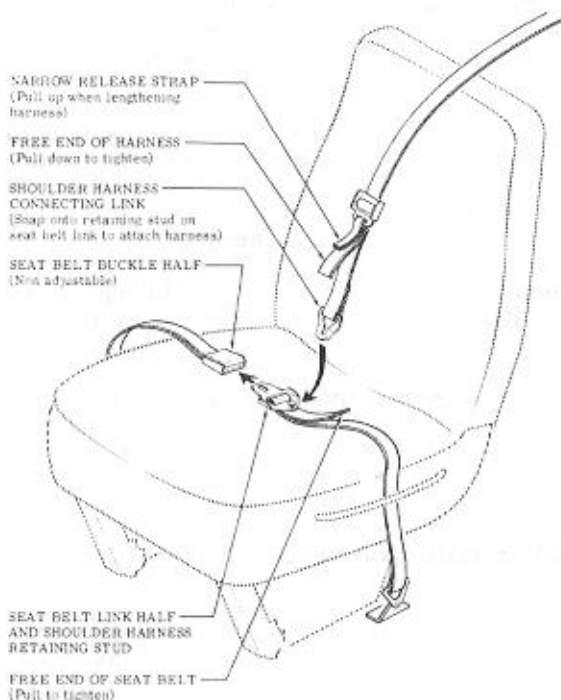
All of the seat belts are attached to fittings on the floorboard. The buckle half is inboard of each seat and the link half is outboard of each seat.

To use the seat belts for the front seats, position the seat as desired, and then lengthen the link half of the belt as needed by grasping the sides of the link and pulling against the belt. Insert and lock the belt link into the buckle. Tighten the belt to a snug fit. Seat belts for the rear seat and the child's seat (if installed) are used in the same manner as the belts for the front seats. To release the seat belts, grasp the top of the buckle opposite the link and pull outward.

SHOULDER HARNESSSES

Each front seat shoulder harness (see figure 7-4) is attached to a rear

STANDARD SHOULDER
HARNESS



(PILOT'S SEAT SHOWN)

SEAT BELT/SHOULDER
HARNESS WITH INERTIA
REEL

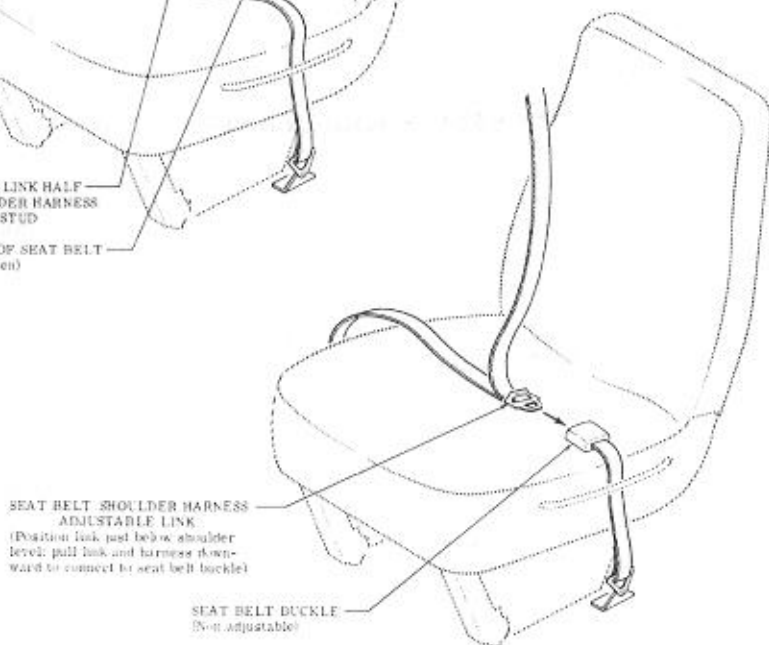


Figure 7-4. Seat Belts and Shoulder Harnesses

doorpost above the window line and is stowed behind a stowage sheath above the cabin door. To stow the harness, fold it and place it behind the sheath. The rear seat shoulder harnesses are attached adjacent to the lower corners of the rear window. Each rear seat harness is stowed behind a stowage sheath above an aft side window. No harness is available for the child's seat.

To use a front or rear seat shoulder harness fasten and adjust the seat belt first. Lengthen the harness as required by pulling on the connecting link on the end of the harness and the narrow release strap. Snap the connecting link firmly onto the retaining stud on the seat belt link half. Then adjust to length. A properly adjusted harness will permit the occupant to lean forward enough to sit completely erect, but prevent excessive forward movement and contact with objects during sudden deceleration. Also, the pilot will want the freedom to reach all controls easily.

Removing the shoulder harness is accomplished by pulling upward on the narrow release strap, and removing the harness connecting link from the stud on the seat belt link. In an emergency, the shoulder harness may be removed by releasing the seat belt first, and allowing the harness, still attached to the link half of the seat belt, to drop to the side of the seat.

INTEGRATED SEAT BELT/SHOULDER HARNESSES WITH INERTIA REELS

Integrated seat belt/shoulder harnesses with inertia reels are available for the pilot and front seat passenger. The seat belt/shoulder harnesses extend from inertia reels located in the cabin ceiling to attach points inboard of the two front seats. A separate seat belt half and buckle is located outboard of the seats. Inertia reels allow complete freedom of body movement. However, in the event of a sudden deceleration, they will lock automatically to protect the occupants.

NOTE

The inertia reels are located for maximum shoulder harness comfort and safe retention of the seat occupants. This location requires that the shoulder harnesses cross near the top so that the right hand inertia reel serves the pilot and the left hand reel serves the front passenger. When fastening the harness, check to ensure the proper harness is being used.

To use the seat belt/shoulder harness, position the adjustable metal link on the harness just below shoulder level, pull the link and harness downward, and insert the link into the seat belt buckle. Adjust belt tension

across the lap by pulling upward on the shoulder harness. Removal is accomplished by releasing the seat belt buckle, which will allow the inertia reel to pull the harness inboard of the seat.

ENTRANCE DOORS AND CABIN WINDOWS

Entry to, and exit from the airplane is accomplished through either of two entry doors, one on each side of the cabin at the front seat positions (refer to Section 6 for cabin and cabin door dimensions). The doors incorporate a recessed exterior door handle, a conventional interior door handle, a key-operated door lock (left door only), a door stop mechanism, and an openable window in the left door. An openable right door window is also available.

To open the doors from outside the airplane, utilize the recessed door handle near the aft edge of either door by grasping the forward edge of the handle and pulling outboard. To close or open the doors from inside the airplane, use the combination door handle and arm rest. The inside door handle has three positions and a placard at its base which reads OPEN, CLOSE, and LOCK. The handle is spring-loaded to the CLOSE (up) position. When the door has been pulled shut and latched, lock it by rotating the door handle forward to the LOCK position (flush with the arm rest). When the handle is rotated to the LOCK position, an over-center action will hold it in that position. Both cabin doors should be locked prior to flight, and should not be opened intentionally during flight.

NOTE

Accidental opening of a cabin door in flight due to improper closing does not constitute a need to land the airplane. The best procedure is to set up the airplane in a trimmed condition at approximately 75 KIAS, momentarily shove the door outward slightly, and forcefully close and lock the door.

Exit from the airplane is accomplished by rotating the door handle from the LOCK position, past the CLOSE position, aft to the OPEN position and pushing the door open. To lock the airplane, lock the right cabin door with the inside handle, close the left cabin door, and using the ignition key, lock the door.

The left cabin door is equipped with an openable window which is held in the closed position by a detent equipped latch on the lower edge of the window frame. To open the window, rotate the latch upward. The window is equipped with a spring-loaded retaining arm which will help rotate the

window outward, and hold it there. An openable window is also available for the right door, and functions in the same manner as the left window. If required, either window may be opened at any speed up to 158 KIAS. The cabin top windows (if installed), rear side windows, and rear windows are of the fixed type and cannot be opened.

CONTROL LOCKS

A control lock is provided to lock the aileron and elevator control surfaces to prevent damage to these systems by wind buffeting while the airplane is parked. The lock consists of a shaped steel rod with a red metal flag attached to it. The flag is labeled CONTROL LOCK, REMOVE BEFORE STARTING ENGINE. To install the control lock, align the hole in the top of the pilot's control wheel shaft with the hole in the top of the shaft collar on the instrument panel and insert the rod into the aligned holes. Installation of the lock will secure the ailerons in a neutral position and the elevators in a slightly trailing edge down position. Proper installation of the lock will place the red flag over the ignition switch. In areas where high or gusty winds occur, a control surface lock should be installed over the vertical stabilizer and rudder. The control lock and any other type of locking device should be removed prior to starting the engine.

ENGINE

The airplane is powered by a horizontally-opposed, four-cylinder, overhead-valve, air-cooled, carbureted engine with a wet sump oil system. The engine is a Lycoming Model O-320-D2J and is rated at 160 horsepower at 2700 RPM. Major accessories include a starter and belt-driven alternator mounted on the front of the engine, and dual magnetos, a vacuum pump, and a full flow oil filter on the rear of the engine.

ENGINE CONTROLS

Engine power is controlled by a throttle located on the switch and control panel above the control pedestal. The throttle operates in a conventional manner: in the full forward position, the throttle is open, and in the full aft position, it is closed. A friction lock, which is a round knurled disk, is located at the base of the throttle and is operated by rotating the lock clockwise to increase friction or counterclockwise to decrease it.

The mixture control, mounted above the right corner of the control pedestal, is a red knob with raised points around the circumference and is equipped with a lock button in the end of the knob. The rich position is full forward, and full aft is the idle cut-off position. For small adjustments, the

control may be moved forward by rotating the knob clockwise, and aft by rotating the knob counterclockwise. For rapid or large adjustments, the knob may be moved forward or aft by depressing the lock button in the end of the control, and then positioning the control as desired.

ENGINE INSTRUMENTS

Engine operation is monitored by the following instruments: oil pressure gage, oil temperature gage and a tachometer. An economy mixture (EGT) indicator and a carburetor air temperature gage are also available.

The oil pressure gage, located on the left side of the instrument panel, is operated by oil pressure. A direct pressure oil line from the engine delivers oil at engine operating pressure to the oil pressure gage. Gage markings indicate that minimum idling pressure is *25 PSI (red line), the normal operating range is *60 to 90 PSI (green arc) and maximum pressure is 115 PSI (red line).

Oil temperature is indicated by a gage adjacent to the oil pressure gage. The gage is operated by an electrical-resistance type temperature sensor which receives power from the airplane electrical system. Gage markings indicate the normal operating range (green arc) which is 100°F (38°C) to 245°F (118°C) and the maximum (red line) which is 245°F (118°C).

The engine-driven mechanical tachometer is located on the instrument panel to the left of the pilot's control wheel. The instrument is calibrated in increments of 100 RPM and indicates both engine and propeller speed. An hour meter in the lower section of the dial records elapsed engine time in hours and tenths. Instrument markings include the normal operating range (multiple width green arc) of 2100 to 2700 RPM and a maximum (red line) of 2700 RPM. The multiple width green arc has steps at 2450 RPM, 2575 RPM and 2700 RPM which indicate a 75% engine power setting at altitudes of sea level, 5000 feet and 10,000 feet.

An economy mixture (EGT) indicator is available for the airplane and is located on the right side of the instrument panel. A thermocouple probe in the tailpipe measures exhaust gas temperature and transmits it to the indicator. The indicator serves as a visual aid to the pilot in adjusting cruise mixture. Exhaust gas temperature varies with fuel-to-air ratio, power and RPM. However, the difference between peak EGT and EGT at cruise mixture setting is essentially constant, and this provides a useful leaning aid. The indicator is equipped with a manually positioned reference pointer.

* 20 psi (red line) and 50-90 psi (green arc) on airplanes modified by Service Kit SK172-81, SK172-82 or SK172-123A.

or this gage are presented in Section 9, Supplements.

NEW ENGINE BREAK-IN AND OPERATION

The engine underwent a run-in at the factory and is ready for the full range of use. It is, however, suggested that cruising be accomplished at a minimum of 75% power until a total of 50 hours has accumulated or oil consumption has stabilized. This will ensure proper seating of the rings.

ENGINE OIL SYSTEM

Oil for engine lubrication is supplied from a sump on the bottom of the engine. The capacity of the engine sump is seven quarts (one additional quart is contained in the full flow oil filter). Oil is drawn from the sump through an oil suction strainer screen into the engine-driven oil pump. From the pump, oil is routed to a bypass valve. If the oil is cold, the bypass valve allows the oil to bypass the oil cooler and go directly from the pump to the full flow oil filter. If the oil is hot, the bypass valve routes the oil out of the accessory housing and into a flexible hose leading to the oil cooler on the right, rear engine baffle. Pressure oil from the cooler returns to the accessory housing where it passes through the full flow oil filter. The filter oil then enters a pressure relief valve which regulates engine oil pressure by allowing excessive oil to return to the sump while the balance of the oil is circulated to various engine parts for lubrication. Residual oil is returned to the sump by gravity flow.

An oil filler cap/oil dipstick is located at the right rear of the engine. The filler cap/dipstick is accessible through an access door on the top right side of the engine cowling. The engine should not be operated on less than five quarts of oil. For extended flight, fill to seven quarts (dipstick indication only). For engine oil grade and specifications, refer to Section 8 of this handbook.

An oil quick-drain valve is available to replace the drain plug on the bottom of the oil sump, and provides quicker, cleaner draining of the engine oil. To drain the oil with this valve, slip a hose over the end of the valve and push upward on the end of the valve until it snaps into the open position. Spring clips will hold the valve open. After draining, use a

suitable tool to snap the valve into the extended (closed) position and remove the drain hose.

IGNITION-STARTER SYSTEM

Engine ignition is provided by two engine-driven magnetos, and two spark plugs in each cylinder. The right magneto fires the lower right and upper left spark plugs, and the left magneto fires the lower left and upper right spark plugs. Normal operation is conducted with both magnetos due to the more complete burning of the fuel-air mixture with dual ignition.

Ignition and starter operation is controlled by a rotary type switch located on the left switch and control panel. The switch is labeled clockwise, OFF, R, L, BOTH, and START. The engine should be operated on both magnetos (BOTH position) except for magneto checks. The R and L positions are for checking purposes and emergency use only. When the switch is rotated to the spring-loaded START position, (with the master switch in the ON position), the starter contactor is energized and the starter will crank the engine. When the switch is released, it will automatically return to the BOTH position.

AIR INDUCTION SYSTEM

The engine air induction system receives ram air through an intake in the lower front portion of the engine cowling. The intake is covered by an air filter which removes dust and other foreign matter from the induction air. Airflow passing through the filter enters an airbox. After passing through the airbox, induction air enters the inlet in the carburetor which is under the engine, and is then ducted to the engine cylinders through intake manifold tubes. In the event carburetor ice is encountered or the intake filter becomes blocked, alternate heated air can be obtained from a shroud around an exhaust riser through a duct to a valve, in the airbox, operated by the carburetor heat control on the instrument panel. Heated air from the shroud is obtained from an unfiltered outside source. Use of full carburetor heat at full throttle will result in a loss of approximately 75 to 150 RPM.

EXHAUST SYSTEM

Exhaust gas from each cylinder passes through riser assemblies to a muffler and tailpipe. The muffler is constructed with a shroud around the outside which forms a heating chamber for cabin heater air.

CARBURETOR AND PRIMING SYSTEM

The engine is equipped with an up-draft, float-type, fixed jet carburetor mounted on the bottom of the engine. The carburetor is equipped with an enclosed accelerator pump, an idle cut-off mechanism, and a manual

mixture control. Fuel is delivered to the carburetor by gravity flow from the fuel system. In the carburetor, fuel is atomized, proportionally mixed with intake air, and delivered to the cylinders through intake manifold tubes. The proportion of atomized fuel to air may be controlled, within limits, by the mixture control on the instrument panel.

For easy starting in cold weather, the engine is equipped with a manual primer. The primer is actually a small pump which draws fuel from the fuel strainer when the plunger is pulled out, and injects it into the cylinder intake ports when the plunger is pushed back in. The plunger is equipped with a lock and, after being pushed full in, must be rotated either left or right until the knob cannot be pulled out.

COOLING SYSTEM

Ram air for engine cooling enters through two intake openings in the front of the engine cowl. The cooling air is directed around the cylinders and other areas of the engine by baffling, and is then exhausted through an opening at the bottom aft edge of the cowl. No manual cooling system control is provided.

A winterization kit is available for the airplane. Details of this kit are presented in Section 9, Supplements.

PROPELLER

The airplane is equipped with a two-bladed, fixed-pitch, one-piece forged aluminum alloy propeller which is anodized to retard corrosion. The propeller is 75 inches in diameter.

FUEL SYSTEM

The airplane may be equipped with a standard fuel system or either of two long range systems (see figure 7-6). Each system consists of two vented fuel tanks (one tank in each wing), a four-position selector valve, fuel strainer, manual primer, and carburetor. The 68-gallon long range system utilizes integral tanks and the other two systems employ removable aluminum tanks. Refer to figure 7-5 for fuel quantity data for each system.

Fuel flows by gravity from the two wing tanks to a four-position selector valve, labeled BOTH, RIGHT, LEFT, and OFF. With the selector valve in either the BOTH, LEFT, or RIGHT position, fuel flows through a strainer to the carburetor. From the carburetor, mixed fuel and air flows to the cylinders through intake manifold tubes. The manual primer draws its

| FUEL QUANTITY DATA (U.S. GALLONS) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| FUEL TANKS | FUEL LEVEL (QUANTITY EACH TANK) | TOTAL FUEL | TOTAL UNUSABLE | TOTAL USABLE ALL FLIGHT CONDITIONS |
| STANDARD | FULL (21.5) | 43 | 3 | 40 |
| LONG RANGE | FULL (27) | 54 | 4 | 50 |
| LONG RANGE (INTEGRAL TANKS) | FULL (34) | 68 | 6 | 62 |
| LONG RANGE (INTEGRAL TANKS) | REDUCED (24) | 48 | 6 | 42 |

Figure 7-5. Fuel Quantity Data

fuel from the fuel strainer and injects it into the cylinder intake ports.

Fuel system venting is essential to system operation. Blockage of the system will result in decreasing fuel flow and eventual engine stoppage. Venting is accomplished by an interconnecting line from the right fuel tank to the left tank. The left fuel tank is vented overboard through a vent line, equipped with a check valve, which protrudes from the bottom surface of the left wing near the wing strut. The right fuel tank filler cap is also vented.

When long range integral tanks are installed, the airplane may be serviced to a reduced capacity to permit heavier cabin loadings. This is accomplished by filling each tank to the bottom edge of the fuel filler collar, thus giving a reduced fuel load of 24 gallons in each tank (21 gallons usable in all flight conditions).

Fuel quantity is measured by two float-type fuel quantity transmitters (one in each tank) and indicated by two electrically-operated fuel quantity indicators on the left side of the instrument panel. An empty tank is indicated by a red line and the letter E. When an indicator shows an empty tank, approximately 1.5 gallons remain in a standard tank, and 2 gallons remain in a long range tank (3 gallons when long range integral tanks are installed) as unusable fuel. The indicators cannot be relied upon for accurate readings during skids, slips, or unusual attitudes.

The fuel selector valve should be in the BOTH position for takeoff.

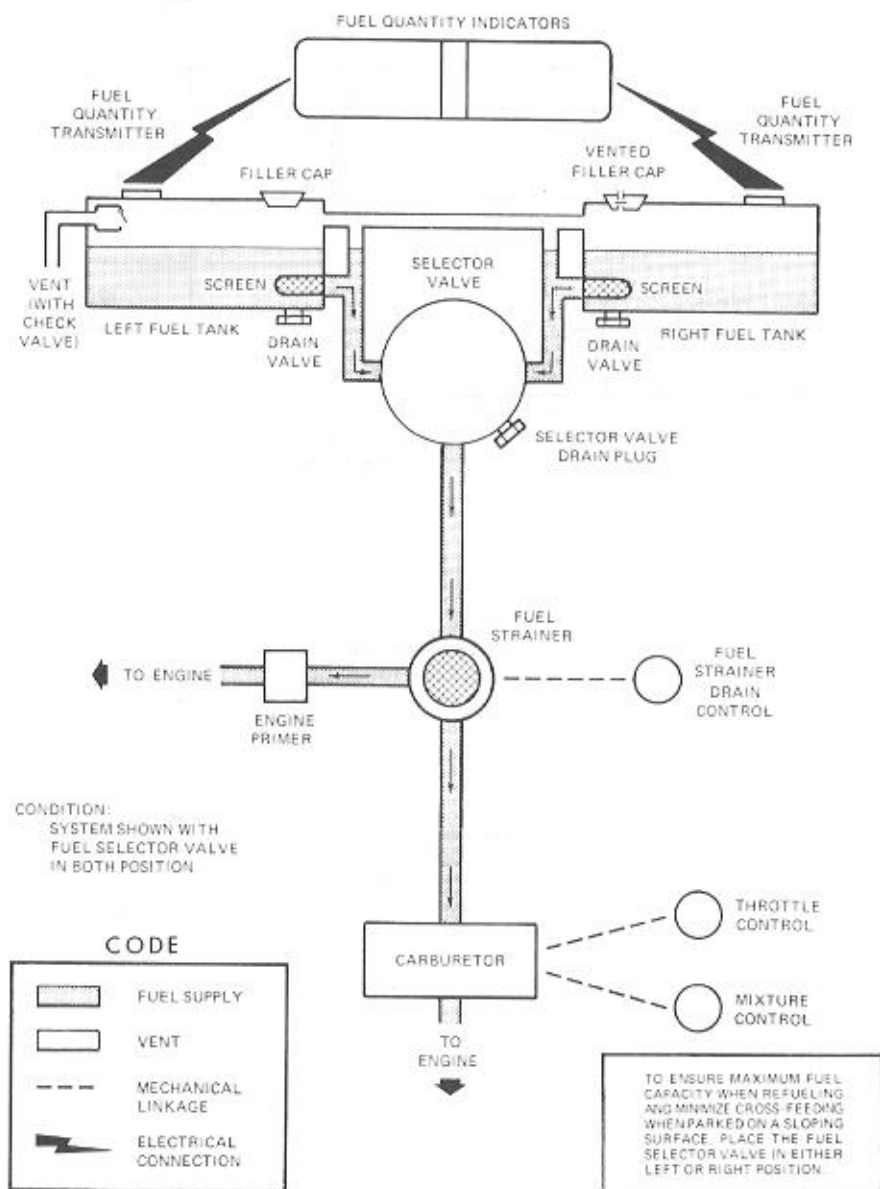


Figure 7-6. Fuel System (Standard and Long Range)

climb, landing, and maneuvers that involve prolonged slips or skids. Operation from either LEFT or RIGHT tank is reserved for cruising flight.

NOTE

When the fuel selector valve handle is in the BOTH position in cruising flight, unequal fuel flow from each tank may occur if the wings are not maintained exactly level. Resulting wing heaviness can be alleviated gradually by turning the selector valve handle to the tank in the "heavy" wing.

NOTE

When the fuel tanks are 1/4 full or less, prolonged uncoordinated flight such as slips or skids can uncover the fuel tank outlets. Therefore, if operating with one fuel tank dry or if operating on LEFT or RIGHT tank when 1/4 full or less, do not allow the airplane to remain in uncoordinated flight for periods in excess of 30 seconds.

NOTE

It is not practical to measure the time required to consume all of the fuel in one tank, and, after switching to the opposite tank, expect an equal duration from the remaining fuel. The airspace in both fuel tanks is interconnected by a vent line and, therefore, some sloshing of fuel between tanks can be expected when the tanks are nearly full and the wings are not level.

The fuel system is equipped with drain valves to provide a means for the examination of fuel in the system for contamination and grade. The system should be examined before the first flight of every day and after each refueling, by using the sampler cup provided to drain fuel from the wing tank sumps, and by utilizing the fuel strainer drain under an access door on the aft right side of the top engine cowlings. If takeoff weight limitations for the next flight permit, the fuel tanks should be filled after each flight to prevent condensation.

BRAKE SYSTEM

The airplane has a single-disc, hydraulically-actuated brake on each main landing gear wheel. Each brake is connected, by a hydraulic line, to a master cylinder attached to each of the pilot's rudder pedals. The brakes are operated by applying pressure to the top of either the left (pilot's) or

right (copilot's) set of rudder pedals, which are interconnected. When the airplane is parked, both main wheel brakes may be set by utilizing the parking brake which is operated by a handle under the left side of the instrument panel. To apply the parking brake, set the brakes with the rudder pedals, pull the handle aft, and rotate it 90° down.

For maximum brake life, keep the brake system properly maintained, and minimize brake usage during taxi operations and landings.

Some of the symptoms of impending brake failure are: gradual decrease in braking action after brake application, noisy or dragging brakes, soft or spongy pedals, and excessive travel and weak braking action. If any of these symptoms appear, the brake system is in need of immediate attention. If, during taxi or landing roll, braking action decreases, let up on the pedals and then re-apply the brakes with heavy pressure. If the brakes become spongy or pedal travel increases, pumping the pedals should build braking pressure. If one brake becomes weak or fails, use the other brake sparingly while using opposite rudder, as required, to offset the good brake.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The airplane is equipped with a 28-volt, direct-current electrical system (see figure 7-7). The system is powered by a belt-driven, 60-amp alternator and a 24-volt battery (a heavy duty battery is available), located on the left forward side of the firewall. Power is supplied to most general electrical and all avionics circuits through the primary bus bar and the avionics bus bar, which are interconnected by an avionics power switch. The primary bus is on anytime the master switch is turned on, and is not affected by starter or external power usage. Both bus bars are on anytime the master and avionics power switches are turned on.

CAUTION

Prior to turning the master switch on or off, starting the engine or applying an external power source, the avionics power switch, labeled AVIONICS POWER, should be turned off to prevent any harmful transient voltage from damaging the avionics equipment.

MASTER SWITCH

The master switch is a split-rocker type switch labeled MASTER, and is ON in the up position and off in the down position. The right half of the

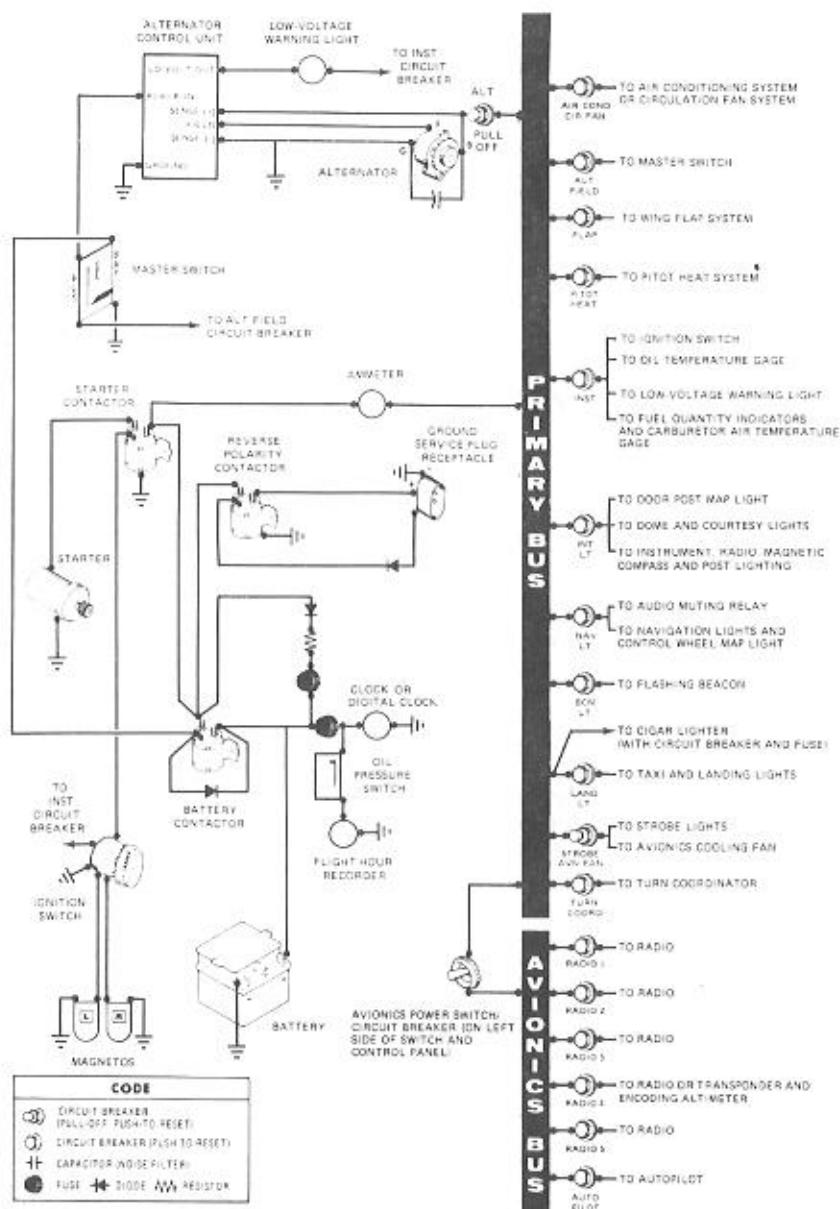


Figure 7-7. Electrical System

switch, labeled BAT, controls all electrical power to the airplane. The left half, labeled ALT, controls the alternator.

Normally, both sides of the master switch should be used simultaneously; however, the BAT side of the switch could be turned on separately to check equipment while on the ground. To check or use avionics equipment or radios while on the ground, the avionics power switch must also be turned on. The ALT side of the switch, when placed in the off position, removes the alternator from the electrical system. With this switch in the off position, the entire electrical load is placed on the battery. Continued operation with the alternator switch in the off position will reduce battery power low enough to open the battery contactor, remove power from the alternator field, and prevent alternator restart.

AVIONICS POWER SWITCH

Electrical power from the airplane primary bus to the avionics bus (see figure 7-7) is controlled by a toggle switch/circuit breaker labeled AVIONICS POWER. The switch is located on the left side of the switch and control panel and is ON in the up position and off in the down position. With the switch in the off position, no electrical power will be applied to the avionics equipment, regardless of the position of the master switch or the individual equipment switches. The avionics power switch also functions as a circuit breaker. If an electrical malfunction should occur and cause the circuit breaker to open, electrical power to the avionics equipment will be interrupted and the switch will automatically move to the off position. If this occurs, allow the circuit breaker to cool approximately two minutes before placing the switch in the ON position again. If the circuit breaker opens again, do not reset it. The avionics power switch should be placed in the off position prior to turning the master switch ON or off, starting the engine, or applying an external power source, and may be utilized in place of the individual avionics equipment switches.

AMMETER

The ammeter, located on the lower left side of the instrument panel, indicates the amount of current, in amperes, from the alternator to the battery or from the battery to the airplane electrical system. When the engine is operating and the master switch is turned on, the ammeter indicates the charging rate applied to the battery. In the event the alternator is not functioning or the electrical load exceeds the output of the alternator, the ammeter indicates the battery discharge rate.

ALTERNATOR CONTROL UNIT AND LOW-VOLTAGE WARNING LIGHT

The airplane is equipped with a combination alternator regulator

high-low voltage control unit mounted on the engine side of the firewall and a red warning light, labeled LOW VOLTAGE, on the left side of the instrument panel below the ammeter.

In the event an over-voltage condition occurs, the alternator control unit automatically removes alternator field current which shuts down the alternator. The battery will then supply system current as shown by a discharge rate on the ammeter. Under these conditions, depending on electrical system load, the low-voltage warning light will illuminate when system voltage drops below normal. The alternator control unit may be reset by turning the master switch off and back on again. If the warning light does not illuminate, normal alternator charging has resumed; however, if the light does illuminate again, a malfunction has occurred, and the flight should be terminated as soon as practicable.

NOTE

Illumination of the low-voltage light and ammeter discharge indications may occur during low RPM conditions with an electrical load on the system, such as during a low RPM taxi. Under these conditions, the light will go out at higher RPM. The master switch need not be recycled since an over-voltage condition has not occurred to de-activate the alternator system.

The warning light may be tested by turning on the landing lights and momentarily turning off the ALT portion of the master switch while leaving the BAT portion turned on.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND FUSES

Most of the electrical circuits in the airplane are protected by "push-to-reset" type circuit breakers mounted on the left side of the switch and control panel. However, circuit breakers protecting the alternator output and the strobe light/avionics cooling fan circuits are the "pull-off" type. In addition to the individual circuit breakers, a toggle switch/circuit breaker, labeled AVIONICS POWER, on the left side of the switch and control panel also protects the avionics systems. The cigar lighter is protected by a manually-reset type circuit breaker on the back of the lighter, and a fuse behind the instrument panel. The control wheel map light (if installed) is protected by the NAV LT circuit breaker and a fuse behind the instrument panel. Electrical circuits which are not protected by circuit breakers are the battery contactor closing (external power) circuit, clock circuit, and flight hour recorder circuit. These circuits are protected by fuses mounted adjacent to the battery.

GROUND SERVICE PLUG RECEPTACLE

A ground service plug receptacle may be installed to permit the use of an external power source for cold weather starting and during lengthy maintenance work on the electrical and electronic equipment. Details of the ground service plug receptacle are presented in Section 9, Supplements.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS

EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Conventional navigation lights are located on the wing tips and top of the rudder. A single landing light is located in the cowl nose cap. Dual landing/taxi lights are available and also located in the cowl nose cap. Additional lighting is available and includes a flashing beacon mounted on top of the vertical fin, a strobe light on each wing tip, and a courtesy light recessed into the lower surface of each wing slightly outboard of the cabin doors. Details of the strobe light system are presented in Section 9, Supplements. The courtesy lights are operated by the DOME LIGHTS switch located on the overhead console; push the switch to the right to turn the lights on. The remaining exterior lights are operated by rocker switches located on the left switch and control panel; push the rocker up to the ON position.

The flashing beacon should not be used when flying through clouds or overcast; the flashing light reflected from water droplets or particles in the atmosphere, particularly at night, can produce vertigo and loss of orientation.

INTERIOR LIGHTING

Instrument panel and switch and control panel lighting is provided by flood lighting, integral lighting, and post lighting (if installed). Lighting intensity is controlled by a dual light dimming rheostat equipped with an outer knob labeled PANEL LT, and an inner knob labeled RADIO LT, located below the throttle. A slide-type switch (if installed) on the overhead console, labeled PANEL LIGHTS, is used to select flood lighting in the FLOOD position, post lighting in the POST position, or a combination of post and flood lighting in the BOTH position.

Instrument panel and switch and control panel flood lighting consists of a single red flood light in the forward edge of the overhead console. To use flood lighting, move the slide switch in the overhead console, labeled PANEL LIGHTS, to the FLOOD position and rotate the outer knob on the

light dimming rheostat, labeled PANEL LT, clockwise to the desired light intensity.

Post lights (if installed) are mounted at the edge of each instrument and provide direct lighting. To use post lighting, move the slide switch in the overhead console, labeled PANEL LIGHTS, to the POST position and rotate the outer knob on the light dimming rheostat, labeled PANEL LT, clockwise to obtain the desired light intensity. When the PANEL LIGHTS switch is placed in the BOTH position, the flood lights and post lights will operate simultaneously.

The engine instrument cluster (if post lights are installed), radio equipment, and magnetic compass have integral lighting and operate independently of post or flood lighting. The intensity of this lighting is controlled by the inner knob on the light dimming rheostat labeled RADIO LT; rotate the knob clockwise to obtain the desired light intensity. However, for daylight operation, the compass and engine instrument lights may be turned off while still maintaining maximum light intensity for the digital readouts in the radio equipment. This is accomplished by rotating the RADIO LT knob full counterclockwise. Check that the flood lights/post lights are turned off for daylight operation by rotating the PANEL LT knob full counterclockwise.

A cabin dome light, in the aft part of the overhead console, is operated by a switch near the light. To turn the light on, move the switch to the right.

A control wheel map light is available and is mounted on the bottom of the pilot's control wheel. The light illuminates the lower portion of the cabin just forward of the pilot and is helpful when checking maps and other flight data during night operations. To operate the light, first turn on the NAV LT switch; then adjust the map light's intensity with the knurled disk type rheostat control located at the bottom of the control wheel.

A doorpost map light is located on the left forward doorpost. It contains both red and white bulbs and may be positioned to illuminate any area desired by the pilot. The light is controlled by a switch, below the light, which is labeled RED, OFF, and WHITE. Placing the switch in the top position will provide a red light. In the bottom position, standard white lighting is provided. In the center position, the map light is turned off. Red light intensity is controlled by the outer knob on the light dimming rheostat labeled PANEL LT.

The most probable cause of a light failure is a burned out bulb; however, in the event any of the lighting systems fail to illuminate when turned on, check the appropriate circuit breaker. If the circuit breaker has opened (white button popped out), and there is no obvious indication of a

short circuit (smoke or odor), turn off the light switch of the affected lights, reset the breaker, and turn the switch on again. If the breaker opens again, do not reset it.

CABIN HEATING, VENTILATING AND DEFROSTING SYSTEM

The temperature and volume of airflow into the cabin can be regulated by manipulation of the push-pull CABIN HT and CABIN AIR control knobs (see figure 7-8).

For cabin ventilation, pull the CABIN AIR knob out. To raise the air temperature, pull the CABIN HT knob out approximately 1/4 to 1/2 inch for a small amount of cabin heat. Additional heat is available by pulling the knob out farther; maximum heat is available with the CABIN HT knob pulled out and the CABIN AIR knob pushed full in. When no heat is desired in the cabin, the CABIN HT knob is pushed full in.

Front cabin heat and ventilating air is supplied by outlet holes spaced across a cabin manifold just forward of the pilot's and copilot's feet. Rear cabin heat and air is supplied by two ducts from the manifold, one extending down each side of the cabin to an outlet at the front doorpost at floor level. Windshield defrost air is also supplied by two ducts leading from the cabin manifold to defroster outlets near the lower edge of the windshield. Two knobs control sliding valves in either defroster outlet to permit regulation of defroster airflow.

Separate adjustable ventilators supply additional air; one near each upper corner of the windshield supplies air for the pilot and copilot, and two ventilators are available for the rear cabin area to supply air to the rear seat passengers. The airplane may also be equipped with an air conditioning system. For operating instructions and details concerning this system, refer to Section 9, Supplements.

PITOT-STATIC SYSTEM AND INSTRUMENTS

The pitot-static system supplies ram air pressure to the airspeed indicator and static pressure to the airspeed indicator, vertical speed indicator and altimeter. The system is composed of either an unheated or heated pitot tube mounted on the lower surface of the left wing, an external static port on the lower left side of the forward fuselage, and the associated plumbing necessary to connect the instruments to the sources.

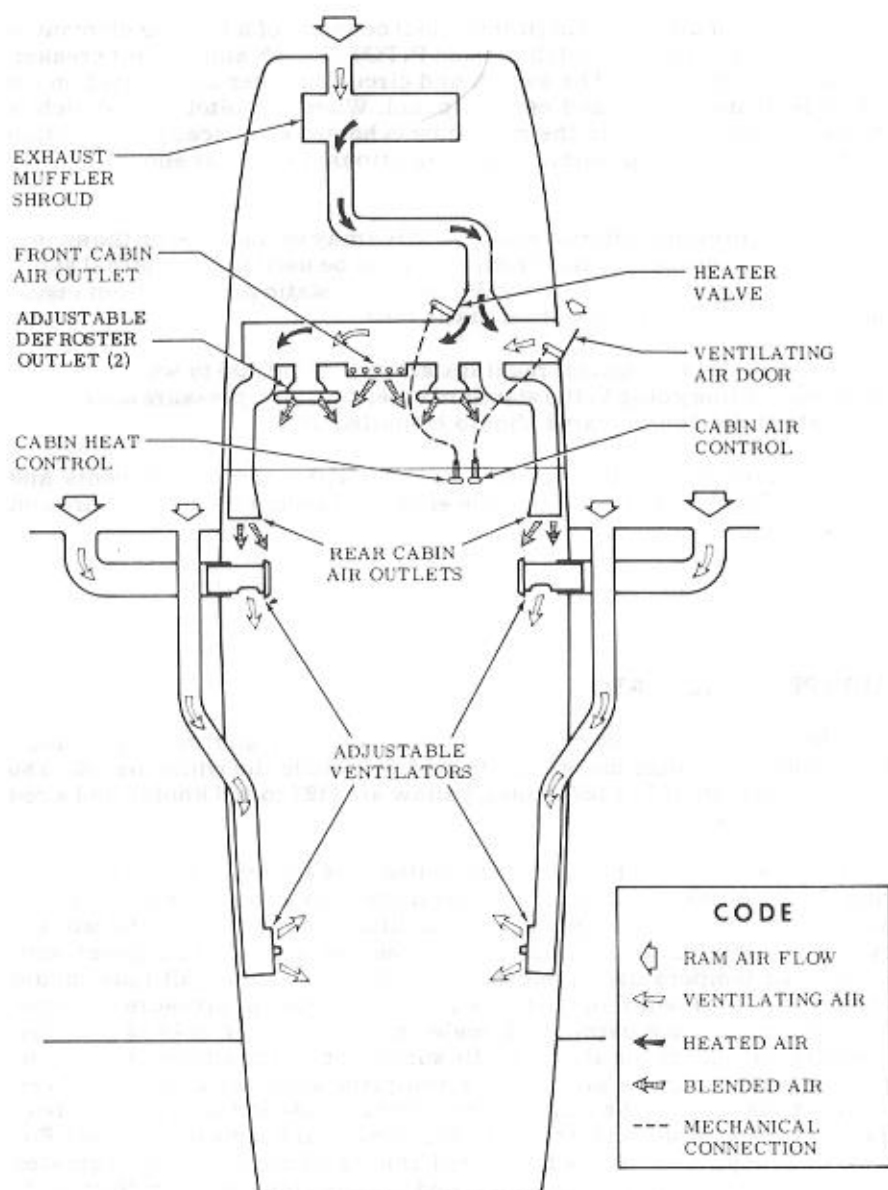


Figure 7-8. Cabin Heating, Ventilating, and Defrosting System

The heated pitot system (if installed) consists of a heating element in the pitot tube, a rocker switch labeled PITOT HT, a 5-amp circuit breaker, and associated wiring. The switch and circuit breaker are located on the left side of the switch and control panel. When the pitot heat switch is turned on, the element in the pitot tube is heated electrically to maintain proper operation in possible icing conditions. Pitot heat should be used only as required.

A static pressure alternate source valve may be installed on the switch and control panel below the throttle, and can be used if the external static source is malfunctioning. This valve supplies static pressure from inside the cabin instead of the external static port.

If erroneous instrument readings are suspected due to water or ice in the pressure line going to the standard external static pressure source, the alternate static source valve should be pulled on.

Pressures within the cabin will vary with open heater/vents and windows. Refer to Section 5 for the effect of varying cabin pressures on airspeed readings.

AIRSPPEED INDICATOR

The airspeed indicator is calibrated in knots and miles per hour. Limitation and range markings (in KIAS) include the white arc (33 to 85 knots), green arc (44 to 127 knots), yellow arc (127 to 158 knots), and a red line (158 knots).

If a true airspeed indicator is installed, it is equipped with a rotatable ring which works in conjunction with the airspeed indicator dial in a manner similar to the operation of a flight computer. To operate the indicator, first rotate the ring until **pressure** altitude is aligned with outside air temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. Pressure altitude should not be confused with indicated altitude. To obtain pressure altitude, momentarily set the barometric scale on the altimeter to 29.92 and read pressure altitude on the altimeter. Be sure to return the altimeter barometric scale to the original barometric setting after pressure altitude has been obtained. Having set the ring to correct for altitude and temperature, read the true airspeed shown on the rotatable ring by the indicator pointer. For best accuracy, the indicated airspeed should be corrected to calibrated airspeed by referring to the Airspeed Calibration chart in Section 5. Knowing the calibrated airspeed, read true airspeed on the ring opposite the calibrated airspeed.

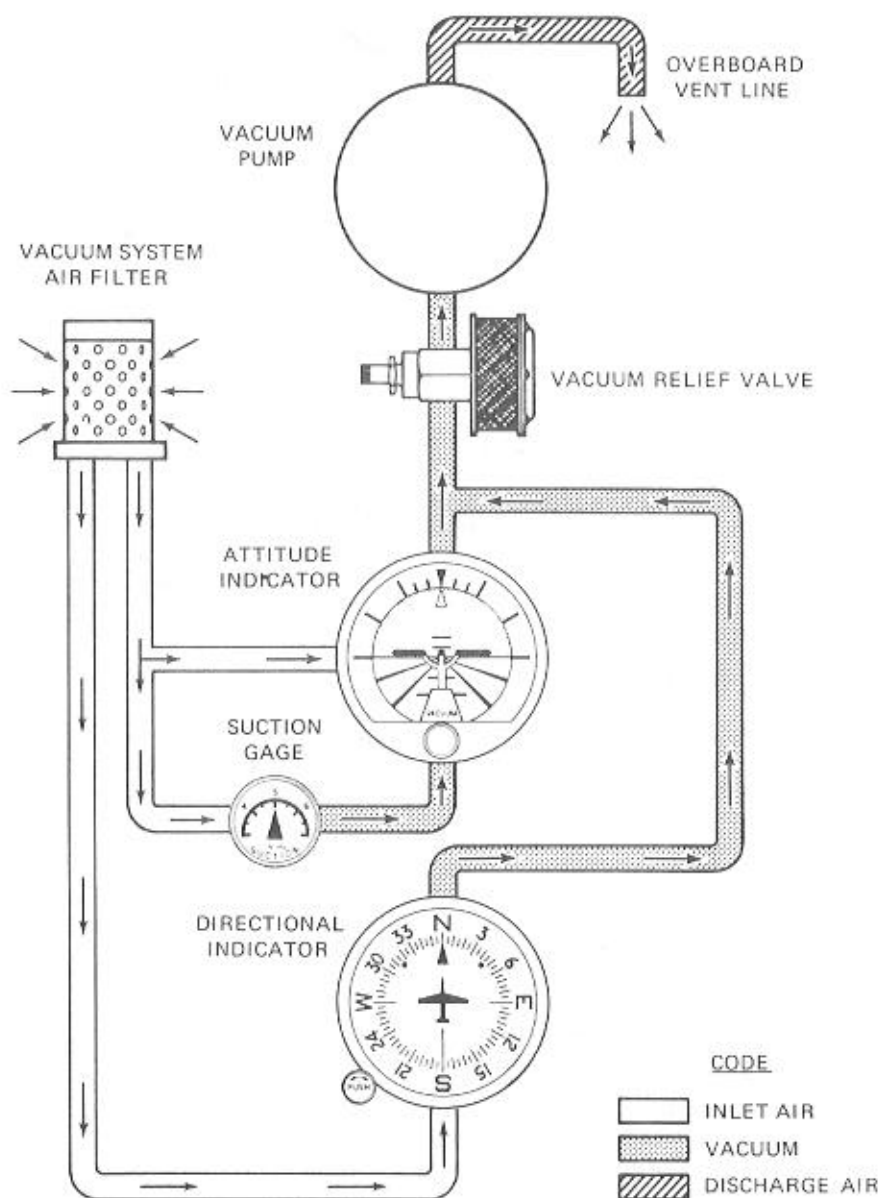


Figure 7-9. Vacuum System

VERTICAL SPEED INDICATOR

The vertical speed indicator depicts airplane rate of climb or descent in feet per minute. The pointer is actuated by atmospheric pressure changes resulting from changes of altitude as supplied by the static source.

ALTIMETER

Airplane altitude is depicted by a barometric type altimeter. A knob near the lower left portion of the indicator provides adjustment of the instrument's barometric scale to the current altimeter setting.

VACUUM SYSTEM AND INSTRUMENTS

An engine-driven vacuum system (see figure 7-9) provides the suction necessary to operate the attitude indicator and directional indicator. The system consists of a vacuum pump mounted on the engine, a vacuum relief valve and vacuum system air filter on the aft side of the firewall below the instrument panel, and instruments (including a suction gage) on the left side of the instrument panel.

ATTITUDE INDICATOR

The attitude indicator gives a visual indication of flight attitude. Bank attitude is presented by a pointer at the top of the indicator relative to the bank scale which has index marks at 10°, 20°, 30°, 60°, and 90° either side of the center mark. Pitch and roll attitudes are presented by a miniature airplane superimposed over a symbolic horizon area divided into two sections by a white horizon bar. The upper "blue sky" area and the lower "ground" area have arbitrary pitch reference lines useful for pitch attitude control. A knob at the bottom of the instrument is provided for in-flight adjustment of the miniature airplane to the horizon bar for a more accurate flight attitude indication.

DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR

A directional indicator displays airplane heading on a compass card in relation to a fixed simulated airplane image and index. The indicator will precess slightly over a period of time. Therefore, the compass card should be set in accordance with the magnetic compass just prior to takeoff, and occasionally re-adjusted on extended flights. A knob on the lower left edge of the instrument is used to adjust the compass card to correct for precession.

SUCTION GAGE

The suction gage, located on the left side of the instrument panel, is calibrated in inches of mercury and indicates suction available for operation of the attitude and directional indicators. The desired suction range is 4.5 to 5.4 inches of mercury. A suction reading out of this range may indicate a system malfunction or improper adjustment, and in this case, the indicators should not be considered reliable.

STALL WARNING SYSTEM

The airplane is equipped with a pneumatic-type stall warning system consisting of an inlet in the leading edge of the left wing, an air-operated horn near the upper left corner of the windshield, and associated plumbing. As the airplane approaches a stall, the low pressure on the upper surface of the wings moves forward around the leading edge of the wings. This low pressure creates a differential pressure in the stall warning system which draws air through the warning horn, resulting in an audible warning at 5 to 10 knots above stall in all flight conditions.

The stall warning system should be checked during the preflight inspection by placing a clean handkerchief over the vent opening and applying suction. A sound from the warning horn will confirm that the system is operative.

AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

If the airplane is equipped with avionics, various avionics support equipment may also be installed. Equipment available includes an avionics cooling fan, microphone-headset installations and control surface static dischargers. The following paragraphs discuss these items. Description and operation of radio equipment is covered in Section 9 of this handbook.

AVIONICS COOLING FAN

An avionics cooling fan system is provided whenever a factory-installed Nav/Com radio is installed. The system is designed to provide internal cooling air from a small electric fan to the avionics units and thereby eliminate the possibility of moisture contamination using an external cooling air source.

Power to the electric fan is supplied directly from a "pull-off" type

circuit breaker labeled STROBE, AVN FAN, located on the left switch and control panel. Hence, power is supplied to the fan anytime the master switch is ON. This arrangement provides air circulation through the radios to remove a possible heat soak condition before the radios are turned on after engine start. It is recommended that the circuit breaker be left ON except during periods of lengthy maintenance with the master switch ON.

MICROPHONE-HEADSET INSTALLATIONS

Three types of microphone-headset installations are offered. The standard system provided with avionics equipment includes a hand-held microphone and separate headset. The keying switch for this microphone is on the microphone. Two optional microphone-headset installations are also available; these feature a single-unit microphone-headset combination which permits the pilot or front passenger to conduct radio communications without interrupting other control operations to handle a hand-held microphone. One microphone-headset combination is a lightweight type without a padded headset and the other version has a padded headset. The microphone-headset combinations utilize a remote keying switch located on the left grip of the pilot's control wheel and, if an optional intercom system is installed, a second switch on the right grip of the front passenger's control wheel. The microphone and headset jacks are located on the lower left and right sides of the instrument panel. Audio to all three headsets is controlled by the individual audio selector switches and adjusted for volume level by using the selected receiver volume controls.

NOTE

When transmitting, with the hand-held microphone, the pilot should key the microphone, place the microphone as close as possible to the lips and speak directly into it.

STATIC DISCHARGERS

If frequent IFR flights are planned, installation of wick-type static dischargers is recommended to improve radio communications during flight through dust or various forms of precipitation (rain, snow or ice crystals). Under these conditions, the build-up and discharge of static electricity from the trailing edges of the wings, rudder, elevator, propeller tips and radio antennas can result in loss of usable radio signals on all communications and navigation radio equipment. Usually the ADF is first to be affected and VHF communication equipment is the last to be affected.

Installation of static dischargers reduces interference from precipita-

tion static, but it is possible to encounter severe precipitation static conditions which might cause the loss of radio signals, even with static dischargers installed. Whenever possible, avoid known severe precipitation areas to prevent loss of dependable radio signals. If avoidance is impractical, minimize airspeed and anticipate temporary loss of radio signals while in these areas.

SECTION 8

AIRPLANE HANDLING, SERVICE & MAINTENANCE

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INTRODUCTION

This section contains factory-recommended procedures for proper ground handling and routine care and servicing of your Cessna. It also identifies certain inspection and maintenance requirements which must be followed if your airplane is to retain that new-plane performance and dependability. It is wise to follow a planned schedule of lubrication and preventive maintenance based on climatic and flying conditions encountered in your locality.

Keep in touch with your Cessna Dealer and take advantage of his knowledge and experience. He knows your airplane and how to maintain it. He will remind you when lubrications and oil changes are necessary, and about other seasonal and periodic services.

IDENTIFICATION PLATE

All correspondence regarding your airplane should include the SERIAL NUMBER. The Serial Number, Model Number, Production Certificate Number (PC) and Type Certificate Number (TC) can be found on the Identification Plate, located on the lower part of the left forward doorpost. Located adjacent to the Identification Plate is a Finish and Trim Plate which contains a code describing the interior color scheme and exterior paint combination of the airplane. The code may be used in conjunction with an applicable Parts Catalog if finish and trim information is needed.

OWNER FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM

Your Cessna Dealer has an Owner Follow-Up System to notify you when he receives information that applies to your Cessna. In addition, if you wish, you may choose to receive similar notification, in the form of Service Letters, directly from the Cessna Customer Services Department. A subscription form is supplied in your Customer Care Program book for your use, should you choose to request this service. Your Cessna Dealer will be glad to supply you with details concerning these follow-up programs, and stands ready, through his Service Department, to supply you with fast, efficient, low-cost service.

PUBLICATIONS

Various publications and flight operation aids are furnished in the

airplane when delivered from the factory. These items are listed below.

- CUSTOMER CARE PROGRAM BOOK
- PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK AND FAA APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL
- AVIONICS OPERATION GUIDE
- PILOT'S CHECKLISTS
- POWER COMPUTER
- CUSTOMER CARE DEALER DIRECTORY

The following additional publications, plus many other supplies that are applicable to your airplane, are available from your Cessna Dealer.

- INFORMATION MANUAL (Contains Pilot's Operating Handbook Information)
- SERVICE MANUALS AND PARTS CATALOGS FOR YOUR:
AIRPLANE
ENGINE AND ACCESSORIES
AVIONICS AND AUTOPILOT

Your Cessna Dealer has a Customer Care Supplies Catalog covering all available items, many of which he keeps on hand. He will be happy to place an order for any item which is not in stock.

NOTE

A Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual which is lost or destroyed may be replaced by contacting your Cessna Dealer or writing directly to the Customer Services Department, Cessna Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kansas. An affidavit containing the owner's name, airplane serial number and registration number must be included in replacement requests since the Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual is identified for specific airplanes only.

AIRPLANE FILE

There are miscellaneous data, information and licenses that are a part of the airplane file. The following is a checklist for that file. In addition, a periodic check should be made of the latest Federal Aviation Regulations to ensure that all data requirements are met.

- A. To be displayed in the airplane at all times:
 - 1. Aircraft Airworthiness Certificate (FAA Form 8100-2).
 - 2. Aircraft Registration Certificate (FAA Form 8050-3).
 - 3. Aircraft Radio Station License, if transmitter installed (FCC Form 556).
- B. To be carried in the airplane at all times:
 - 1. Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual.
 - 2. Weight and Balance, and associated papers (latest copy of the Repair and Alteration Form, FAA Form 337, if applicable).
 - 3. Equipment List.
- C. To be made available upon request:
 - 1. Airplane Log Book.
 - 2. Engine Log Book.

Most of the items listed are required by the United States Federal Aviation Regulations. Since the Regulations of other nations may require other documents and data, owners of airplanes not registered in the United States should check with their own aviation officials to determine their individual requirements.

Cessna recommends that these items, plus the Pilot's Checklists, Power Computer, Customer Care Program book and Customer Care Card, be carried in the airplane at all times.

AIRPLANE INSPECTION PERIODS

FAA REQUIRED INSPECTIONS

As required by Federal Aviation Regulations, all civil aircraft of U.S. registry must undergo a complete inspection (annual) each twelve calendar months. In addition to the required ANNUAL inspection, aircraft operated commercially (for hire) must have a complete inspection every 100 hours of operation.

The FAA may require other inspections by the issuance of airworthiness directives applicable to the airplane, engine, propeller and components. It is the responsibility of the owner/operator to ensure compliance with all applicable airworthiness directives and, when the inspections are repetitive, to take appropriate steps to prevent inadvertent noncompliance.

In lieu of the 100 HOUR and ANNUAL inspection requirements, an airplane may be inspected in accordance with a progressive inspection schedule, which allows the work load to be divided into smaller operations that can be accomplished in shorter time periods.

The CESSNA PROGRESSIVE CARE PROGRAM has been developed to provide a modern progressive inspection schedule that satisfies the complete airplane inspection requirements of both the 100 HOUR and ANNUAL inspections as applicable to Cessna airplanes. The program assists the owner in his responsibility to comply with all FAA inspection requirements, while ensuring timely replacement of life-limited parts and adherence to factory-recommended inspection intervals and maintenance procedures.

CESSNA PROGRESSIVE CARE

The Cessna Progressive Care Program has been designed to help you realize maximum utilization of your airplane at a minimum cost and downtime. Under this program, the inspection and maintenance work load is divided into smaller operations that can be accomplished in shorter time periods. The operations are recorded in a specially provided Aircraft Inspection Log as each operation is conducted.

While Progressive Care may be used on any Cessna, its benefits depend primarily on the utilization (hours flown per year) and type of operation. The procedures for both the Progressive Care Program and the 100-hour/annual inspection program have been carefully worked out by the factory and are followed by the Cessna Dealer Organization. Your Cessna Dealer can assist you in selecting the inspection program most suitable for your type of aircraft and operation. The complete familiarity of Cessna Dealers with Cessna equipment and factory-approved procedures provides the highest level of service possible at lower cost to Cessna owners.

Regardless of the inspection method selected by the owner, he should keep in mind that FAR Part 43 and FAR Part 91 establishes the requirement that properly certified agencies or personnel accomplish all required FAA inspections and most of the manufacturer recommended inspections.

CESSNA CUSTOMER CARE PROGRAM

Specific benefits and provisions of the CESSNA WARRANTY plus other important benefits for you are contained in your CUSTOMER CARE PROGRAM book supplied with your airplane. You will want to thoroughly review your Customer Care Program book and keep it in your airplane at all times.

Coupons attached to the Program book entitle you to an initial inspection and either a Progressive Care Operation No. 1 or the first 100-hour inspection within the first 6 months of ownership at no charge to you. If you take delivery from your Dealer, the initial inspection will have been performed before delivery of the airplane to you. If you pick up your airplane at the factory, plan to take it to your Dealer reasonably soon after

you take delivery, so the initial inspection may be performed allowing the Dealer to make any minor adjustments which may be necessary.

You will also want to return to your Dealer either for your first Progressive Care Operation, or at 100 hours for your first 100-hour inspection depending on which program you choose to establish for your airplane. While these important inspections will be performed for you by any Cessna Dealer, in most cases you will prefer to have the Dealer from whom you purchased the airplane accomplish this work.

PILOT CONDUCTED PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

A certified pilot who owns or operates an airplane not used as an air carrier is authorized by FAR Part 43 to perform limited maintenance on his airplane. Refer to FAR Part 43 for a list of the specific maintenance operations which are allowed.

NOTE

Pilots operating airplanes of other than U.S. registry should refer to the regulations of the country of certification for information on preventive maintenance that may be performed by pilots.

A Service Manual should be obtained prior to performing any preventive maintenance to ensure that proper procedures are followed. Your Cessna Dealer should be contacted for further information or for required maintenance which must be accomplished by appropriately licensed personnel.

ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

It is essential that the FAA be contacted prior to any alterations on the airplane to ensure that airworthiness of the airplane is not violated. Alterations or repairs to the airplane must be accomplished by licensed personnel.

GROUND HANDLING

TOWING

The airplane is most easily and safely maneuvered by hand with the tow-bar attached to the nose wheel. When towing with a vehicle, do not exceed the nose gear turning angle of 30° either side of center, or damage to the gear will result. If the airplane is towed or pushed over a rough surface during hangaring, watch that the normal cushioning action of the nose strut does not cause excessive vertical movement of the tail and the

resulting contact with low hangar doors or structure. A flat nose tire or deflated strut will also increase tail height.

PARKING

When parking the airplane, head into the wind and set the parking brakes. Do not set the parking brakes during cold weather when accumulated moisture may freeze the brakes, or when the brakes are overheated. Install the control wheel lock and chock the wheels. In severe weather and high wind conditions, tie the airplane down as outlined in the following paragraph.

TIE-DOWN

Proper tie-down procedure is the best precaution against damage to the parked airplane by gusty or strong winds. To tie-down the airplane securely, proceed as follows:

1. Set the parking brake and install the control wheel lock.
2. Install a surface control lock over the fin and rudder.
3. Tie sufficiently strong ropes or chains (700 pounds tensile strength) to the wing, tail, and nose tie-down fittings and secure each rope or chain to a ramp tie-down.
4. Install a pitot tube cover.

JACKING

When a requirement exists to jack the entire airplane off the ground, or when wing jack points are used in the jacking operation, refer to the Service Manual for specific procedures and equipment required.

Individual main gear may be jacked by using the jack pad which is incorporated in the main landing gear strut step bracket. When using the individual gear strut jack pad, flexibility of the gear strut will cause the main wheel to slide inboard as the wheel is raised, tilting the jack. The jack must then be lowered for a second jacking operation. **Do not** jack both main wheels simultaneously using the individual main gear jack pads.

If nose gear maintenance is required, the nose wheel may be raised off the ground by pressing down on a tailcone bulkhead, just forward of the horizontal stabilizer, and allowing the tail to rest on the tail tie-down ring.

NOTE

Do not apply pressure on the elevator or outboard stabilizer surfaces. When pushing on the tailcone, always apply pressure at a bulkhead to avoid buckling the skin.

To assist in raising and holding the nose wheel off the ground, weight

down the tail by placing sand-bags, or suitable weights, on each side of the horizontal stabilizer, next to the fuselage. If ground anchors are available, the tail should be securely tied down.

NOTE

Ensure that the nose will be held off the ground under all conditions by means of suitable stands or supports under weight supporting bulkheads near the nose of the airplane.

LEVELING

Longitudinal leveling of the airplane is accomplished by placing a level on leveling screws located on the left side of the tailcone. Deflate the nose tire and/or lower or raise the nose strut to properly center the bubble in the level. Corresponding points on both upper door sills may be used to level the airplane laterally.

FLYABLE STORAGE

Airplanes placed in non-operational storage for a maximum of 30 days or those which receive only intermittent operational use for the first 25 hours are considered in flyable storage status. Every seventh day during these periods, the propeller should be rotated by hand through five revolutions. This action "limbers" the oil and prevents any accumulation of corrosion on engine cylinder walls.

WARNING

For maximum safety, check that the ignition switch is OFF, the throttle is closed, the mixture control is in the idle cut-off position, and the airplane is secured before rotating the propeller by hand. Do not stand within the arc of the propeller blades while turning the propeller.

After 30 days, the airplane should be flown for 30 minutes or a ground runup should be made just long enough to produce an oil temperature within the lower green arc range. Excessive ground runup should be avoided.

Engine runup also helps to eliminate excessive accumulations of water in the fuel system and other air spaces in the engine. Keep fuel tanks full to minimize condensation in the tanks. Keep the battery fully charged to prevent the electrolyte from freezing in cold weather. If the airplane is to be stored temporarily, or indefinitely, refer to the Service Manual for proper storage procedures.

SERVICING

In addition to the PREFLIGHT INSPECTION covered in Section 4, COMPLETE servicing, inspection, and test requirements for your airplane are detailed in the Service Manual. The Service Manual outlines all items which require attention at specific intervals plus those items which require servicing, inspection, and/or testing at special intervals.

Since Cessna Dealers conduct all service, inspection, and test procedures in accordance with applicable Service Manuals, it is recommended that you contact your Cessna Dealer concerning these requirements and begin scheduling your airplane for service at the recommended intervals.

Cessna Progressive Care ensures that these requirements are accomplished at the required intervals to comply with the 100-hour or ANNUAL inspection as previously covered.

Depending on various flight operations, your local Government Aviation Agency may require additional service, inspections, or tests. For these regulatory requirements, owners should check with local aviation officials where the airplane is being operated.

For quick and ready reference, quantities, materials, and specifications for frequently used service items are as follows.

ENGINE OIL

GRADE AND VISCOSITY FOR TEMPERATURE RANGE --

The airplane was delivered from the factory with aviation grade straight mineral oil. This oil should be drained after the first 25 hours of operation, and the following oils used as specified for the average ambient air temperature in the operating area.

MIL-L-6082 Aviation Grade Straight Mineral Oil: Use to replenish supply during the first 25 hours and at the first 25-hour oil change. Continue to use until a total of 50 hours has accumulated or oil consumption has stabilized.

- All temperatures, use SAE 20W-50 or
- Above 16°C (60°F), use SAE 50
- 1°C (30°F) to 32°C (90°F), use SAE 40
- 18°C (0°F) to 21°C (70°F), use SAE 30
- Below -12°C (10°F), use SAE 20

MIL-L-22851 Ashless Dispersant Oil: This oil **must be used** after the first 50 hours or oil consumption has stabilized.

- All temperatures, use SAE 20W-50 or
- Above 16°C (60°F), use SAE 40 or SAE 50

-1°C (30°F) to 32°C (90°F), use SAE 40
-18°C (0°F) to 21°C (70°F), use SAE 40 or SAE 30
Below -12°C (10°F), use SAE 30

CAPACITY OF ENGINE SUMP -- 7 Quarts.

Do not operate on less than 5 quarts. For extended flight, fill to 7 quarts. These quantities refer to oil dipstick level readings. During oil and oil filter changes, one additional quart is required.

OIL AND OIL FILTER CHANGE --

After the first 25 hours of operation, drain engine oil sump and replace filter. Refill sump with straight mineral oil and use until a total of 50 hours has accumulated or oil consumption has stabilized; then change to dispersant oil. Drain the engine oil sump and replace the filter each 50 hours thereafter. The oil change interval may be extended to 100-hour intervals, providing the oil filter is changed at 50-hour intervals. Change engine oil at least every 6 months even though less than the recommended hours have accumulated. Reduce intervals for prolonged operation in dusty areas, cold climates, or when short flights and long idle periods result in sludging conditions.

NOTE

During the first 25-hour oil and filter change, a general inspection of the overall engine compartment is required. Items which are not normally checked during a preflight inspection should be given special attention. Hoses, metal lines and fittings should be inspected for signs of oil and fuel leaks, and checked for abrasions, chafing, security, proper routing and support, and evidence of deterioration. Inspect the intake and exhaust systems for cracks, evidence of leakage, and security of attachment. Engine controls and linkages should be checked for freedom of movement through their full range, security of attachment and evidence of wear. Inspect wiring for security, chafing, burning, defective insulation, loose or broken terminals, heat deterioration, and corroded terminals. Check the alternator belt in accordance with Service Manual instructions, and retighten if necessary. A periodic check of these items during subsequent servicing operations is recommended.

FUEL

APPROVED FUEL GRADES (AND COLORS) --

100LL Grade Aviation Fuel (Blue).

100 (Formerly 100/130) Grade Aviation Fuel (Green).

NOTE

Isopropyl alcohol or ethylene glycol monomethyl ether may be added to the fuel supply in quantities not to exceed 1% or .15% by volume, respectively, of the total. Refer to Fuel Additives in later paragraphs for additional information.

CAPACITY EACH STANDARD TANK -- 21.5 Gallons.

CAPACITY EACH LONG RANGE TANK -- 27 Gallons.

CAPACITY EACH INTEGRAL TANK -- 34 Gallons.

NOTE

To ensure maximum fuel capacity when refueling and minimize cross-feeding when parked on a sloping surface, place the fuel selector valve in either LEFT or RIGHT position.

NOTE

Service the fuel system after each flight, and keep fuel tanks full to minimize condensation in the tanks.

FUEL ADDITIVES --

Strict adherence to recommended preflight draining instructions as called for in Section 4 will eliminate any free water accumulations from the tank sumps. While small amounts of water may still remain in solution in the gasoline, it will normally be consumed and go unnoticed in the operation of the engine.

One exception to this can be encountered when operating under the combined effect of: (1) use of certain fuels, with (2) high humidity conditions on the ground (3) followed by flight at high altitude and low temperature. Under these unusual conditions, small amounts of water in solution can precipitate from the fuel stream and freeze in sufficient quantities to induce partial icing of the engine fuel system.

While these conditions are quite rare and will not normally pose a problem to owners and operators, they do exist in certain areas of the world and consequently must be dealt with, when encountered.

Therefore, to alleviate the possibility of fuel icing occurring under these unusual conditions, it is permissible to add isopropyl alcohol or ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (EGME) compound to the fuel supply.

The introduction of alcohol or EGME compound into the fuel provides two distinct effects: (1) it absorbs the dissolved water from the gasoline and (2) alcohol has a freezing temperature depressant effect.

Alcohol, if used, is to be blended with the fuel in a concentration of 1% by volume. Concentrations greater than 1% are not recommended since they can be detrimental to fuel tank materials.

The manner in which the alcohol is added to the fuel is significant because alcohol is most effective when it is completely dissolved in the fuel. To ensure proper mixing, the following is recommended:

1. For best results, the alcohol should be added during the fueling operation by pouring the alcohol directly on the fuel stream issuing from the fueling nozzle.
2. An alternate method that may be used is to premix the complete alcohol dosage with some fuel in a separate clean container (approximately 2-3 gallon capacity) and then transferring this mixture to the tank prior to the fuel operation.

Any high quality isopropyl alcohol may be used, such as Anti-Icing Fluid (MIL-F-5566) or Isopropyl Alcohol (Federal Specification TT-I-735a). Figure 8-1 provides alcohol-fuel mixing ratio information.

Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (EGME) compound, in compliance with MIL-I-27686 or Phillips PFA-55MB, if used, must be carefully mixed with the fuel in concentrations not to exceed .15% by volume. Figure 8-1 provides EGME-fuel mixing ratio information.

CAUTION

Mixing of the EGME compound with the fuel is extremely important because a concentration in excess of that recommended (.15% by volume maximum) will result in detrimental effects to the fuel tanks, such as deterioration of protective primer and sealants and damage to O-rings and seals in the fuel system and engine components. Use only blending equipment that is recommended by the manufacturer to obtain proper proportioning.

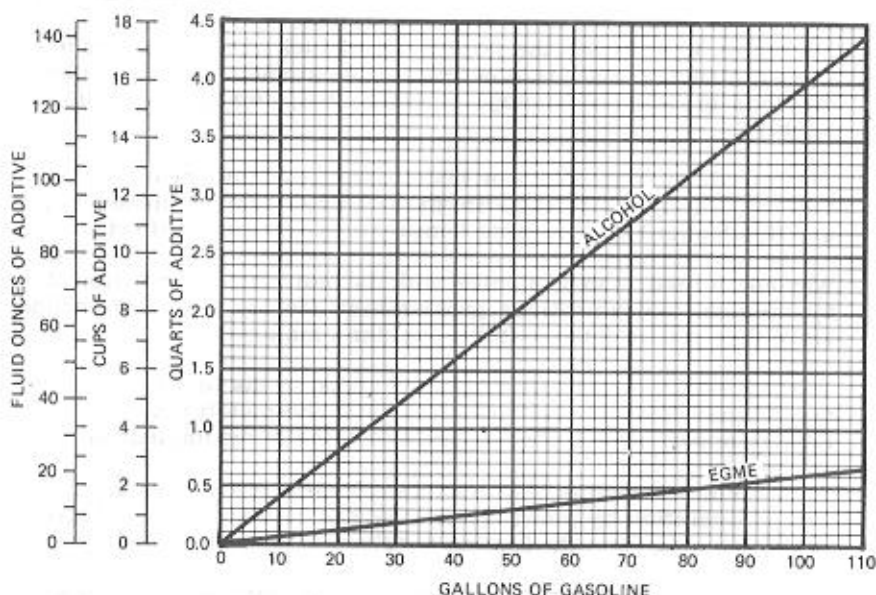


Figure 8-1. Additive Mixing Ratio

CAUTION

Do not allow the concentrated EGME compound to come in contact with the airplane finish or fuel cell as damage can result.

Prolonged storage of the airplane will result in a water buildup in the fuel which "leeches out" the additive. An indication of this is when an excessive amount of water accumulates in the fuel tank sumps. The concentration can be checked using a differential refractometer. It is imperative that the technical manual for the differential refractometer be followed explicitly when checking the additive concentration.

LANDING GEAR

NOSE WHEEL TIRE PRESSURE -- 34 PSI on 5.00-5, 6-Ply Rated Tire.
MAIN WHEEL TIRE PRESSURE -- 28 PSI on 6.00-6, 4-Ply Rated Tires.
NOSE GEAR SHOCK STRUT --

Keep filled with MIL-H-5606 hydraulic fluid per filling instructions placard, and with no load on the strut, inflate with air to 45 PSI. Do not over-inflate.

CLEANING AND CARE

WINDSHIELD-WINDOWS

The plastic windshield and windows should be cleaned with an aircraft windshield cleaner. Apply the cleaner sparingly with soft cloths, and rub with moderate pressure until all dirt, oil scum and bug stains are removed. Allow the cleaner to dry, then wipe it off with soft flannel cloths.

If a windshield cleaner is not available, the plastic can be cleaned with soft cloths moistened with Stoddard solvent to remove oil and grease.

NOTE

Never use gasoline, benzine, alcohol, acetone, fire extinguisher or anti-ice fluid, lacquer thinner or glass cleaner to clean the plastic. These materials will attack the plastic and may cause it to craze.

Follow by carefully washing with a mild detergent and plenty of water. Rinse thoroughly, then dry with a clean moist chamois. **Do not rub** the plastic with a dry cloth since this builds up an electrostatic charge which attracts dust. Waxing with a good commercial wax will finish the cleaning job. A thin, even coat of wax, polished out by hand with clean soft flannel cloths, will fill in minor scratches and help prevent further scratching.

Do not use a canvas cover on the windshield unless freezing rain or sleet is anticipated since the cover may scratch the plastic surface.

PAINTED SURFACES

The painted exterior surfaces of your new Cessna have a durable, long lasting finish and, under normal conditions, require no polishing or buffing. Approximately 10 days are required for the paint to cure completely; in most cases, the curing period will have been completed prior to delivery of the airplane. In the event that polishing or buffing is required within the curing period, it is recommended that the work be done by someone experienced in handling uncured paint. Any Cessna Dealer can accomplish this work.

Generally, the painted surfaces can be kept bright by washing with water and mild soap, followed by a rinse with water and drying with cloths or a chamois. Harsh or abrasive soaps or detergents which cause corrosion or scratches should never be used. Remove stubborn oil and grease with a cloth moistened with Stoddard solvent.

Waxing is unnecessary to keep the painted surfaces bright. However, if

desired, the airplane may be waxed with a good automotive wax. A heavier coating of wax on the leading edges of the wings and tail and on the engine nose cap and propeller spinner will help reduce the abrasion encountered in these areas.

When the airplane is parked outside in cold climates and it is necessary to remove ice before flight, care should be taken to protect the painted surfaces during ice removal with chemical liquids. Isopropyl alcohol will satisfactorily remove ice accumulations without damaging the paint. While applying the de-icing solution, keep it away from the windshield and cabin windows since the alcohol will attack the plastic and may cause it to craze.

PROPELLER CARE

Preflight inspection of propeller blades for nicks, and wiping them occasionally with an oily cloth to clean off grass and bug stains will assure long, trouble-free service. Small nicks on the propeller, particularly near the tips and on the leading edges, should be dressed out as soon as possible since these nicks produce stress concentrations, and if ignored, may result in cracks. Never use an alkaline cleaner on the blades; remove grease and dirt with Stoddard solvent.

ENGINE CARE

The engine may be cleaned with Stoddard solvent, or equivalent, then dried thoroughly.

CAUTION

Particular care should be given to electrical equipment before cleaning. Cleaning fluids should not be allowed to enter magnetos, starter, alternator and the like. Protect these components before saturating the engine with solvents. All other openings should also be covered before cleaning the engine assembly. Caustic cleaning solutions should be used cautiously and should always be properly neutralized after their use.

INTERIOR CARE

To remove dust and loose dirt from the upholstery and carpet, clean the interior regularly with a vacuum cleaner.

Blot up any spilled liquid promptly with cleansing tissue or rags. Don't pat the spot; press the blotting material firmly and hold it for several

seconds. Continue blotting until no more liquid is taken up. Scrape off sticky materials with a dull knife, then spot-clean the area.

Oily spots may be cleaned with household spot removers, used sparingly. Before using any solvent, read the instructions on the container and test it on an obscure place on the fabric to be cleaned. Never saturate the fabric with a volatile solvent; it may damage the padding and backing materials.

Soiled upholstery and carpet may be cleaned with foam-type detergent, used according to the manufacturer's instructions. To minimize wetting the fabric, keep the foam as dry as possible and remove it with a vacuum cleaner.

If your airplane is equipped with leather seating, cleaning of the seats is accomplished using a soft cloth or sponge dipped in mild soap suds. The soap suds, used sparingly, will remove traces of dirt and grease. The soap should be removed with a clean damp cloth.

The plastic trim, headliner, instrument panel and control knobs need only be wiped off with a damp cloth. Oil and grease on the control wheel and control knobs can be removed with a cloth moistened with Stoddard solvent. Volatile solvents, such as mentioned in paragraphs on care of the windshield, must never be used since they soften and craze the plastic.

SECTION 9

SUPPLEMENTS

(Optional Systems Description & Operating Procedures)

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INTRODUCTION

This section consists of a series of supplements, each covering a single optional system which may be installed in the airplane. Each supplement contains a brief description, and when applicable, operating limitations, emergency and normal procedures, and performance. As listed in the Table of Contents, the supplements are classified under the headings of Major Configuration Variations, General and Avionics, and have been provided with reference numbers. Also, the supplements are arranged alphabetically and numerically to make it easier to locate a particular supplement. Other routinely installed items of optional equipment, whose function and operational procedures do not require detailed instructions, are discussed in Section 7.

Limitations contained in the following supplements are FAA approved. Observance of these operating limitations is required by Federal Aviation Regulations.



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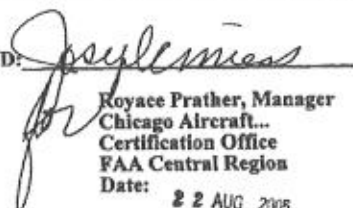
FAA APPROVED
AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL SUPPLEMENT 15A
FOR
AMPHIBIAN OPERATION
IN THE
180 BHP CESSNA MODELS 172M, N, P
AND F172M, N, P
WITH
WIPLINE MODEL 2350 AMPHIBIAN FLOATS

REG. NO. FI-CFP

SER. NO. 172-74428

This AFM Supplement must be carried in the airplane readily available to the pilot when the airplane is modified by the installation of Wipline Model 2350 Amphibian floats, in accordance with STC SA00900CH. The information contained herein supplements or supersedes the basic Owners Manual only in those areas listed. For limitations, procedures and performance information not contained in this Supplement, consult the basic placards, manuals, the Owner's Manual, the Pilot's Operating Handbook, and the engine STC AFM Supplement as applicable.

FAA APPROVED: _____


Royace Prather, Manager
Chicago Aircraft...
Certification Office
FAA Central Region
Date: 22 AUG 2005

LOG OF REVISIONS

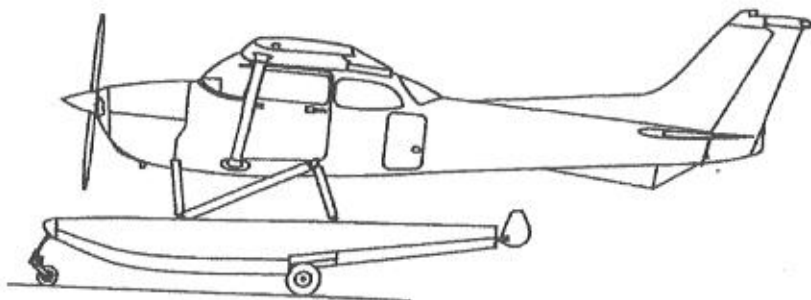
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*Approved by Manager, Chicago Aircraft Certification Office.

NOTE: Revised text is indicated by a vertical black line along right margin.

FAA APPROVED

Figure 1.



SECTION 1GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

This AFM, written especially for operators of the Cessna Skyhawk amphibian, provides information not found in the Owner's Manual. It contains procedures and data required for safe and efficient operation of the Cessna 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P modified with a 180 BHP engine upgrade and equipped with Wipline Model 2350 amphibious floats.

Information contained in the Owner's Manual for the Skyhawk, or the engine STC AFM, which is the same as that for the floatplane, is generally not repeated in this supplement.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA**ENGINE**

O-360 180 BPH Lycoming

IO-360 180 BPH Lycoming

PROPELLER

Propeller Manufacturer: McCauley Accessory Division

Propeller Model Number: McCauley 1A200/DFA8243 or 1A200/WFA8243

Number of Blades: 2

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 82 inches.

Minimum: 80.4 inches.

Propeller Type: Fixed Pitch.

or

Propeller Manufacturer: Hartzell

Propeller Model Number: HC-C2YK-1BF/F8477-4 or HC-C2YR/F8477-4

Number of Blades: 2

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 80 inches.

Minimum: 78.4 inches.

Propeller Type: Constant Speed

MAXIMUM CERTIFICATED WEIGHTS

Takeoff: 2550 Lbs.

Landing 2550 Lbs.

SPECIFIC LOADINGSWing Loading: 14.53 lbs./ft²

Power Loading: 14.16 lbs./hp.

SECTION 2
LIMITATIONS**INTRODUCTION**

Except as shown in this section, the amphibian operating limitations are the same as those for the Skyhawk landplane. The limitations in this section apply only to operations of the 180 BHP models 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P equipped with Wipline Model 2350 floats. The limitations included in this section have been approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. Observance of these operating limitations is required by Federal Aviation Regulations.

AIRSPPEED LIMITATIONS

Airspeed limitations and their operational significance are shown in figure 2

| MODELS | | 172M F172M | 172M, N F172M, N | | 172P |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------------|--|------|
| | SPEED | MCAS | KCAS | REMARKS | KCAS |
| V _{NE} | Never exceed speed | 182 | 160 | Do not exceed this speed in any operation. | 158 |
| V _{NO} | Maximum structural cruising speed | 145 | 128 | Do not exceed this speed except in smooth air, and then only with caution. | 127 |
| V _A | Maneuvering Speed | 112 | 97 | Do not make full or abrupt control movements above this speed. | 99 |
| V _{FE} | Maximum Flap Extended Speed: | 100 | 87 | Do not exceed this speed with flaps down. | 87 |
| V _{LO} , V _{LE} | Max speed for gear operation, max speed with gear down. | 140 | 120 | Do not exceed this speed with gear extended or in operation. | 120 |

AIRSPPEED INDICATOR MARKINGS

Airspeed indicator markings are the same as those for the Landplane. Due to small differences in airspeed system calibration and stall speeds with floats installed, the stall speeds as shown in Section 5 of this supplement are slightly different from those of the Landplane.

POWER PLANT LIMITATIONS**ENGINE**

O-360 180 BPH Lycoming

IO-360 180 BPH Lycoming

PROPELLER

Propeller Manufacturer: McCauley Accessory Division

Propeller Model Number: McCauley 1A200/DFA8243 or 1A200/WFA8243

Number of Blades: 2

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 82 inches.

Minimum: 80.4 inches.

Propeller Type: Fixed Pitch.

or

Propeller Manufacturer: Hartzell

Propeller Model Number: HC-C2YK-1BF/F8477-4 or HC-C2YR/F8477-4

Number of Blades: 2

Propeller Diameter, Maximum: 80 inches.

Minimum: 78.4 inches.

Propeller Type: Constant Speed

WEIGHT LIMITS

Maximum Takeoff Weight: 2550 Lbs.

Maximum Landing Weight: 2550 Lbs.

NOTE:

When floats are installed, it is possible to exceed the maximum takeoff weight with all seats occupied and minimum fuel.

CENTER OF GRAVITY LIMITS**Center of Gravity Range:**

Forward - 37.0 inches aft of datum at 2100 lbs. or less, with straight line variation to 39.5 inches aft of datum at 2550 lbs.

Aft - 45.5 inches aft of datum at all weights.

Reference Datum: Lower portion of front face of firewall.

MANEUVER LIMITS

The amphibian is certificated in the normal category. The normal category is applicable to aircraft intended for non-aerobatic operations. These include any maneuvers incidental to normal flying including stalls (except whip stalls), lazy eights, chandelles, and steep turns in which the angle of bank is not more than 60°. Aerobatic maneuvers, including spins, are not approved.

FLIGHT LOAD FACTOR LIMITS**Flight Load Factors:**

*Flaps Up+3.8g, - 1.52g
*Flaps Down+3.0g

*The design load factors are 150% of the above and, in all cases, the structure meets or exceeds design loads.

OTHER LIMITATIONS**WATER RUDDER LIMITATIONS**

Water rudders must be retracted for all flight operations.

AMPHIBIAN OPERATION

Landing on water is PROHIBITED unless all four landing gear are fully retracted.

PLACARDS

The following information must be displayed in the form of composite or individual placards in addition to those specified in the Owner's Manual.

1. Locate below landplane operations limitations placard:
p/n 10A3-6284

In full view of the pilot:

FLOATPLANE OPERATIONS LIMITATIONS

The markings and placards installed in this airplane contain operating limitations which must be complied with when operating this airplane in the Normal Category. Other operating limitations which must be complied with when operating this airplane in this category are contained in the Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Flight Manual Supplement.

No acrobatic maneuvers, including spins, approved.
Flight into known icing conditions prohibited.

This airplane is certificated for the following flight operations as of the date of original airworthiness certificate:

DAY NIGHT VFR IFR

2.
p/n 10A3-6452

As near as practical to the airspeed indicator:

FLOATPLANE

Stall speeds are approximately 5 KIAS
lower than indicator markings.

3.
p/n 6B3-2243-2

In full view of the pilot:

WATER RUDDER UP FOR ALL FLIGHT OPERATIONS

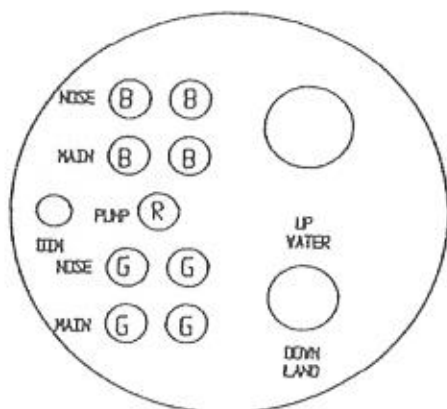
4. Locate in clear view of pilot: p/n 6B3-2243-3

**DO NOT LAND ON WATER UNLESS GEAR
IS FULLY RETRACTED.**

5. Locate at the emergency gear hand pump: p/n 15A3-6283

**EMERGENCY HANDPUMP
PULL GEAR MOTOR CIRCUIT
BREAKER
SELECT DESIRED GEAR POSITION
PUMP GEAR TO DESIRED POSITION¹⁵**

6. Locate on the gear selector switch: p/n 10B3-6202



7. In clear view of pilot: p/n 15A3-6279

REFER TO WIPLINE AFM
SUPPLEMENT FOR OPERATION
WITH WIPLINE FLOATS INSTALLED

8. At the water rudder retract handle: p/n 3A3-1115-1, -2, -3

WATER RUDDER
CONTROL

DOWN

UP

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SECTION 3**EMERGENCY PROCEDURES****INTRODUCTION**

Checklist and amplified procedures contained in the basic Owner's Manual generally should be followed. The additional or changed procedures specifically required for operation of the 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P equipped with Wipline Model 2350 floats are presented in this section.

WARNING!

There is no substitute for proper and complete pre-flight planning habits and their continual review in minimizing emergencies. Be thoroughly knowledgeable of hazards and conditions which represent potential dangers, and be aware of the capabilities and limitations of the airplane.

AIRSPEEDS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION

The speeds listed below should be substituted, as appropriate, for the speeds contained in the basic Owner's Manual for Cessna Models 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P.

Engine Failure After Takeoff:

Wing Flaps Down 10°65 KIAS ; 75 MIAS

Maneuvering Speed:

2550 Lbs 172M.....112 MCAS
172N.....97 KCAS
172P.....99 KCAS

Recommended Glide.....70 KIAS ; 80 MIAS

Precautionary Landing with Engine Power - Flaps Down.....65 KIAS ; 70 MIAS

Landing Without Engine Power

Wing Flaps Down. 65 KIAS ; 75 MIAS

OPERATIONAL CHECKLISTS

Procedures in the Operational Checklists portion of this section shown in bold-face type are immediate-action items which should be committed to memory.

ENGINE FAILURE

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKEOFF RUN

1. Throttle -- IDLE.
2. Control Wheel -- FULL Aft.
3. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
4. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
5. Master Switch -- OFF.

FORCED LANDINGS

EMERGENCY LANDING ON WATER WITHOUT ENGINE POWER

1. Airspeed -- flaps UP:70 KIAS - 80 MIAS
flaps DOWN:65 KIAS ; 75 MIAS
2. Landing Gear -- UP (4 blue lights).
3. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
4. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
5. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
6. Water Rudders -- UP.
7. Wing Flaps -- AS REQUIRED.
8. Master Switch -- OFF.
9. Doors -- UNLATCH PRIOR TO APPROACH.
10. Touchdown -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
11. Control Wheel -- HOLD FULL AFT as amphibian decelerates.

EMERGENCY LANDING ON LAND WITHOUT ENGINE POWER

1. Airspeed flaps UP:70 KIAS - 80 MIAS
flaps DOWN:65 KIAS - 75 MIAS
2. Landing Gear -- DOWN (4 green lights) for smooth terrain.
UP (4 blue lights) for rough terrain.
3. Mixture -- IDLE CUT-OFF.
4. Fuel Selector Valve -- OFF.
5. Ignition Switch -- OFF.
6. Water Rudders -- UP.
7. Wing Flaps -- AS REQUIRED (30° recommended).
8. Master Switch -- OFF.
9. Doors -- UNLATCH PRIOR TO APPROACH.
10. Touchdown -- LEVEL ATTITUDE.
11. Control Wheel -- FULL AFT (after landing).
12. Brakes -- AS REQUIRED.

LANDING GEAR MALFUNCTION PROCEDURES

LANDING GEAR FAILS TO RETRACT OR EXTEND

1. Battery Switch -- ON.
2. Landing Gear Switch -- RE-CHECK IN DESIRED POSITION.
3. Landing Gear Circuit Breaker -- CHECK IN.
4. Gear Lights - 4 BLUE for gear UP.
4 GREEN for gear DOWN.
5. Gear Position - CHECK VISUALLY.

If gear still in improper position:

6. Gear Switch -- RECYCLE.
7. Landing Gear Motor -- CHECK red light ON.
8. Airspeed -- REDUCE to minimize air loads on gear.

If gear motor is inoperative or gear is still not in desired position:

9. Landing Gear Circuit Breaker -- PULL.
10. Landing Gear Switch -- DESIRED POSITION.
11. Emergency Valve -- SELECT DESIRED POSITION.
12. Emergency Hand pump -- PUMP until resistance becomes heavy (may be as many as 120 cycles).
13. Gear Position Lights -- CHECK DESIRED LIGHTS (4) ILLUMINATED.
14. Gear Position -- CONFIRM VISUALLY.

WARNING!

**DO NOT LAND ON WATER UNLESS GEAR IS FULLY
RETRACTED**

GEAR UP OR PARTIALLY EXTENDED - LANDING ON LAND (ONLY)

1. Seats, Seat Belts, Shoulder Harness -- SECURE.
2. Runway -- SELECT longest smooth ground or grass surface available.
3. Gear Switch -- UP to permit partially extended gear to retract and maintain level attitude during ground run.
4. Wing Flaps -- FULL DOWN.
5. Airspeed60 KIAS -- 70 MIAS
6. Doors -- UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN.
7. Master Switch -- OFF.
8. Touchdown -- LEVEL with MINIMUM SINK.
9. Control Wheel -- FULL AFT (after touchdown).
10. Mixture -- IDLE CUT OFF (after touchdown).
11. Fuel -- OFF (after touchdown).

AMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

MAXIMUM GLIDE

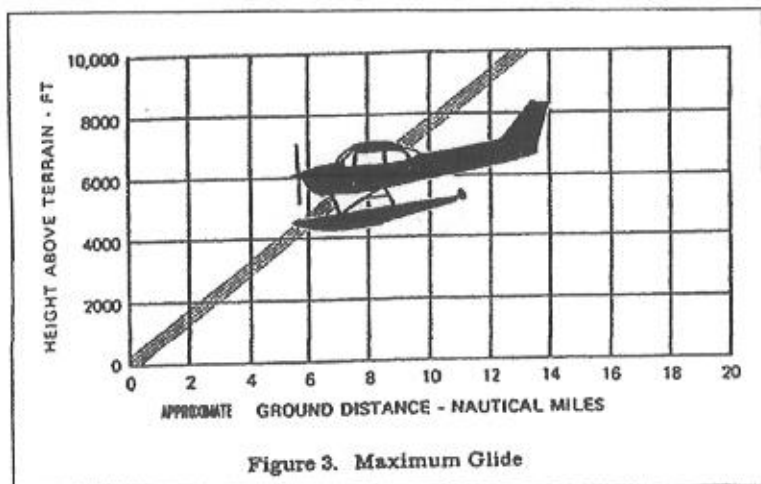
After an engine failure in flight, the recommended glide speed as shown in figure 3 should be established as quickly as possible. In the likely event the propeller should stop, maintain the speed shown.

* PROPELLER WINDMILLING

* SPEED
70 KIAS
80 MIAS

* ZERO WIND

* FLAPS UP



SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

Checklist and amplified procedures contained in the basic Owner's Manual generally should be followed. The additional or changed procedures specifically required for operation of the 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P equipped with Wipline Model 2350 floats are presented in this section.

SPEEDS FOR NORMAL OPERATION

Unless otherwise noted, the following speeds are based on a maximum weight of 2550 pounds and may be used for any lesser weight.

Takeoff:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Normal Climb Out (10° flaps)..... | 65 KIAS ; 75 MIAS |
| Maximum Performance, Flaps 10°, Speed at 50 ft. | .60 KAIS ; 70 MIAS |

Enroute Climb, Flaps Up:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Normal | 70-80 KIAS ; 75-85 MIAS |
| Best Rate of Climb, Sea Level | 70 KIAS - 75 MIAS |
| Best Rate of Climb, 10,000 Ft | 65 KIAS - 70 MIAS |

Landing Approach:

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Normal Approach | |
| Flaps Up..... | 65-75 KIAS ; 75-85 MIAS |
| Normal Approach | |
| Flaps Down..... | 60-70 KIAS ; 70-80 MIAS |
| Maximum Performance - Flaps Down - Speed at 50 ft..... | 60 KIAS ; 70 MIAS |

Balked Landing:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Maximum Power, Flaps 20° | 60 KIAS - 70 MIAS |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|

Maximum Recommended Turbulent Air Penetration Speed:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 2550 Lbs 172M..... | 112 MCAS |
| 172N..... | 97 MCAS |
| 172P..... | 99 KCAS |

CHECKLIST PROCEDURES

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION

1. Amphibian Approved Flight Manual
AVAILABLE IN THE AIRPLANE.
2. Floats, Struts and Fairings -- INSPECT for dents,
cracks, scratches, etc.
3. Float Compartments -- INSPECT for water accumulation.

NOTE

Remove rubber plugs which serve as stoppers on the standpipe in each float compartment and pump out any accumulation of water. Reinstall rubber plugs with enough pressure for a snug fit.

4. Water Rudders -- CHECK actuation cables.

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

1. Water Rudder Operation -- CHECK VISUALLY.
2. Water Rudders -- DOWN for taxiing on water (retract lever.
full fwd. UP for taxiing on land (retraction lever full aft).

TAKEOFF

TAKEOFF ON WATER

1. Landing Gear -- UP.
2. Water Rudders -- UP (retraction lever full aft).
3. Wing Flaps -- 0°- 10° (10° preferred).
4. Carburetor Heat (if applicable) -- COLD.
5. Control Wheel -- HOLD FULL AFT.
6. Power -- FULL THROTTLE (Advance Slowly), Prop Control (if applicable) to 2600 RPM.
7. Mixture -- RICH or LEAN FOR ELEVATION. Max RPM above 3000' with fixed pitch Prop.
8. Control Wheel -- MOVE FORWARD when the nose stops rising to attain planing Attitude (on the step).
9. Airspeed -- 45-50 KIAS ; 50-60 MIAS
10. Control Wheel -- APPLY LIGHT BACK PRESSURE to lift off.
11. Climb Speed -- flaps 10°: 70 MIAS; 60 KIAS. With obstacles ahead, climb at flaps 10°: 70 MIAS ; 60 KIAS.
12. Wing Flaps -- UP after all obstacles are cleared and safe airspeed is attained

NOTE

To reduce takeoff water run, the technique of raising one float out of the water may be used. This procedure is described in the amplified procedures in this section.

TAKEOFF ON LAND

1. Water Rudders -- UP (retraction lever full aft).
2. Wing Flaps -- 0° to 10° (10° for short field).
3. Carburetor Heat -- COLD (if applicable).
4. Power -- FULL THROTTLE (Advance Slowly), Prop Control (if applicable) to 2600 RPM.

NOTE

For short field takeoffs, apply and hold brakes while throttle, propeller (if applicable) and mixture are set.

5. Mixture -- RICH or LEAN FOR ELEVATION. Max RPM above 3000' with fixed pitch Prop.
6. Rotate for Lift-off -- 50-60 KIAS
7. Climb Speed - flaps 10° -- 60 KIAS ; 70 MIAS
With obstacles ahead, climb (flaps 10°) at 60 KIAS ; 70 MIAS.
8. Wing Flaps -- UP after all obstacles are cleared and a safe airspeed is attained
9. Landing Gear -- RETRACT.

ENROUTE CLIMB**NORMAL CLIMB**

1. Airspeed 70-80 KIAS ; 75-95 MIAS

MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE CLIMB

1. Airspeed 70 KIAS (Sea level) to 65 KIAS (10,000 feet)
..... 85 MIAS (Sea level) to 70 MIAS (10,000 feet)

BEFORE LANDING**BEFORE LANDING ON WATER**

1. Landing Gear -- UP.
2. Landing Gear Lights -- 4 BLUE (Check On).
3. Landing Gear Position -- CONFIRM VISUALLY.
4. Water Rudders -- UP.
5. Wing Flaps -- AS DESIRED.
6. Airspeed flaps UP -- 65-75 KIAS ; 75-85 MIAS
Airspeed flaps DOWN..... 60-70 KIAS ; 70-80 MIAS
With obstacle, use 60 KIAS ; 70 MIAS over the obstacle.

BEFORE LANDING ON LAND

1. Landing Gear -- DOWN.
2. Landing Gear Lights -- 4 GREEN (Check on).
3. Landing Gear Position -- CONFIRM VISUALLY.
4. Water Rudders -- UP.
5. Wing Flaps -- AS DESIRED.
6. Airspeed -- flaps UP
65-75 KIAS ; 75-85 MIAS
Airspeed -- flaps DOWN
60-70 KIAS ; 70-80 MIAS
With obstacles, use 60 KIAS ; 70 MIAS over the obstacle.

LANDING**LANDING ON WATER**

1. Touchdown -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
2. Control Wheel -- HOLD FULL AFT as amphibian decelerates to taxi speed.

NOTE

With forward loading, a slight nose-down pitch may occur if the elevator is not held full up as floatplane comes down off step.

LANDING ON LAND

1. Touchdown -- SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW.
2. Control Wheel -- LOWER NOSEWHEELS to runway.
3. Brakes -- USE AS REQUIRED.

AFTER LANDING

1. Water Rudders -- DOWN (except on land).

SECURING AIRPLANE

1. Fuel Selector Valve -- LEFT TANK or RIGHT TANK to minimize cross-feeding and ensure maximum fuel capacity when refueling.

AMPLIFIED PROCEDURES

TAXIING ON WATER

Taxi with water rudders down. It is best to limit the engine to 800 RPM for normal taxi because water piles up in front of the float bow at higher engine speeds. Taxiing with higher engine RPM may result in engine overheating and will not appreciably increase the taxi speed. In addition, it may lead to water spray striking the propeller tips, causing propeller tip erosion.

During all low speed taxi operations, the elevator should be positioned to keep the float bows out of the water as far as possible. Normally, this requires holding the control full aft. For minimum taxi speed in close quarters, use idle RPM with full carburetor heat and a single magneto. This procedure is recommended for short periods of time only.

Although taxiing is very simple with the water rudders, it is sometimes necessary to sail the floatplane under high wind conditions. In addition to the normal flight controls, the wing flaps and cabin doors will aid in sailing. Water rudders should be retracted during sailing. To taxi great distances, it may be advisable to taxi on the step with the water rudders retracted. Turns on the step from an upwind heading may be made with safety providing they are not too sharp and if ailerons are used to counteract any overturning tendency.

TAXIING ON LAND

The nose wheels are full swiveling on the amphibian. Steering is accomplished by use of the brakes installed on the main wheels. An occasional tapping of the brakes may be utilized to maintain the desired taxi path under normal conditions.

TAKEOFF ON WATER

Start the takeoff by applying full throttle smoothly while holding the control wheel full aft. When the nose stops rising, move the control wheel forward slowly to place the amphibian on the step. Slow control movement and light control pressures produce the best results. Attempts to force the floatplane into the planing attitude will generally result in loss of speed and delay in getting on the step. The floatplane will assume a planing attitude which permits acceleration to takeoff speed, at which time the floatplane will fly off smoothly.

The use of 10° wing flaps throughout the takeoff run is recommended. Upon reaching a safe altitude and airspeed, retract the wing flaps slowly, especially when flying over glassy water because a loss of altitude is not very apparent over such a surface.

If porpoising is encountered while on the step, apply additional control wheel back pressure to correct the excessively nose-low attitude. If this does not correct the porpoising, immediately reduce power to idle and allow the floatplane to slow to taxi speed, at which time the takeoff can again be initiated.

To clear an obstacle after takeoff with 10° wing flaps, use an obstacle clearance speed of 60 KIAS - 70 KIAS for maximum performance. Under some adverse combinations of takeoff weight, pressure altitude, and air temperature, operation on glassy water may require significantly longer takeoff distances to accelerate to the liftoff speed, and allowance should be made for this.

If liftoff is difficult due to high lake elevation or glassy water, the following procedure is recommended: With the floatplane in the planing attitude, apply full aileron to raise one float out of the water. When one float leaves the water, apply slight elevator back pressure to complete the takeoff. Care must be taken to stop the rising wing as soon as the float is clear of the water, and in crosswinds, raise only the downwind wing. With one float out of the water, the floatplane accelerates to takeoff speed almost instantaneously.

For a crosswind takeoff, start the takeoff run with wing flaps up, ailerons deflected partially into the wind and water rudders extended for better directional control. Flaps should be extended to 10° and the water rudders retracted when the floatplane is on the step; the remainder of the takeoff is normal. If the floats are lifted from the water one at a time, the downwind float should be lifted first. Takeoff from larger bodies of water should always be made into the wind. The chop/waves generated in winds of 10 knots and more may inhibit engine operation due to spray and may prevent the amphibian from attaining the step under these conditions in crosswinds.

TAKEOFF ON LAND

Normal takeoffs are accomplished with the wing flaps extended 0-10°. As speed increases, the elevator control should be gradually moved aft of the neutral position, and when the amphibian feels light (40-50 KIAS - 46-58 MIAS), a light back pressure on the control wheel will allow the amphibian to fly off smoothly.

To clear an obstacle after takeoff, use 10° wing flaps and an obstacle clearance speed of 60 KIAS - 70 MIAS for maximum performance. Upon reaching a safe altitude and airspeed, retract wing flaps slowly. The landing gear should be retracted when the point is reached where a wheels-down forced landing on that runway would be impractical. Recommended procedures for enroute climb are the same as for the landplane.

LANDING

Normal landings can be made power on or power off using approach speeds of 75-85 MIAS - 65-75 KIAS with flaps up; and 70-80 MIAS ; 60-70 KIAS with flaps down. If landing site is restricted, use full flaps with idle power and an airspeed of 70 MIAS ; 60 KIAS over any obstacle

GLASSY WATER LANDING

With glassy water conditions, flaps should be extended to 20° and enough power used to maintain a low rate of descent (approximately 200 feet per minute). The floatplane should be flown onto the water at this sink rate with no flare attempted since height above glassy water is nearly impossible to judge. Power should be reduced to idle and control wheel back pressure increased upon contacting the surface. As the floatplane decelerates off the step, apply full back pressure on the control wheel. If this glassy water technique is used in conjunction with an obstacle clearance approach, allowance should be made for appreciably longer total distances than are typical of normal water conditions.

CROSSWIND LANDING

The wing-low slip method should be used with the upwind float contacting the surface first.

SECTION 5
PERFORMANCE**INTRODUCTION**

This section provides the performance information on the 180 BHP 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P amphibian required under CAR3.

AIRSPED CALIBRATION

The Airspeed Calibration Charts from the Float Owner's Manual, the Pilot's Operating Handbook, or the aircraft Owner's Manual may be generally used.

STALL SPEEDS**CONDITIONS:**

Power Off

MOST FORWARD CENTER OF GRAVITY
MODEL 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P

| WEIGHT | FLAP DEFLEC- TION | ANGLE OF BANK | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | 0° | 30° | 45° | 60° |
| | | KCAS Or MCAS | KCAS Or MCAS | KCAS Or MCAS | KCAS Or MCAS |
| 2550 lbs. | UP | 55 KCAS | 59 KCAS | 65 KCAS | 77 KCAS |
| | 20 | 51 KCAS | 54 KCAS | 60 KCAS | 71 KCAS |
| | 30 | 50 KCAS | 53 KCAS | 59 KCAS | 70 KCAS |
| 2550 lbs. | UP | 63 MCAS | 68 MCAS | 75 MCAS | 88 MCAS |
| | 20 | 59 MCAS | 60 MCAS | 69 MCAS | 82 MCAS |
| | 30 | 58 MCAS | 61 KIAS | 68 MCAS | 81 MCAS |

Figure 5. Stall Speeds

CLIMB PERFORMANCE

The Climb Performance of the Cessna models 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P on Wipline 2350 Floats equals or exceeds that required by CAR 3.

SECTION 6**WEIGHT & BALANCE****INTRODUCTION**

Weight and balance information contained in the basic Owner's Manual generally should be used, and will enable you to operate the floatplane within the prescribed weight and center of gravity limitations. The changed information specifically required for operation of the 180 BHP equipped 172M, N, P and F172M, N, P equipped with Wipline Model 2350 Amphibian floats is presented in this section.

NOTE

When floats are installed, it is possible to exceed the maximum takeoff weight with all seats occupied and minimum fuel.

WARNING!!

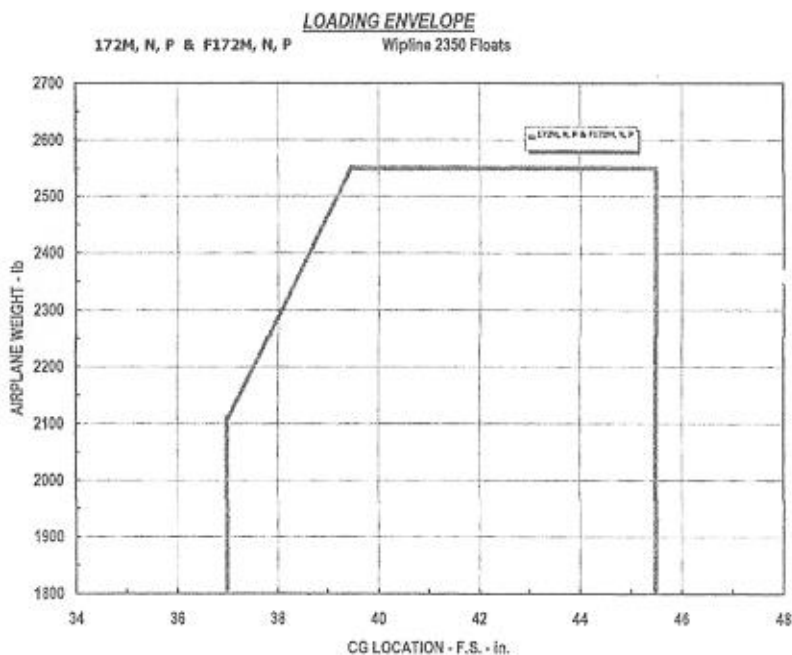
It is the responsibility of the pilot to ensure that the amphibian is loaded properly. Operation outside of prescribed weight and balance limitations could result in an accident and serious or fatal injury.

FLOAT BAGGAGE COMPARTMENTS

Baggage may be carried in the float baggage compartments in accordance with the following limitations:

| COMPARTMENT | MAX WT | ARM | MOM |
|-------------|---------|-----|------|
| LEFT | 50 Lbs. | 20 | 1000 |
| RIGHT | 50 Lbs. | 20 | 1000 |

Center of Gravity Limits



SECTION 7

AIRPLANE & SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

This section contains a description of the modifications and equipment associated specifically with the installation of Wipline Model 2350 amphibious floats.

WARNING !!

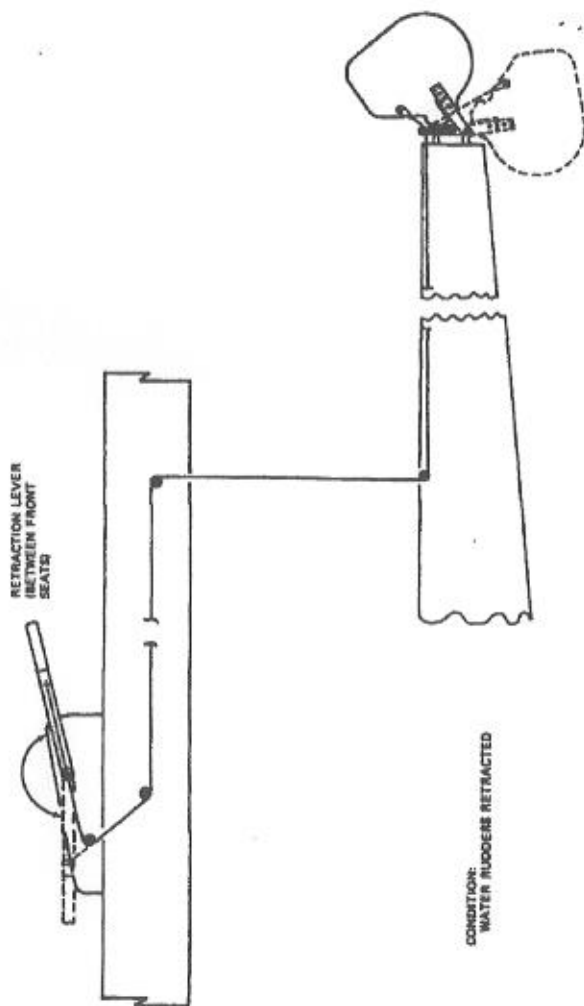
Complete familiarity with the airplane and its systems will not only increase the pilot's proficiency and ensure optimum operation, but could provide a basis for analyzing system malfunctions in case an emergency is encountered. Information in this section will assist in that familiarization. The responsible pilot will want to be prepared to make proper and precise responses in every situation.

THE AMPHIBIAN

The floatplane is similar to the landplane with the following exceptions:

1. Floats, incorporating retractable landing gear and a water rudder steering system, replace the landing gear. A water rudder retraction lever connected to the dual water rudders by cables is located on the cabin floor between the front seats. Water rudders are locked in center when retracted for improved directional stability.
2. Additional fuselage structure is added to support the float installation.
3. Additional structural "V" brace is installed between the top of the front door posts and the cowl deck.
4. Interconnect springs are added between the rudder and aileron control systems for improved lateral stability.
5. The fuel strainer installation is modified for floatplane use.
6. The standard propeller is replaced with a propeller of larger diameter (80 inches) and flatter pitch.
7. Hoisting provisions are added to the top of the fuselage.
8. Fueling steps and assist handles are mounted on the forward fuselage, and steps are mounted on the wing struts to aid in refueling the airplane.
9. Amphibian placards are added.
10. Water rudder stops are added to the water rudder blades for added directional stability.

Figure 7. Water Rudder Retraction System.



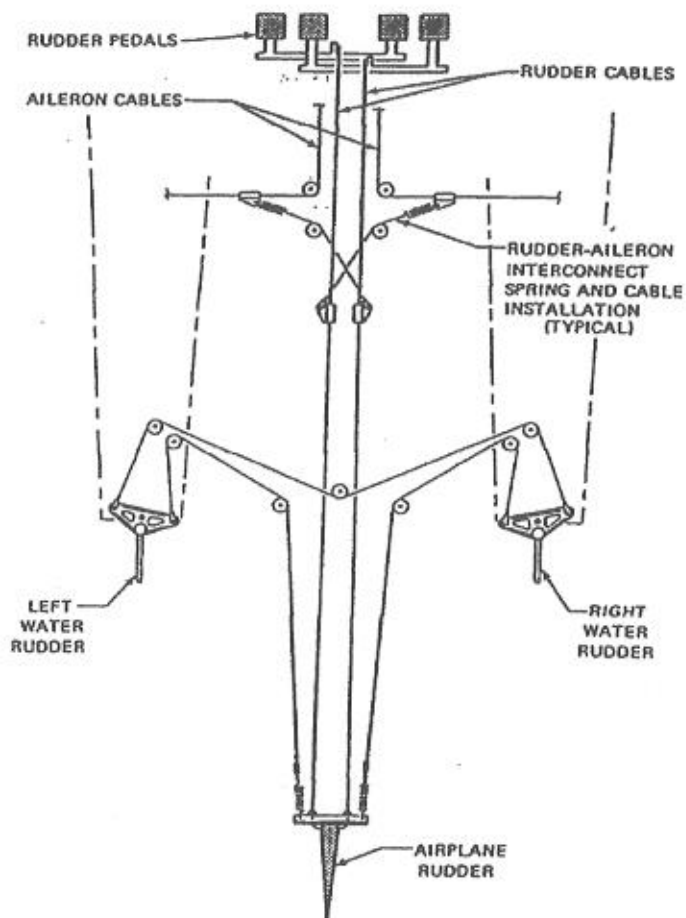
WATER RUDDER SYSTEM

Retractable water rudders (Figure 7), mounted at the aft end of each float, are connected by a system of cables and springs to the rudder pedals. Normal rudder pedal operation moves the water rudders to provide steering control (Figure 8) for taxiing.

The water rudders are equipped with centering locks (attached to each retraction hinge) which, when the water rudders are retracted, make contact with a plate on the stern of each float, locking the rudders in the centered position. Springs within the water rudder steering system permit normal airplane rudder action with the water rudders retracted, and improve directional stability in flight.

A water rudder retraction lever, located on the cabin floor between the front seats, is used to manually raise and lower the water rudders. During takeoff, landing, and in flight, the handle should be in the UP (aft) position. With the handle in this position, the water rudders are up. When the lever is rotated forward to the DOWN position, the water rudders extend to the full down position for water taxiing.

Figure 8. Water Rudder Steering System



AMPHIBIAN OPERATION

1. Water operation procedures are similar to any common amphibian.
2. Landing gear operation.
 - a. The aircraft is equipped with landing gear powered by an electrohydraulic power pack (located on the firewall of the aircraft). An emergency hand pump is provided for operation of float landing gear in case of power or electrical failure.
 - b. A set of four blue lights (one for each wheel) indicates gear up position and a set of four green lights indicates gear down position. The four blue lights indicate gear up and locked. The four lights of each color are the means of identifying that the landing gear is locked in the up or down position. There are visual indicators also.
 - c. A red light marked "PUMP ON" is also provided to warn the pilot that the power pack is running during gear transit. It should shut off automatically after the desired gear position is attained by means of a pressure sensing switch cutting off the power when pressure builds up after gears are locked. Should this sensing device fail, and the pump does not shut off, the power can be manually turned off by pulling out the landing gear circuit breaker. The gear can still be operated using the power pack by turning the power back on (pushing the landing gear circuit breaker in) and selecting the next desired position and again manually turning off the power if necessary. The faulty pressure sensing switch should be repaired at the time of next landing.
 - d. The pressure switch is also designed to turn on the power pack when pressure in the system drops below a certain value to rebuild the system pressure back up to shut off pressure. Therefore, if the pump comes on momentarily (an aural cue) when turning on the master switch, or the red light momentarily illuminates during flight, it merely means the pressure has fallen off and the pump is coming on to build it up. A sight gauge is provided on the power pack reservoir and the level should be kept in the upper 25% of the range. Excessive illumination of the red light indicates a significant hydraulic leak (either internal or external) and the circuit breaker should be pulled and fluid level checked followed by repair of the system.
 - e. An emergency hand pump is located on the floor between the two front seats for use in the event the normal hydraulic system fails. The hand pump may be used to retract or extend the landing gear.
 - f. Prior to utilizing the emergency hand pump, pull the circuit breaker to deactivate the electric hydraulic pump. Select UP or DOWN using the normal landing gear selector handle. Hand pump handle, pump vertically (approximately 120 cycles for extension or retraction). When a gear reaches the selected position, its indicator light will illuminate. After all four gear are in the selected position, there is a noted increase in resistance of hand pump operation.

SECTION 8

AIRPLANE HANDLING, SERVICE & MAINTENANCE

INTRODUCTION

Section 8 of the basic Pilot's Operating Handbook (if available) applies, in general, to the amphibian. The following recommended procedures apply specifically to the amphibian operation. (Cleaning and maintenance of the floats should be accomplished as suggested in the Wipline Floats Service and Maintenance Manual).

MOORING

Proper securing of the amphibian can vary considerably, depending on the type of operation involved and the facilities available. Each operator should use the method most appropriate for his operation. Some of the most common mooring alternatives are as follows:

1. The amphibian can be moored to a buoy, using a yoke tied to the forward float cleats, so that it will freely weathervane into the wind.
2. The amphibian can be secured to a dock using the fore and aft cleats of one float, although this method is generally not recommended unless the water is calm and the amphibian is attended.
3. The amphibian may be removed from the water (by use of a special lift under the spreader bars) and secured by using the wing tiedown rings and float cleats. If conditions permit the amphibian to be beached, ensure that the shoreline is free of rocks or abrasive material that may damage the floats.

SERVICING

Service the airplane in accordance with Section 8 of the Owner's Manual.

SUPPLEMENT

WINTERIZATION KIT

SECTION 1

GENERAL

The winterization kit consists of two cover plates (with placards) which attach to the air intakes in the cowling nose cap, a restrictive cover plate for the aft side of the oil cooler, insulation for the engine crankcase breather line, and a placard to be installed on the instrument panel. This equipment should be installed for operations in temperatures consistently below 20°F (-7°C). Once installed, the crankcase breather insulation is approved for permanent use, regardless of temperature.

SECTION 2

LIMITATIONS

The following information must be presented in the form of placards when the airplane is equipped with a winterization kit.

1. On each nose cap cover plate:

REMOVE WHEN
OAT EXCEEDS 20°F

2. On right hand nose cap cover plate:

REMOVE OIL COOLER COVER PLATE
FROM AFT SIDE OF OIL COOLER
WHEN OAT EXCEEDS 20°F

3. On right side of instrument panel:

WINTERIZATION KIT (RIGHT AND LEFT NOSE
CAP COVER AND OIL COOLER COVER PLATE)
MUST BE REMOVED WHEN OUTSIDE AIR
TEMPERATURE IS ABOVE 20°F.

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

There is no change to the airplane emergency procedures when the winterization kit is installed.

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

There is no change to the airplane normal procedures when the winterization kit is installed.

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

There is no change to the airplane performance when the winterization kit is installed.

SUPPLEMENT

AUDIO CONTROL PANELS

SECTION 1

GENERAL

Two types of audio control panels (see figure 1) are available for this airplane, depending upon how many transmitters are included. The operational features of both audio control panels are similar and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

TRANSMITTER SELECTOR SWITCH

When the avionics package includes a maximum of two transmitters, a two-position toggle-type switch, labeled XMTR, is provided to switch the microphone to the transmitter the pilot desires to use. If the airplane avionics package includes a third transmitter, the transmitter selector switch is a three-position rotary-type switch, labeled XMTR SEL. To select a transmitter, place the transmitter selector switch in the position number corresponding to the desired transmitter.

The action of selecting a particular transmitter using the transmitter selector switch simultaneously selects the audio amplifier associated with that transmitter to provide speaker audio. For example, if the number one transmitter is selected, the audio amplifier in the number one NAV/COM is also selected and is used for ALL speaker audio. Headset audio is not affected by audio amplifier operation.

AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCHES

Both audio control panels (see figure 1) incorporate three-position toggle-type audio selector switches for individual control of the audio systems installed in the airplane. These switches allow receiver audio to be directed to the airplane speaker or to a headset, and heard singly or in combination with other receivers. To hear a particular receiver on the airplane speaker, place that receiver's audio selector switch in the up (SPEAKER) position. To listen to a receiver over a headset, place that receiver's audio selector switch in the down (PHONE) position. The center (OFF) position turns off all audio from the associated receiver.

NOTE

Volume level is adjusted using the individual receiver volume controls on each radio.

A special feature of the audio control panel used when one or two transmitters are installed is separate control of NAV and COM audio from the NAV/COM radios. With this installation, the audio selector switches labeled NAV, 1 and 2 select audio from the navigation receivers of the NAV/COM radios only. Communication receiver audio is selected by the switches labeled COM, AUTO and BOTH. Description and operation of these switches is described in figure 1.

When the audio control panel for three transmitters is installed, audio from both NAV and COM frequencies is combined, and is selected by the audio selector switches labeled NAV/COM, 1, 2 and 3.

COM AUTO AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCH

The audio control panel used with either one or two transmitters incorporates a three-position toggle switch, labeled COM AUTO, which is provided to automatically match the audio of the appropriate NAV/COM communications receiver to the radio selected by the transmitter selector switch.

COM BOTH AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCH

The audio control panel used with either one or two transmitters incorporates a three-position toggle switch, labeled COM BOTH, which is provided to allow both COM receivers to be monitored at the same time.

AUTO AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCH

The audio control panel used with three transmitters incorporates a three-position toggle switch, labeled AUTO, which is provided to automatically match the audio of the appropriate NAV/COM receiver to the selected transmitter.

ANNUNCIATOR LIGHTS BRIGHTNESS AND TEST SWITCH

The audio control panel used with either one or two transmitters incorporates a three-position toggle switch with NITE (up) and DAY (middle) positions to control the brightness level of the marker beacon indicator lights, and the BC and RN Nav indicator lights (when installed). In the TEST (down) position, all annunciator lights (Mkr Bcn, BC and RN) will illuminate full bright to verify lighting test.

NOTE

A potentiometer is installed inside the audio control panel to provide further minimum light dimming capabilities. Refer to the appropriate Avionics Service/Parts manual for adjustment procedures.

SIDETONE OPERATION

Cessna radios are equipped with sidetone capability (monitoring of the operator's own voice transmission). While adjusting speaker sidetone, be aware that if the sidetone volume level is set too high, audio feedback (squeal) may result when transmitting.

When the airplane has one or two transmitters, sidetone is provided in either the speaker or headset anytime the COM AUTO selector switch is utilized. Placing the COM AUTO selector switch in the OFF position will eliminate sidetone. Sidetone internal adjustments are available to the pilot through the front of the audio control panel (see figure 1).

When the airplane has three transmitters, sidetone will be heard on either the speaker or a headset as selected with the AUTO selector switch. Sidetone may be eliminated by placing the AUTO selector switch in the OFF position, and utilizing the individual audio selector switches. Adjustment of speaker and headset sidetone volume can only be accomplished by adjusting the sidetone potentiometers located inside the audio control panel.

NOTE

Sidetone is not available on HF Transceiver (Type ASB-125), when installed.

OPTIONAL INTERCOM SYSTEM

The optional intercom system is a pilot and copilot intercom phone system which is only offered with the one and two transmitter type audio control panel. The system incorporates its own audio amplifier with a volume control (labeled INT) and a "hot mike" feature. The intercom system is used with the headphones only.

The "hot mike" feature allows the pilot and copilot to communicate at anytime through their microphone/headsets without having to key the mike. However, they must key the mike button on their control wheel to transmit over the aircraft's transceiver. Sidetone is present on the intercom system when the AUTO switch is in the PHONE position.

NOTE

Any ambient noise attenuating type padded headset and boom mike combination is not compatible with this system.

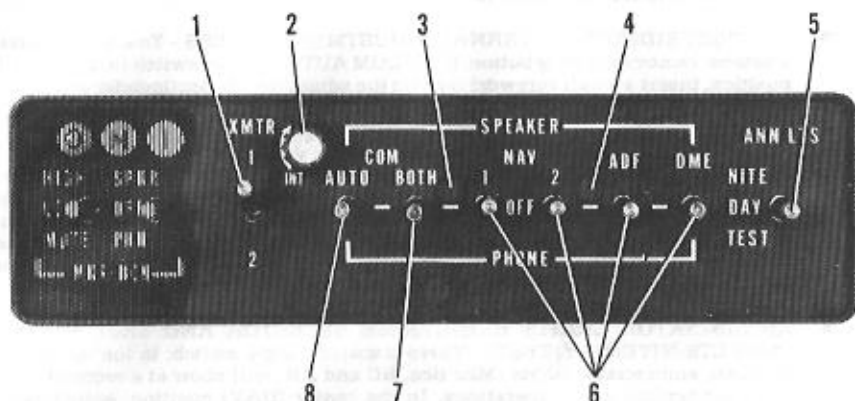
The intercom audio volume is controlled by the INT knob located on the front of the audio control panel. Clockwise rotation of the knob increases the volume of the intercom audio and counterclockwise rotation decreases it. The INT knob controls the audio volume for the intercom system only. Receiver audio volume is adjusted using the individual receiver volume controls. When the intercom system is not being used, the volume control should be turned full counterclockwise to eliminate any noise over the headphones.

NOTE

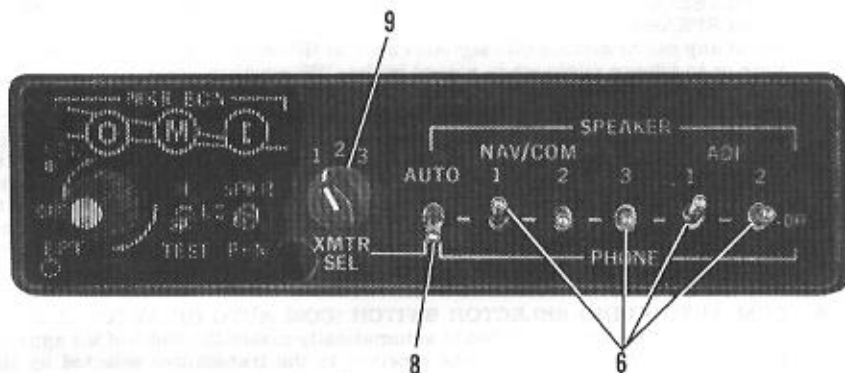
When the intercom volume is turned up and an auxiliary mike is plugged in, there will be a loud squeal over the speaker if the COM BOTH and COM AUTO switches are inadvertently placed in the opposite positions (one in the SPEAKER position and the other in the PHONE position). To eliminate this squeal turn the volume down or place both switches in the same position.

When the optional intercom system is not installed, a plug button will be installed in place of the INT volume control knob.

USED WITH ONE OR TWO TRANSMITTERS



USED WITH THREE TRANSMITTERS OR DUAL ADF'S



1. TRANSMITTER SELECTOR SWITCH (XMTR) - A two-position toggle switch used to activate the audio amplifier and switch the microphone to the desired transmitter. The number 1 (up position) and 2 (down position) corresponds to the first and second (from top to bottom) transmitters, respectively.

Figure 1. Audio Control Panel Operating Controls
(Sheet 1 of 2)

2. INTERCOM VOLUME CONTROL (INT) - Controls the intercom audio volume. Clockwise rotation of the knob increases the intercom audio volume and counter-clockwise rotation decreases it.
3. HEADSET SIDETONE INTERNAL ADJUSTMENT ACCESS - To adjust headset sidetone, remove the plug button, place COM AUTO selector switch in the PHONE position, insert a small screwdriver into the adjustment potentiometer and rotate it clockwise to increase the sidetone volume or counterclockwise to decrease sidetone.
4. SPEAKER SIDETONE INTERNAL ADJUSTMENT ACCESS - To adjust speaker sidetone, remove the plug button, place COM AUTO selector switch in the SPEAKER position, insert a small screwdriver into the adjustment potentiometer and rotate it clockwise to increase the sidetone volume or counterclockwise to decrease sidetone. While adjusting sidetone, be aware that if the sidetone volume level is set too high, audio feedback (squeal) may result when transmitting.
5. ANNUNCIATOR LIGHTS BRIGHTNESS SELECTOR AND TEST SWITCH (ANN LTS-NITE/DAY/TEST) - Three-position toggle switch; in the up (NITE) position, annunciator lights (Mkr Bcn, BC and RN) will show at a reduced light level for typical night operations. In the center (DAY) position, annunciator lights (Mkr Bcn, BC and RN) will show full bright to verify lamp operation. In the NITE position, annunciator light (Mkr Bcn, BC and RN) level can be further adjusted down to a preset minimum using the RADIO LT dimming rheostat knob.
6. AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCHES - Three-position selector switches used to select either SPEAKER or PHONE operation for audio outputs. Enables the operator to select any one or more, audio signals on either SPEAKER or PHONE at the same time or to silence audio when placed in the OFF position.
7. COM BOTH AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCH (COM BOTH) - A three-position toggle switch used to allow both COM receivers to be monitored at the same time. Placing the COM BOTH switch in the up (SPEAKER) position will enable the pilot to monitor both the number 1 and number 2 COM receivers over the SPEAKER at the same time. Placing the switch in the down (PHONE) position allows the pilot to monitor both the number 1 and number 2 COM receivers through the headset at the same time. Center (OFF) position, removes the non-selected COM receiver (or both COM receivers if COM AUTO switch is OFF) from the audio system.
8. COM AUTO AUDIO SELECTOR SWITCH (COM AUTO OR AUTO) - A three-position toggle switch provided to automatically match the audio of the appropriate NAV/COM communications receiver to the transmitter selected by the transmitter selector switch. In the up (SPEAKER) position, audio from the selected receiver will be heard on the airplane speaker. In the down (PHONE) position, audio from the selected receiver will be heard through the headset. Center (OFF) position, removes the automatic SPEAKER/PHONE selection feature and will also disable the sidetone feature.
9. TRANSMITTER SELECTOR SWITCH (XMTR SEL) - A three-position rotary switch used to activate the audio amplifier and switch the microphone to the desired transmitter. The numbers 1, 2 and 3 positions correspond to the first, second and third (from top to bottom) transmitters, respectively.

Figure 1. Audio Control Panel Operating Controls
(Sheet 2 of 2)

SECTION 2 LIMITATIONS

There is no change to the airplane limitations when either of these audio control panels is installed.

SECTION 3 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In the event the audio amplifier in use fails, as evidenced by loss of all speaker audio, selecting an alternate transmitter will reestablish speaker audio using the alternate transmitter audio amplifier.

SECTION 4 NORMAL PROCEDURES

AUDIO CONTROL PANEL OPERATIONS:

1. Transmitter Selector (XMTR or XMTR SEL) Switch -- SELECT desired transmitter for transceiver operation.
2. COM AUTO or AUTO Selector Switch -- SELECT SPEAKER or PHONE position to automatically select SPEAKER or PHONE audio.

NOTE

If the NAV/COM audio selector switch corresponding to the selected transmitter is in the PHONE position with the AUTO selector switch in the SPEAKER position, all audio selector switches placed in the PHONE position will automatically be connected to both the airplane speaker and any headsets in use.

3. COM BOTH Selector Switch -- SELECT the same SPEAKER or PHONE position which was set on the COM AUTO selector switch to allow both COM receivers to be monitored at the same time.

NOTE

The combination of placing the COM AUTO switch in the SPEAKER position and the COM BOTH switch in the PHONE position (or vice versa) is not normally recommended as it will cause audio from both communications receivers (and any other navigation receiver with its audio selector switch in the PHONE position) to be heard on both the airplane speaker and the headset simultaneously.

4. Audio SPEAKER/PHONE Selector Switches -- SELECT desired SPEAKER or PHONE audio position only if COM AUTO switch is not used.
5. INT Control Knob -- ROTATE as desired to increase or decrease intercom audio volume.
6. ANN LTS Switch:
 - a. TEST Position -- SELECT to verify operation of marker beacon, BC and RN annunciator lights (when installed).
 - b. DAY Position -- SELECT for typical daytime lighting.
 - c. NITE Position -- SELECT for typical night lighting.

NOTE

In the NITE position, further lighting adjustment for the Mkr Bcn, BC and RN (when installed) annunciator lights can be obtained using the RADIO LT dimming rheostat knob.

SECTION 5 PERFORMANCE

There is no change to the airplane performance when either of these audio control panels is installed.

SUPPLEMENT

EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER (ELT)

SECTION 1 GENERAL

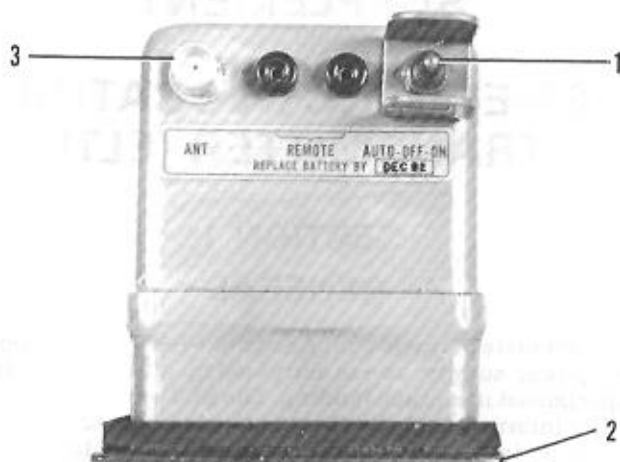
The ELT consists of a self-contained dual-frequency radio transmitter and battery power supply, and is activated by an impact of 5g or more as may be experienced in a crash landing. The ELT emits an omni-directional signal on the international distress frequencies of 121.5 and 243.0 MHz. (Some ELT units in export aircraft transmit only on 121.5 MHz.) General aviation and commercial aircraft, the FAA, and CAP monitor 121.5 MHz, and 243.0 MHz is monitored by the military. Following a crash landing, the ELT will provide line-of-sight transmission up to 100 miles at 10,000 feet. The ELT supplied in domestic aircraft transmits on both distress frequencies simultaneously at 75 mw rated power output for 50 continuous hours in the temperature range of -4°F to +131°F (-20°C to +55°C). The ELT unit in export aircraft transmits on 121.5 MHz at 25 mw rated power output for 50 continuous hours in the temperature range of -4°F to +131°F (-20°C to +55°C).

The ELT is readily identified as a bright orange unit mounted on the right hand side of the baggage compartment wall in the tailcone. To gain access to the unit, remove the cover. The ELT is operated by a control panel at the forward facing end of the unit (see figure 1).

SECTION 2 LIMITATIONS

The following information must be presented in the form of a placard located on the baggage compartment wall.

| |
|---|
| EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER INSTALLED BEHIND THIS COVER. MUST BE SERVICED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FAR 91.52 |
|---|



1. FUNCTION SELECTOR SWITCH (3-position toggle switch):

ON - Activates transmitter instantly. Used for test purposes and if "g" switch is inoperative.

OFF - Deactivates transmitter. Used during shipping, storage and following rescue.

AUTO - Activates transmitter only when "g" switch receives 5g or more impact.

2. COVER - Removable for access to battery pack.

3. ANTENNA RECEPTACLE - Connects to antenna mounted on top of tailcone.

Figure 1. ELT Control Panel

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Immediately after a forced landing where emergency assistance is required, the ELT should be utilized as follows.

1. ENSURE ELT ACTIVATION --Turn a radio transceiver ON and select 121.5 MHz. If the ELT can be heard transmitting, it was activated by the "g" switch and is functioning properly. If no emergency tone is audible, gain access to the ELT and place the function selector switch in the ON position.

2. PRIOR TO SIGHTING RESCUE AIRCRAFT -- Conserve airplane battery. Do not activate radio transceiver.
3. AFTER SIGHTING RESCUE AIRCRAFT -- Place ELT function selector switch in the OFF position, preventing radio interference. Attempt contact with rescue aircraft with the radio transceiver set to a frequency of 121.5 MHz. If no contact is established, return the function selector switch to ON immediately.
4. FOLLOWING RESCUE -- Place ELT function selector switch in the OFF position, terminating emergency transmissions.

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

As long as the function selector switch remains in the AUTO position, the ELT automatically activates following an impact of 5g or more over a short period of time.

Following a lightning strike, or an exceptionally hard landing, the ELT may activate although no emergency exists. To check your ELT for inadvertent activation, select 121.5 MHz on your radio transceiver and listen for an emergency tone transmission. If the ELT can be heard transmitting, place the function selector switch in the OFF position and the tone should cease. Immediately place the function selector switch in the AUTO position to re-set the ELT for normal operation.

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

There is no change to the airplane performance data when this equipment is installed.

SUPPLEMENT

CESSNA 400 MARKER BEACON (Type R-402A)

SECTION 1 GENERAL

The system consists of a remote mounted 75 MHz marker beacon receiver, an antenna which is either flush mounted or externally mounted on the under side of the aircraft and operating controls and annunciator lights which are mounted on the front of the audio control panel.

Operating controls for the marker beacon system are supplied on the front of the two types of audio control panels used in this Cessna aircraft. The operating controls for the marker beacon are different on the two audio control panels. One type of audio control panel is supplied with one or two transmitters and the other is supplied with three transmitters.

The marker beacon operating controls and annunciator lights used on the audio control panel supplied with two or less transmitters are shown and described in Figure 1. The operating controls consist of three, three-position toggle switches. One switch is labeled "HIGH/LO/MUTE" and provides the pilot with HIGH-LO sensitivity selection and marker beacon audio muting, for approximately 30 seconds, to enable voice communication to be heard without interference of marker beacon signals. The marker beacon audible tone is automatically restored at the end of the 30 second muting period to continue marker audio for passage over the next marker. Another switch is labeled "SPKR/OFF/PHN" and is used to turn the set on and select the desired speaker or phone position for marker beacon signals. The third toggle switch labeled, "ANN LT", is provided to enable the pilot to select the desired DAY or NITE lighting position for annunciator lights, and also a "TEST" position to verify operation of marker beacon annunciator lights.

The marker beacon operating controls and annunciator lights used on the audio control panel supplied with three transmitters are shown and described in Figure 2. The operating controls consist of two, three-position toggle switches, and two concentric control knobs. One switch is labeled "SPKR/PHN" and is used to select the desired speaker or phone position for marker beacon signals. The other switch is labeled "HI/LO/TEST" and

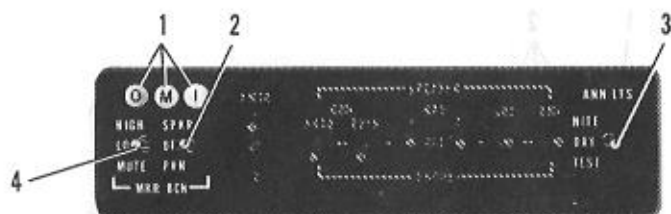
provides the pilot with HI-LO sensitivity selection and a TEST position to verify operation of all annunciator lights. The small, inner control knob labeled OFF/VOL, turns the set on or off and adjusts the audio listening level. The large, outer control knob labeled BRT, provides light dimming for the marker beacon lights.

When the Cessna 400 Marker Beacon controls are incorporated in an audio control panel incorporated with two or less transmitters a marker Beacon audio level adjustment potentiometer and an annunciator lights minimum dimming potentiometer are mounted on the audio control panel circuit board. Potentiometer adjustments cannot be accomplished externally. However, if readjustments are desired, adjustments can be made in accordance with instructions found in the Avionics Installations Service/Parts Manual for this aircraft.

MARKER FACILITIES

| MARKER | IDENTIFYING TONE | LIGHT* |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Inner & Fan | Continuous 6 dots/sec (3000 Hz) | White |
| Middle | Alternate dots and dashes (1300 Hz) | Amber |
| Outer | 2 dashes/sec (400 Hz) | Blue |

* When the identifying tone is keyed, the respective indicating light will blink accordingly.



AUDIO CONTROL PANEL FOR USE WITH ONE OR TWO TRANSMITTERS

1. MARKER BEACON ANNUNCIATOR LIGHTS:

OUTER - Light illuminates blue to indicate passage of outer marker beacon.
MIDDLE - Light illuminates amber to indicate passage of middle marker beacon.
INNER and FAN - Light illuminates white to indicate passage of inner and fan marker beacon.

2. SPEAKER/OFF/PHONE SELECTOR SWITCH:

SPEAKER POSITION - Turns set on and selects speaker for aural reception.
OFF POSITION - Turns set off.
PHONE POSITION - Turns set on and selects phone for aural reception.

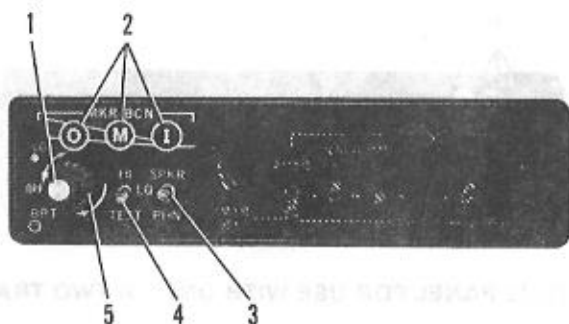
3. ANNUNCIATOR LIGHTS SWITCH:

NITE POSITION - Places the annunciator lights in a dim lighting mode for night flying operations. Light intensity of the NITE position is controlled by the RADIO LT dimming rheostat.
DAY POSITION - Places the annunciator lights in the full bright position for daylight flying operations.
TEST POSITION - Illuminates all marker beacon annunciator lights (and other annunciators) in the full bright position to verify operation of annunciator lights.

4. HIGH/LO/MUTE SELECTOR SWITCH:

HIGH POSITION - Receiver sensitivity is positioned for airway flying.
LO POSITION - Receiver sensitivity is positioned for ILS approaches.
MUTE POSITION - The marker beacon audio signals are temporarily blanked out (for approximately 30 seconds) and then automatically restored, over the speaker or headset in order to provide voice communications without interference of marker beacon signals.

Figure 1. Cessna 400 Marker Beacon Operating Controls and Indicator Lights Supplied with Two or Less Transmitters



AUDIO CONTROL PANEL FOR USE WITH THREE TRANSMITTERS

1. OFF/VOLUME CONTROL:

OFF/VOL - Turns the set on or off and adjusts the audio listening level. Clockwise rotation of the smaller knob turns the set on and increases the audio level.

2. MARKER BEACON ANNUNCIATOR LIGHTS:

OUTER - Light illuminates blue to indicate passage of outer marker beacon.
MIDDLE - Light illuminates amber to indicate passage of middle marker beacon.
INNER and FAN - Light illuminates white to indicate passage of inner or fan marker beacon.

3. SPEAKER/PHONE SELECTOR SWITCH:

SPEAKER POSITION - Selects speaker for aural reception.
PHONE POSITION - Selects headphone for aural reception.

4. HI/LO/TEST SELECTOR SWITCH:

HI POSITION - Receiver sensitivity is positioned for airway flying.
LO POSITION - Receiver sensitivity is positioned for ILS approaches.
TEST POSITION - Illuminates all annunciator lights in the full bright position to verify operation of annunciator lights.

5. LIGHT DIMMING CONTROL:

BRT - Provides light dimming for the annunciator lights. Clockwise rotation of the larger knob increases light intensity.

Figure 2. Cessna 400 Marker Beacon Operating Controls and Indicator Lights Supplied With Three Transmitters.

SECTION 2

LIMITATIONS

There is no change to the airplane limitations when this avionic equipment is installed.

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

There is no change to the airplane emergency procedures when this avionic equipment is installed.

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

MARKER BEACON OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR USE WITH AUDIO CONTROL PANELS PROVIDED WITH ONE OR TWO TRANSMITTERS (REF. FIG. 1)

1. SPKR/OFF/PHN Selector Switch -- SELECT desired speaker or phone audio. Either selected position will turn set on.
2. NITE/DAY/TEST Selector Switch -- PRESS to TEST position and verify that all marker beacon annunciator lights illuminate full bright to indicate lights are operational.
3. NITE/DAY/TEST Selector Switch -- SELECT desired position for NITE or DAY lighting.
4. HIGH/LO/MUTE Selector Switch -- SELECT HI position for airway flying or LO position for ILS approaches.

NOTE

Press MUTE switch to provide an approximate 30 seconds temporary blanking out of Marker Beacon audio tone. The marker beacon audio tone identifier is automatically restored at the end of the muting period.

NOTE

Due to the short distance typical between the middle marker and inner marker, audio identification of the inner marker may not be possible if muting is activated over the middle marker.

MARKER BEACON OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR USE WITH AUDIO CONTROL PANELS PROVIDED WITH THREE TRANSMITTERS. (REF. FIG. 2)

1. OFF/VOL Control -- TURN to VOL position and adjust to desired listening level. Clockwise rotation increases audio level.
2. HI/LO Sen Switch -- SELECT HI position for airway flying or LO position for ILS approaches.
3. SPKR/PHN Switch -- SELECT speaker or phone audio.
4. BRT Control -- SELECT BRT (full clockwise). ADJUST as desired when illuminated over marker beacon.
5. TEST Switch -- PRESS to TEST position and verify that all marker beacon annunciator lights will illuminate full bright to indicate lights are operational.

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

There is no change to the airplane performance when this avionic equipment is installed. However, the installation of an externally mounted antenna or several related external antennas, will result in a minor reduction in cruise performance.