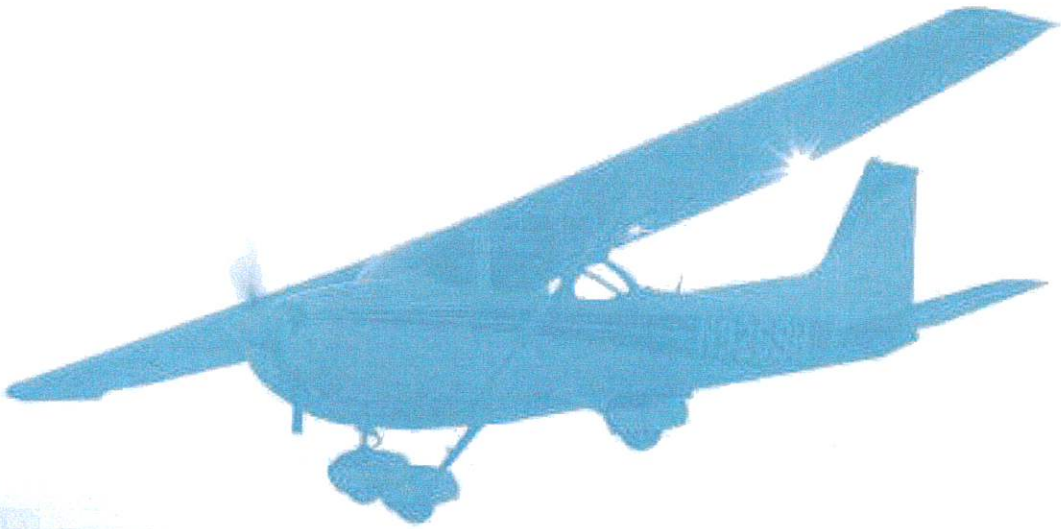
WEST HOUSTON AIRPORT

Cessna 172S Checklist*



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NORMAL PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

Section 4 provides procedures and amplified instructions for normal operations using standard equipment. Normal procedures associated with optional systems can be found in Section 9, Supplements.

AIRSPEEDS 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	75 - 85 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	74 KIAS
Best Rate of Climb, 10,000 Feet	72 KIAS
Best Angle of Climb, Sea Level	62 KIAS
Best Angle of Climb, 10,000 Feet	67 KIAS

LANDING APPROACH

Normal Approach, Flaps UP	65 - 75 KIAS
Normal Approach, Flaps FULL	60 - 70 KIAS
Short Field Approach, Flaps FULL	61 KIAS

BALKED LANDING

Maximum Power, Flaps 20°	60 KIAS

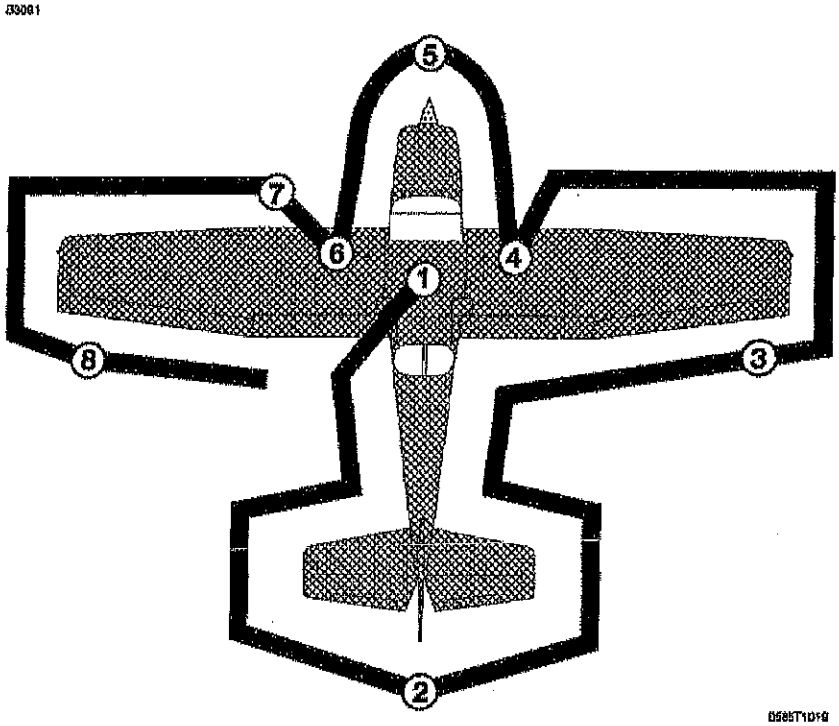
MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED TURBULENT AIR PENETRATION SPEED

2550 POUNDS	105 KIAS
2200 POUNDS	98 KIAS
1900 POUNDS	90 KIAS

MAXIMUM DEMONSTRATED CROSSWIND VELOCITY

Takeoff, Flaps UP	20 KNOTS
Takeoff, Flaps 10°	20 KNOTS
Landing, Flaps 10°	20 KNOTS
Landing, Flaps FULL	15 KNOTS

NORMAL PROCEDURES
PREFLIGHT INSPECTION



NOTE

Visually check airplane for general condition during walk-around inspection. Airplane should be parked in a normal ground attitude, refer to Figure 1-1, to make sure that fuel drain valves allow for accurate sampling. Use of the refueling steps and assist handles will simplify access to the upper wing surfaces for visual checks and refueling operations. 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 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 (Continued)

① CABIN

1. Pitot Tube Cover - REMOVE (check for pitot blockage)
2. Pilot's Operating Handbook - ACCESSIBLE TO PILOT
3. Garmin G1000 Cockpit Reference Guide - ACCESSIBLE TO PILOT
4. Airplane Weight and Balance - CHECKED
5. Parking Brake - SET
6. Control Wheel Lock - REMOVE

WARNING

WHEN THE MASTER SWITCH IS ON, USING AN EXTERNAL POWER SOURCE, OR MANUALLY ROTATING THE PROPELLER, TREAT THE PROPELLER AS IF THE MAGNETOS 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 ENGINE TO START.

7. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
8. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - OFF
9. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
10. Primary Flight Display (PFD) - CHECK (verify PFD is ON)
11. FUEL QTY (L and R) - CHECK
12. LOW FUEL L and LOW FUEL R Annunciators - CHECK (verify annunciators are not shown on PFD)
13. OIL PRESSURE Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is shown)
14. LOW VACUUM Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is shown)
15. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1) - ON
16. Forward Avionics Fan - CHECK (verify fan is heard)

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PREFLIGHT INSPECTION (Continued)

① CABIN (Continued)

17. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1) - OFF
18. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 2) - ON
19. Aft Avionics Fan - CHECK (verify fan is heard)
20. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 2) - OFF
21. PITOT HEAT Switch - ON (carefully check that pitot tube is warm to the touch within 30 seconds)
22. PITOT HEAT Switch - OFF
23. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is shown)
24. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF
25. Elevator Trim Control - TAKEOFF position
26. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - BOTH
27. ALT STATIC AIR Valve - OFF (push full in)
28. Fire Extinguisher - CHECK (verify gage pointer in green arc)

② EMPENNAGE

1. Baggage Compartment Door - CHECK (lock with key)
2. Autopilot Static Source (if installed) - CHECK (verify opening is clear)
3. Rudder Gust Lock (if installed) - REMOVE
4. Tail Tiedown - DISCONNECT
5. Control Surfaces - CHECK (freedom of movement and security)
6. Elevator Trim Tab - CHECK (security)
7. Antennas - CHECK (security of attachment and general condition)

③ RIGHT WING Trailing Edge

1. Flap - CHECK (security and condition)
2. Aileron - CHECK (freedom of movement and security)

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION (Continued)

④ RIGHT WING

1. Wing Tiedown - DISCONNECT
2. Main Wheel Tire - CHECK (proper inflation and general condition (weather checks, tread depth and wear, etc.))
3. Fuel Tank Sump Quick Drain Valves - DRAIN

   Drain at least a cupful of fuel (using sampler cup) from each sump location to check for water, sediment, and proper fuel grade before each flight and after each refueling. If water is observed, take further samples until clear and then gently rock wings and lower tail to the ground to move any additional contaminants to the sampling points. Take repeated samples from **all** fuel drain points until **all** contamination has been removed. If contaminants are still present, refer to WARNING below and do not fly airplane.

NOTE

Collect all sampled fuel in a safe container. Dispose of the sampled fuel so that it does not cause a nuisance, hazard or damage to the environment.

WARNING

IF, AFTER REPEATED SAMPLING, EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION STILL EXISTS, THE AIRPLANE SHOULD NOT BE FLOWN. TANKS SHOULD BE DRAINED AND SYSTEM PURGED BY QUALIFIED MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL. ALL EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE FURTHER FLIGHT.

4. Fuel Quantity - CHECK VISUALLY (for desired level)
5. Fuel Filler Cap - SECURE and VENT CLEAR

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION (Continued)

⑤ NOSE

1. Fuel Strainer Quick Drain Valve (located on bottom of fuselage) - DRAIN

   Drain at least a cupful of fuel (using sampler cup) from valve to check for water, sediment, and proper fuel grade before each flight and after each refueling. If water is observed, take further samples until clear and then gently rock wings and lower tail to the ground to move any additional contaminants to the sampling points. Take repeated samples from **all** fuel drain points, including the fuel reservoir and fuel selector, until **all** contamination has been removed. If contaminants are still present, refer to WARNING below and do not fly the airplane.

NOTE

Collect all sampled fuel in a safe container. Dispose of the sampled fuel so that it does not cause a nuisance, hazard, or damage to the environment.

WARNING

IF, AFTER REPEATED SAMPLING, EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION STILL EXISTS, THE AIRPLANE SHOULD NOT BE FLOWN. TANKS SHOULD BE DRAINED AND SYSTEM PURGED BY QUALIFIED MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL. ALL EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE FURTHER FLIGHT.

2. Engine Oil Dipstick/Filler Cap:
   a. Oil level - CHECK
   b. Dipstick/Filler Cap - SECURE

NOTE

Do not operate with less than 5 quarts. Fill to 8 quarts for extended flight.

3. Engine Cooling Air Inlets - CHECK (clear of obstructions)
4. Propeller and Spinner - CHECK (for nicks and security)
5. Air Filter - CHECK (for restrictions by dust or other foreign matter)

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PREFLIGHT INSPECTION (Continued)

⑤ NOSE (Continued)

6. Nosewheel Strut and Tire - CHECK (proper inflation of strut and general condition of tire (weather checks, tread depth and wear, etc.))
7. Static Source Opening (left side of fuselage) - CHECK (verify opening is clear)

⑥ LEFT WING

1. Fuel Quantity - CHECK VISUALLY (for desired level)
2. Fuel Filler Cap - SECURE and VENT CLEAR
3. Fuel Tank Sump Quick Drain Valves - DRAIN

Drain at least a cupful of fuel (using sampler cup) from each sump location to check for water, sediment, and proper fuel grade before each flight and after each refueling. If water is observed, take further samples until clear and then gently rock wings and lower tail to the ground to move any additional contaminants to the sampling points. Take repeated samples from **all** fuel drain points until **all** contamination has been removed. If contaminants are still present, refer to WARNING below and do not fly airplane.

NOTE

Collect all sampled fuel in a safe container. Dispose of the sampled fuel so that it does not cause a nuisance, hazard, or damage to the environment.

WARNING

IF, AFTER REPEATED SAMPLING, EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION STILL EXISTS, THE AIRPLANE SHOULD NOT BE FLOWN. TANKS SHOULD BE DRAINED AND SYSTEM PURGED BY QUALIFIED MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL. ALL EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE FURTHER FLIGHT.

4. Main Wheel Tire - CHECK (proper inflation and general condition (weather checks, tread depth and wear, etc.))

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION (Continued)

⑦ LEFT WING Leading Edge

1. Fuel Tank Vent Opening - CHECK (blockage)
2. Stall Warning Opening - CHECK (blockage)

NOTE

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.

3. Wing Tiedown - DISCONNECT
4. Landing/Taxi Light(s) - CHECK (condition and cleanliness of cover)

⑧ LEFT WING Trailing Edge

1. Aileron - CHECK (freedom of movement and security)
2. Flap - CHECK (security and condition)

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

1. Preflight Inspection - COMPLETE
2. Passenger Briefing - COMPLETE
3. Seats and Seat Belts - ADJUST and LOCK (verify inertia reel locking)
4. Brakes - TEST and SET
5. Circuit Breakers - CHECK IN
6. Electrical Equipment - OFF
7. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - OFF

CAUTION

THE AVIONICS SWITCH (BUS 1 AND BUS 2) MUST BE OFF DURING ENGINE START TO PREVENT POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO AVIONICS.

8. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - BOTH
9. FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - ON (push full in)

STARTING ENGINE (With Battery)

1. Throttle Control - OPEN 1/4 INCH
2. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
3. STBY BATT Switch:
   a. TEST - (hold for 10 seconds, verify that green TEST lamp does not go off)
   b. ARM - (verify that PFD comes on)
4. Engine Indicating System - CHECK PARAMETERS (verify no red X's through ENGINE page indicators)
5. BUS E Volts - CHECK (verify 24 VOLTS minimum shown)
6. M BUS Volts - CHECK (verify 1.5 VOLTS or less shown)
7. BATT S Amps - CHECK (verify discharge shown (negative))
8. STBY BATT Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is shown)
9. Propeller Area - CLEAR (verify that all people and equipment are at a safe distance from the propeller)
10. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
11. BEACON Light Switch - ON

NOTE

If engine is warm, omit priming procedure steps 12 thru 14 below.

12. FUEL PUMP Switch - ON
13. Mixture Control - SET to FULL RICH (full forward) until stable fuel flow is indicated (approximately 3 to 5 seconds), then set to IDLE CUTOFF (full aft) position.
14. FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF
15. MAGNETOS Switch - START (release when engine starts)
16. Mixture Control - ADVANCE SMOOTHLY TO RICH (when engine starts)

NOTE

If the engine is primed too much (flooded), place the mixture control in the IDLE CUTOFF position, open the throttle control 1/2 to full, and engage the starter motor (START). When the engine starts, advance the mixture control to the FULL RICH position and retard the throttle control promptly.

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STARTING ENGINE (With Battery) (Continued)

17. Oil Pressure - CHECK (verify that oil pressure increases into the GREEN BAND range in 30 to 60 seconds)
18. AMPS (M BATT and BATT S) - CHECK (verify charge shown (positive))
19. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is not shown)
20. NAV Light Switch - ON as required
21. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - ON

STARTING ENGINE (With External Power)

1. Throttle Control - OPEN 1/4 INCH
2. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
3. STBY BATT Switch:
   a. TEST - (hold for 10 seconds, verify green TEST lamp does not go off)
   b. ARM - (verify that PFD comes on)
4. Engine Indication System - CHECK PARAMETERS (verify no red X's through ENGINE page indicators)
5. BUS E Volts - CHECK (verify 24 VOLTS minimum shown)
6. M BUS Volts - CHECK (verify 1.5 VOLTS or less shown)
7. BATT S Amps - CHECK (verify discharge shown (negative))
8. STBY BATT Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is shown)
9. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - OFF
10. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF
11. Propeller Area - CLEAR (verify that all people and equipment are at a safe distance from the propeller)
12. External Power - CONNECT (to ground power receptacle)
13. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
14. BEACON Light Switch - ON
15. M BUS VOLTS - CHECK (verify that approximately 28 VOLTS is shown)

NOTE

If engine is warm, omit priming procedure steps 16 thru 18.

16. FUEL PUMP Switch - ON

(Continued Next Page)

STARTING ENGINE (With External Power) (Continued)

17. Mixture Control - SET to FULL RICH (full forward) until stable fuel flow is indicated (approximately 3 to 5 seconds), then set to IDLE CUTOFF (full aft) position.
18. FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF
19. MAGNETOS Switch - START (release when engine starts)
20. Mixture Control - ADVANCE SMOOTHLY TO RICH (when engine starts)

NOTE

If the engine is primed too much (flooded), place the mixture control in the IDLE CUTOFF position, open the throttle control 1/2 to full, and engage the starter motor (START). When the engine starts, advance the mixture control to the FULL RICH position and retard the throttle control promptly.

21. Oil Pressure - CHECK (verify oil pressure increases into the GREEN BAND range in 30 to 60 seconds)
22. Power - REDUCE TO IDLE
23. External Power - DISCONNECT FROM GROUND POWER (latch external power receptacle door)
24. Power - INCREASE (to approximately 1500 RPM for several minutes to charge battery)
25. AMPS (M BATT and BATT S) - CHECK (verify charge shown (positive))
26. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is not shown)
27. Internal Power - CHECK
    a. MASTER Switch (ALT) - OFF
    b. TAXI and LAND Light Switches - ON
    c. Throttle Control - REDUCE TO IDLE
    d. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
    e. Throttle Control - INCREASE (to approximately 1500 RPM)
    f. M BATT Ammeter - CHECK (verify battery charging, amps positive)
    g. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is not shown)

(Continued Next Page)

STARTING ENGINE (With External Power) (Continued)

WARNING

IF M BATT AMMETER DOES NOT SHOW POSITIVE CHARGE (+ AMPS), OR LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR DOES NOT GO OFF, REMOVE THE BATTERY FROM THE AIRPLANE AND SERVICE OR REPLACE THE BATTERY BEFORE FLIGHT.

28. NAV Light Switch - ON (as required)
29. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - ON

BEFORE TAKEOFF

1. Parking Brake - SET
2. Pilot and Passenger Seat Backs - MOST UPRIGHT POSITION
3. Seats and Seat Belts - CHECK SECURE
4. Cabin Doors - CLOSED and LOCKED
5. Flight Controls - FREE and CORRECT
6. Flight Instruments (PFD) - CHECK (no red X's)
7. Altimeters:
   a. PFD (BARO) - SET
   b. Standby Altimeter - SET
   c. KAP 140 Autopilot (BARO) - SET (if installed)
8. G1000 ALT SEL - SET
9. KAP 140 Altitude Preselect - SET (if installed)

NOTE

There is no connection between the G1000 ALT SEL feature and the KAP 140 autopilot altitude preselect or altitude hold functions. G1000 and KAP 140 altitudes are set independently.

10. Standby Flight Instruments - CHECK
11. Fuel Quantity - CHECK (verify level is correct)

NOTE

Flight is not recommended when both fuel quantity indicators are in the yellow band range.

(Continued Next Page)

BEFORE TAKEOFF (Continued)

12. Mixture Control - RICH
13. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - SET BOTH
14. Elevator Trim Control - SET FOR TAKEOFF
15. Manual Electric Trim (MET) System (if installed) - CHECK (refer to the POH/AFM, Supplement 3, for Manual Electric Trim check procedures)
16. Throttle Control - 1800 RPM
    a. MAGNETOS Switch - CHECK (RPM drop should not exceed 175 RPM on either magneto or 50 RPM differential between magnetos)
    b. VAC Indicator - CHECK
    c. Engine Indicators - CHECK
    d. Ammeters and Voltmeters - CHECK
17. Annunciators - CHECK (verify no annunciators are shown)
18. Throttle Control - CHECK IDLE
19. Throttle Control - 1000 RPM or LESS
20. Throttle Control Friction Lock - ADJUST
21. COM Frequency(s) - SET
22. NAV Frequency(s) - SET
23. FMS/GPS Flight Plan - AS DESIRED

NOTE

GPS availability and status can be checked on AUX-GPS STATUS page.

24. XPDR - SET

(Continued Next Page)

BEFORE TAKEOFF (Continued)

25. CDI Softkey - SELECT NAV SOURCE

CAUTION

THE G1000 HSI SHOWS A COURSE DEVIATION INDICATOR FOR THE SELECTED GPS, NAV 1 OR NAV 2 NAVIGATION SOURCE. THE G1000 HSI DOES NOT PROVIDE A WARNING FLAG WHEN A VALID NAVIGATION SIGNAL IS NOT BEING SUPPLIED TO THE INDICATOR. WHEN A VALID NAVIGATION SIGNAL IS NOT BEING SUPPLIED, THE COURSE DEVIATION BAR (D-BAR) PART OF THE INDICATOR IS NOT SHOWN ON THE HSI COMPASS CARD. THE MISSING D-BAR IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE WARNING FLAG.

WARNING

WHEN THE KAP 140 AUTOPILOT IS ENGAGED IN NAV, APR OR REV OPERATING MODES, IF THE HSI NAVIGATION SOURCE IS CHANGED FROM GPS TO NAV1 AUTOMATICALLY OR MANUALLY (USING THE CDI SOFTKEY) OR MANUALLY FROM NAV2 TO GPS, THE CHANGE WILL INTERRUPT THE NAVIGATION SIGNAL TO THE AUTOPILOT AND WILL CAUSE THE AUTOPILOT TO REVERT TO ROL MODE OPERATION. NO WARNING CHIME OR PFD ANNUNCIATION IS PROVIDED. THE PREVIOUSLY SELECTED MODE SYMBOL SHOWN ON THE AUTOPILOT DISPLAY WILL BE FLASHING TO SHOW THE REVERSION TO ROL MODE OPERATION. IN ROL MODE, THE AUTOPILOT WILL ONLY KEEP THE WINGS LEVEL AND WILL NOT CORRECT THE AIRPLANE HEADING OR COURSE. SET THE HDG BUG TO THE CORRECT HEADING AND SELECT THE CORRECT NAVIGATION SOURCE ON THE HSI USING THE CDI SOFTKEY BEFORE ENGAGING THE AUTOPILOT IN ANY OTHER OPERATING MODE.

26. Autopilot - OFF (If Installed)
27. CABIN PWR 12V Switch - OFF (if Installed)
28. Wing Flaps - UP - 10° (10° preferred)
29. Cabin Windows - CLOSED and LOCKED
30. STROBE Light Switch - ON
31. Brakes - RELEASE

TAKEOFF

NORMAL TAKEOFF

1. Wing Flaps - UP - 10° (10° preferred)
2. Throttle Control - FULL (push full in)
3. Mixture Control - RICH (above 3000 feet pressure altitude, lean for maximum RPM)
4. Elevator Control - LIFT NOSEWHEEL AT 55 KIAS
5. Climb Airspeed - 70 - 80 KIAS
6. Wing Flaps - RETRACT (at safe altitude)

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF

1. Wing Flaps - 10°
2. Brakes - APPLY
3. Throttle Control - FULL (push full in)
4. Mixture Control - RICH (above 3000 feet pressure altitude, lean for maximum RPM)
5. Brakes - RELEASE
6. Elevator Control - SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW
7. Climb Airspeed - 56 KIAS (until all obstacles are cleared)
8. Wing Flaps - RETRACT SLOWLY (when airspeed is more than 60 KIAS)

ENROUTE CLIMB

1. Airspeed - 70 - 85 KIAS
2. Throttle Control - FULL (push full in)
3. Mixture Control - RICH (above 3000 feet pressure altitude, lean for maximum RPM)

NOTE

For maximum performance climb speeds, refer to Section 5, Figure 5-6, Maximum Rate of Climb at 2550 Pounds.

CRUISE

1. Power - 2100 - 2700 RPM (no more than 75% power recommended)
2. Elevator Trim Control - ADJUST
3. Mixture Control - LEAN (for desired performance or economy)
4. FMS/GPS - REVIEW and BRIEF (OBS/SUSP softkey operation for holding pattern procedure (IFR))

DESCENT

1. Power - AS DESIRED
2. Mixture - ADJUST (if necessary to make engine run smoothly)
3. Altimeters:
   a. PFD (BARO) - SET
   b. Standby Altimeter - SET
   c. KAP 140 Autopilot (BARO) - SET (if installed)
4. G1000 ALT SEL - SET
5. KAP 140 Altitude Preselect - SET (if installed)

NOTE

There is no connection between the G1000 ALT SEL feature and the KAP 140 autopilot altitude preselect or altitude hold functions. G1000 and KAP 140 altitudes are set independently.

6. CDI Softkey - SELECT NAV SOURCE

(Continued Next Page)

DESCENT (Continued)

7. FMS/GPS - REVIEW and BRIEF (OBS/SUSP softkey operation for holding pattern procedure (IFR))

CAUTION

THE G1000 HSI SHOWS A COURSE DEVIATION INDICATOR FOR THE SELECTED GPS, NAV 1 OR NAV 2 NAVIGATION SOURCE. THE G1000 HSI DOES NOT PROVIDE A WARNING FLAG WHEN A VALID NAVIGATION SIGNAL IS NOT BEING SUPPLIED TO THE INDICATOR. WHEN A VALID NAVIGATION SIGNAL IS NOT BEING SUPPLIED, THE COURSE DEVIATION BAR (D-BAR) PART OF THE INDICATOR IS NOT SHOWN ON THE HSI COMPASS CARD. THE MISSING D-BAR IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE WARNING FLAG.

WARNING

WHEN THE KAP 140 AUTOPILOT IS ENGAGED IN NAV, APR OR REV OPERATING MODES, IF THE HSI NAVIGATION SOURCE IS CHANGED FROM GPS TO NAV1 AUTOMATICALLY OR MANUALLY (USING THE CDI SOFTKEY) OR MANUALLY FROM NAV2 TO GPS, THE CHANGE WILL INTERRUPT THE NAVIGATION SIGNAL TO THE AUTOPILOT AND WILL CAUSE THE AUTOPILOT TO REVERT TO ROL MODE OPERATION. NO WARNING CHIME OR PFD ANNUNCIATION IS PROVIDED. THE PREVIOUSLY SELECTED MODE SYMBOL SHOWN ON THE AUTOPILOT DISPLAY WILL BE FLASHING TO SHOW THE REVERSION TO ROL MODE OPERATION. IN ROL MODE, THE AUTOPILOT WILL ONLY KEEP THE WINGS LEVEL AND WILL NOT CORRECT THE AIRPLANE HEADING OR COURSE. SET THE HDG BUG TO THE CORRECT HEADING AND SELECT THE CORRECT NAVIGATION SOURCE ON THE HSI USING THE CDI SOFTKEY BEFORE ENGAGING THE AUTOPILOT IN ANY OTHER OPERATING MODE.

8. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - BOTH
9. Wing Flaps - AS DESIRED (UP - 10° below 110 KIAS)
   (10° - FULL below 85 KIAS)

BEFORE LANDING

1. Pilot and Passenger Seat Backs - MOST UPRIGHT POSITION
2. Seats and Seat Belts - SECURED and LOCKED
3. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - BOTH
4. Mixture Control - RICH
5. LAND and TAXI Light Switches - ON
6. Autopilot - OFF (If installed)
7. CABIN PWR 12V Switch - OFF (If installed)

LANDING

NORMAL LANDING

1. Airspeed - 65 - 75 KIAS (Flaps UP)
2. Wing Flaps - AS DESIRED (UP - 10° below 110 KIAS)
   (10° - FULL below 85 KIAS)
3. Airspeed - 60 - 70 KIAS (Flaps FULL)
4. Elevator Trim Control - ADJUST
5. Touchdown - MAIN WHEELS FIRST
6. Landing Roll - LOWER NOSEWHEEL GENTLY
7. Braking - MINIMUM REQUIRED

SHORT FIELD LANDING

1. Airspeed - 65 - 75 KIAS (Flaps UP)
2. Wing Flaps - FULL
3. Airspeed - 61 KIAS (until flare)
4. Elevator Trim Control - ADJUST
5. Power - REDUCE TO IDLE (as obstacle is cleared)
6. Touchdown - MAIN WHEELS FIRST
7. Brakes - APPLY HEAVILY
8. Wing Flaps - UP

LANDING (Continued)

BALKED LANDING

1. Throttle Control - FULL (push full in)
2. Wing Flaps - RETRACT to 20°
3. Climb Speed - 60 KIAS
4. Wing Flaps - 10° (as obstacle is cleared), then UP (after reaching a safe altitude and 65 KIAS)

AFTER LANDING

1. Wing Flaps - UP
2. STROBE Light Switch - OFF

SECURING AIRPLANE

1. Parking Brake - SET
2. Throttle Control - IDLE (pull full out)
3. Electrical Equipment - OFF
4. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - OFF
5. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
6. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
7. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF
8. STBY BATT Switch - OFF
9. Control Lock - INSTALL
10. FUEL SELECTOR Valve - LEFT or RIGHT (to prevent crossfeeding between tanks)

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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. In any emergency situation, the most important task is continued control of the airplane and maneuver to execute a successful landing.

Emergency procedures associated with optional or supplemental equipment are found in Section 9, Supplements.

AIRSPEEDS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

ENGINE FAILURE AFTER TAKEOFF
Wing Flaps UP . . . . . 70 KIAS
Wing Flaps 10° - FULL . . . . . 65 KIAS

MANEUVERING SPEED
2550 POUNDS . . . . . 105 KIAS
2200 POUNDS . . . . . 98 KIAS
1900 POUNDS . . . . . 90 KIAS

MAXIMUM GLIDE . . . . . 68 KIAS

PRECAUTIONARY LANDING WITH ENGINE POWER . . . . . 65 KIAS

LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER
Wing Flaps UP . . . . . 70 KIAS
Wing Flaps 10° - FULL . . . . . 65 KIAS

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Procedures in the Emergency Procedures Checklist portion of this section shown in **bold faced** type are immediate action items which should be committed to memory.

ENGINE FAILURES

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKEOFF ROLL

1. **Throttle Control - IDLE (pull full out)**
2. **Brakes - APPLY**
3. Wing Flaps - RETRACT
4. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
5. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
6. STBY BATT Switch - OFF
7. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF

ENGINE FAILURE IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAKEOFF

1. **Airspeed - 70 KIAS - Flaps UP**
   65 KIAS - Flaps 10° - FULL
2. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
3. FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - OFF (pull full out)
4. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
5. Wing Flaps - AS REQUIRED (FULL recommended)
6. STBY BATT Switch - OFF
7. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF
8. Cabin Door - UNLATCH
9. Land - STRAIGHT AHEAD

ENGINE FAILURES (Continued)

ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT (Restart Procedures)

1. **Airspeed - 68 KIAS (best glide speed)**
2. **FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - ON (push full in)**
3. **FUEL SELECTOR Valve - BOTH**
4. **FUEL PUMP Switch - ON**
5. **Mixture Control - RICH (if restart has not occurred)**
6. MAGNETOS Switch - BOTH (or START if propeller is stopped)

NOTE

If the propeller is windmilling, engine will restart automatically within a few seconds. If propeller has stopped (possible at low speeds), turn MAGNETOS switch to START, advance throttle slowly from idle and lean the mixture from full rich as required to obtain smooth operation.

7. FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF

NOTE

If the indicated fuel flow (FFLOW GPH) immediately drops to zero, a sign of failure of the engine-driven fuel pump, return the FUEL PUMP switch to the ON position.

FORCED LANDINGS

EMERGENCY LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER

1. Pilot and Passenger Seat Backs - MOST UPRIGHT POSITION
2. Seats and Seat Belts - SECURE
3. Airspeed - 70 KIAS - Flaps UP
   65 KIAS - Flaps 10° - FULL
4. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
5. FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - OFF (pull full out)
6. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
7. Wing Flaps - AS REQUIRED (FULL recommended)
8. STBY BATT Switch - OFF
9. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF (when landing is assured)
10. Doors - UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN
11. Touchdown - SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW
12. Brakes - APPLY HEAVILY

PRECAUTIONARY LANDING WITH ENGINE POWER

1. Pilot and Passenger Seat Backs - MOST UPRIGHT POSITION
2. Seats and Seat Belts - SECURE
3. Airspeed - 65 KIAS
4. Wing Flaps - 20°
5. Selected Field - FLY OVER (noting terrain and obstructions)
6. Wing Flaps - FULL (on final approach)
7. Airspeed - 65 KIAS
8. STBY BATT Switch - OFF
9. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF (when landing assured)
10. Doors - UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN
11. Touchdown - SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW
12. Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)
13. MAGNETOS Switch - OFF
14. Brakes - APPLY HEAVILY

FORCED LANDINGS (Continued)

DITCHING

1. Radio - TRANSMIT MAYDAY on 121.5 MHz, (give location, intentions and SQUAWK 7700)
2. Heavy Objects (in baggage area) - SECURE OR JETTISON (if possible)
3. Pilot and Passenger Seat Backs - MOST UPRIGHT POSITION
4. Seats and Seat Belts - SECURE
5. Wing Flaps - 20° - FULL
6. Power - ESTABLISH 300 FT/MIN DESCENT AT 55 KIAS

NOTE

If no power is available, approach at 70 KIAS with Flaps UP or at 65 KIAS with Flaps 10°.

7. Approach - High Winds, Heavy Seas - INTO THE WIND
   Light Winds, Heavy Swells - PARALLEL TO SWELLS
8. Cabin Doors - UNLATCH
9. Touchdown - LEVEL ATTITUDE AT ESTABLISHED RATE OF DESCENT
10. Face - CUSHION AT TOUCHDOWN (with folded coat)
11. ELT - ACTIVATE
12. Airplane - EVACUATE THROUGH CABIN DOORS

NOTE

If necessary, open window and flood cabin to equalize pressure so doors can be opened.

13. Life Vests and Raft - INFLATE WHEN CLEAR OF AIRPLANE

FIRES

DURING START ON GROUND

1. **MAGNETOS Switch - START (continue cranking to start the engine)**

IF ENGINE STARTS

2. Power - 1800 RPM (for a few minutes)
3. Engine - SHUTDOWN (inspect for damage)

IF ENGINE FAILS TO START

2. **Throttle Control - FULL (push full in)**
3. **Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)**
4. **MAGNETOS Switch - START (continue cranking)**
5. **FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - OFF (pull full out)**
6. **FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF**
7. **MAGNETOS Switch - OFF**
8. **STBY BATT Switch - OFF**
9. **MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF**
10. Engine - SECURE
11. Parking Brake - RELEASE
12. Fire Extinguisher - OBTAIN (have ground attendants obtain if not installed)
13. Airplane - EVACUATE
14. Fire - EXTINGUISH (using fire extinguisher, wool blanket, or dirt)
15. Fire Damage - INSPECT (repair or replace damaged components and/or wiring before conducting another flight)

FIRES (Continued)

ENGINE FIRE IN FLIGHT

1. **Mixture Control - IDLE CUTOFF (pull full out)**
2. **FUEL SHUTOFF Valve - OFF (pull full out)**
3. **FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF**
4. **MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF**
5. Cabin Vents - OPEN (as needed)
6. CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - OFF (push full in) (to avoid drafts)
7. Airspeed - 100 KIAS (If fire is not extinguished, increase glide speed to find an airspeed, within airspeed limitations, which will provide an incombustible mixture)
8. Forced Landing - EXECUTE (refer to EMERGENCY LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER)

ELECTRICAL FIRE IN FLIGHT

1. **STBY BATT Switch - OFF**
2. **MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF**
3. **Cabin Vents - CLOSED (to avoid drafts)**
4. **CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - OFF (push full in) (to avoid drafts)**
5. **Fire Extinguisher - ACTIVATE (if available)**
6. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1 and BUS 2) - OFF
7. All Other Switches (except MAGNETOS switch) - OFF

WARNING

AFTER THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER HAS BEEN USED, MAKE SURE THAT THE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED BEFORE EXTERIOR AIR IS USED TO REMOVE SMOKE FROM THE CABIN.

8. Cabin Vents - OPEN (when sure that fire is completely extinguished)
9. CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - ON (pull full out) (when sure that fire is completely extinguished)

(Continued Next Page)

FIRES (Continued)

ELECTRICAL FIRE IN FLIGHT (Continued)

IF FIRE HAS BEEN EXTINGUISHED AND ELECTRICAL POWER IS NECESSARY FOR CONTINUED FLIGHT TO NEAREST SUITABLE AIRPORT OR LANDING AREA

10. Circuit Breakers - CHECK (for OPEN circuit(s), do not reset)
11. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
12. STBY BATT Switch - ARM
13. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1) - ON
14. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 2) - ON

CABIN FIRE

1. **STBY BATT Switch - OFF**
2. **MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - OFF**
3. **Cabin Vents - CLOSED (to avoid drafts)**
4. **CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - OFF (push full in) (to avoid drafts)**
5. **Fire Extinguisher - ACTIVATE (if available)**

WARNING

AFTER THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER HAS BEEN USED, MAKE SURE THAT THE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED BEFORE EXTERIOR AIR IS USED TO REMOVE SMOKE FROM THE CABIN.

6. Cabin Vents - OPEN (when sure that fire is completely extinguished)
7. CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - ON (pull full out) (when sure that fire is completely extinguished)
8. Land the airplane as soon as possible to inspect for damage.

FIRES (Continued)

WING FIRE

1. **LAND and TAXI Light Switches - OFF**
2. **NAV Light Switch - OFF**
3. **STROBE Light Switch - OFF**
4. **PITOT HEAT Switch - OFF**

NOTE

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

ICING

INADVERTENT ICING ENCOUNTER DURING FLIGHT

1. **PITOT HEAT Switch - ON**
2. **Turn back or change altitude (to obtain an outside air temperature that is less conducive to icing)**
3. **CABIN HT Control Knob - ON (pull full out)**
4. **Defroster Control Outlets - OPEN (to obtain maximum windshield defroster airflow)**
5. **CABIN AIR Control Knob - ADJUST (to obtain maximum defroster heat and airflow)**
6. Watch for signs of induction air filter icing. A loss of engine RPM could be caused by ice blocking the air intake filter. Adjust the throttle as necessary to hold engine RPM. Adjust mixture as necessary for any change in power settings.
7. Plan a landing at the nearest airport. With an extremely rapid ice build-up, select a suitable off airport landing site.
8. With an ice accumulation of 0.25 inch or more on the wing leading edges, be prepared for significantly higher power requirements, higher approach and stall speeds, and a longer landing roll.
9. 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.
10. Open left window and, if practical, scrape ice from a portion of the windshield for visibility in the landing approach.
11. Perform a landing approach using a forward slip, if necessary, for improved visibility.
12. Approach at 65 to 75 KIAS depending upon the amount of ice accumulation.
13. Perform landing in level attitude.
14. Missed approaches should be avoided whenever possible because of severely reduced climb capability.

STATIC SOURCE BLOCKAGE
(ERRONEOUS INSTRUMENT READING SUSPECTED)

1. **ALT STATIC AIR Valve - ON (pull full out)**
2. Cabin Vents - CLOSED
3. CABIN HT and CABIN AIR Control Knobs - ON (pull full out)
4. Airspeed - Refer to Section 5, Figure 5-1 (Sheet 2) Airspeed Calibration, Alternate Static Source correction chart.

EXCESSIVE FUEL VAPOR

FUEL FLOW STABILIZATION PROCEDURES
(If flow fluctuations of 1 GPH or more, or power surges occur.)

1. FUEL PUMP Switch - ON
2. Mixture Control - ADJUST (as necessary for smooth engine operation)
3. Fuel Selector Valve - SELECT OPPOSITE TANK (if vapor symptoms continue)
4. FUEL PUMP Switch - OFF (after fuel flow has stabilized)

ABNORMAL LANDINGS

LANDING WITH A FLAT MAIN TIRE

1. Approach - NORMAL
2. Wing Flaps - FULL
3. Touchdown - GOOD MAIN TIRE FIRST (hold airplane off flat tire as long as possible with aileron control)
4. Directional Control - MAINTAIN (using brake on good wheel as required)

LANDING WITH A FLAT NOSE TIRE

1. Approach - NORMAL
2. Wing Flaps - AS REQUIRED
   a. 85 to 110 KIAS - Flaps UP - 10°
   b. Below 85 KIAS - Flaps 10° - FULL
3. Touchdown - ON MAINS (hold nosewheel off the ground as long as possible)
4. When nosewheel touches down, maintain full up elevator as airplane slows to stop.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

HIGH VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON OR M BATT AMPS MORE THAN 40

1. MASTER Switch (ALT Only) - OFF
2. Electrical Load - REDUCE IMMEDIATELY as follows:
   a. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1) - OFF
   b. PITOT HEAT Switch - OFF
   c. BEACON Light Switch - OFF
   d. LAND Light Switch - OFF (use as required for landing)
   e. TAXI Light Switch - OFF
   f. NAV Light Switch - OFF
   g. STROBE Light Switch - OFF
   h. CABIN PWR 12V Switch - OFF

NOTE

- The main battery supplies electrical power to the main and essential buses until M BUS VOLTS decreases below 20 volts. When M BUS VOLTS falls below 20 volts, the standby battery system will automatically supply electrical power to the essential bus for at least 30 minutes.
- Select COM1 MIC and NAV1 on the audio panel and tune to the active frequency before setting AVIONICS BUS 2 to OFF. If COM2 MIC and NAV2 are selected when AVIONICS BUS 2 is set to OFF, the COM and NAV radios cannot be tuned.

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ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS (Continued)

HIGH VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON OR M BATT AMPS MORE THAN 40 (Continued)

i. COM1 and NAV1 - TUNE TO ACTIVE FREQUENCY
j. COM1 MIC and NAV1 - SELECT (COM2 MIC and NAV2 will be inoperative once AVIONICS BUS 2 is selected to OFF)

NOTE

When AVIONICS BUS 2 is set to OFF, the following items will not operate:

Autopilot	Audio Panel
COMM 2	NAV 2
Transponder	MFD

k. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 2) - OFF (KEEP ON if in clouds)

3. Land as soon as practical.

NOTE

Make sure a successful landing is possible before extending flaps. The flap motor is a large electrical load during operation.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS (Continued)

LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON BELOW 1000 RPM

1. Throttle Control - 1000 RPM
2. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is not shown)

LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR REMAINS ON AT 1000 RPM

3. Authorized maintenance personnel must do electrical system inspection prior to next flight.

LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON OR DOES NOT GO OFF AT HIGHER RPM

1. MASTER Switch (ALT Only) - OFF
2. ALT FIELD Circuit Breaker - CHECK IN
3. MASTER Switch (ALT and BAT) - ON
4. LOW VOLTS Annunciator - CHECK (verify annunciator is not shown)
5. M BUS VOLTS - CHECK 27.5 V (minimum)
6. M BATT AMPS - CHECK CHARGING (+)

IF LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR REMAINS ON

7. MASTER Switch (ALT Only) - OFF
8. Electrical Load - REDUCE IMMEDIATELY as follows:
   a. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 1) - OFF
   b. PITOT HEAT Switch - OFF
   c. BEACON Light Switch - OFF
   d. LAND Light Switch - OFF (use as required for landing)
   e. TAXI Light Switch - OFF
   f. NAV Light Switch - OFF
   g. STROBE Light Switch - OFF
   h. CABIN PWR 12V Switch - OFF (if installed)

(Continued Next Page)

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS
(Continued)

IF LOW VOLTS ANNUNCIATOR REMAINS ON (Continued)

NOTE

- The main battery supplies electrical power to the main and essential buses until M BUS VOLTS decreases below 20 volts. When M BUS VOLTS falls below 20 volts, the standby battery system will automatically supply electrical power to the essential bus for at least 30 minutes.
- Select COM1 MIC and NAV1 on the audio panel and tune to the active frequency before setting AVIONICS BUS 2 to OFF. If COM2 MIC and NAV2 are selected when AVIONICS BUS 2 is set to OFF, the COM and NAV radios cannot be tuned.

i. COM1 and NAV1 - TUNE TO ACTIVE FREQUENCY
j. COM1 MIC and NAV1 - SELECT (COM2 MIC and NAV2 will be inoperative once AVIONICS BUS 2 is selected to OFF)

NOTE

When AVIONICS BUS 2 is set to OFF, the following items will not operate:

Autopilot	Audio Panel
COMM 2	NAV 2
Transponder	MFD

k. AVIONICS Switch (BUS 2) - OFF (KEEP ON if in clouds)

9. Land as soon as practical.

NOTE

Make sure a successful landing is possible before extending flaps. The flap motor is a large electrical load during operation.

AIR DATA SYSTEM FAILURE

RED X - PFD AIRSPEED INDICATOR

1. ADC/AHRS Circuit Breakers - CHECK IN (ESS BUS and AVN BUS 1). If open, reset (close) circuit breaker. If circuit breaker opens again, do not reset.
2. Standby Airspeed Indicator USE FOR AIRSPEED INFORMATION

RED X - PFD ALTITUDE INDICATOR

1. ADC/AHRS Circuit Breakers - CHECK IN (ESS BUS and AVN BUS 1). If open, reset (close) circuit breaker. If circuit breaker opens again, do not reset.
2. Standby Altimeter - CHECK current barometric pressure SET. USE FOR ALTITUDE INFORMATION.

ATTITUDE AND HEADING REFERENCE SYSTEM (AHRS) FAILURE

RED X - PFD ATTITUDE INDICATOR

1. ADC/AHRS Circuit Breakers - CHECK IN (ESS BUS and AVN BUS 1). If open, reset (close) circuit breaker. If circuit breaker opens again, do not reset.
2. Standby Attitude Indicator - USE FOR ATTITUDE INFORMATION

RED X - HORIZONTAL SITUATION INDICATOR (HSI)

1. ADC/AHRS Circuit Breakers - CHECK IN (ESS BUS and AVN BUS 1). If open, reset (close) circuit breaker. If circuit breaker opens again, do not reset.
2. Non-Stabilized Magnetic Compass - USE FOR HEADING INFORMATION

VACUUM SYSTEM FAILURE

LOW VACUUM ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON

1. **VAC Indicator - CHECK (verify vacuum pointer in green band range)**

CAUTION

IF VACUUM POINTER IS OUT OF THE GREEN BAND DURING FLIGHT OR THE GYRO FLAG IS SHOWN ON THE STANDBY ATTITUDE INDICATOR, THE STANDBY ATTITUDE INDICATOR MUST NOT BE USED FOR ATTITUDE INFORMATION.

HIGH CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) LEVEL ADVISORY
(if installed)

CO LVL HIGH ANNUNCIATOR COMES ON

1. **CABIN HT Control Knob - OFF (push full in)**
2. **CABIN AIR Control Knob - ON (pull full out)**
3. **Cabin Vents - OPEN**
4. Cabin Windows - OPEN (163 KIAS maximum windows open speed)

CO LVL HIGH ANNUNCIATOR REMAINS ON

5. Land as soon as practical.

AMPLIFIED EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The following Amplified Emergency Procedures provide additional information beyond that in the Emergency Procedures Checklists portion of this section. These procedures also include information not readily adaptable to a checklist format, and material to which a pilot could not be expected to refer in resolution of a specific emergency. This information should be reviewed in detail prior to flying the airplane, as well as reviewed on a regular basis to keep pilot's knowledge of procedures fresh.

ENGINE FAILURE

If an engine failure occurs during the takeoff roll, stop the airplane on the remaining runway. Those extra items on the checklist will provide added safety after a failure of this type.

If an engine failure occurs immediately 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 the 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 most important task is to continue flying the airplane. 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.