FLIGHT MANUAL

Doc. n° 92/61 Date of Issue: December 18, 2001
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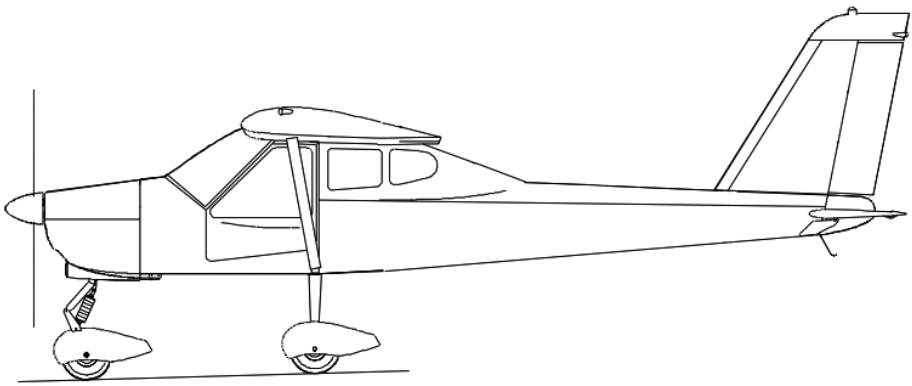

P92-JS

MANUFACTURER : *COSTRUZIONI AERONAUTICHE* ***TECNAM*** S.r.l.

AIRCRAFT MODEL : ***P92-JS***

TYPE CERTIFICATION : n° A-340

SERIAL NUMBER :.....

BUILD YEAR :.....

REGISTRATION MARKINGS :.....

This manual contains information to be furnished to the pilot as required by ENAC in addition to further information supplied by manufacturer.

This manual must always be present on board the aircraft.

The aircraft is to be operated in compliance with information and limitations contained herein.

Sections 2, 3, 4,5 and 9 (supp.1) are approved by ENAC: n° 01/1097/SPA

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Any revisions to the present Manual, except actual weighing data, must be recorded in the following table and, in case of approved Sections, endorsed by the responsible airworthiness authority.

New or amended text in the revised pages will be indicated by a black vertical line in the left-hand margin; Revision No. and date will be shown on the left-hand side of the page.

RECORD OF REVISIONS

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** Section partially approved by ENAC

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SECTION 1

GENERAL

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INTRODUCTION

The P92-JS is a twin seat single engine aircraft with a strut-braced rectangular high wing, fixed main landing gear and steerable nosewheel.

This Flight Manual has been prepared to provide pilots and instructors with information for the safe and efficient operation of this aircraft.

This Flight Manual contains 9 sections. Section 1 provides basic data and information of general interest. It also contains definitions and explanations of symbols, abbreviations and commonly used terminology.

CERTIFICATION BASIS

Aircraft

This type of aircraft has been approved by Registro Aeronautico Italiano in accordance with JAR-VLA of April 26 1990 with amendments 91/1 and 92/1.

Noise Certification Basis

JAR-36 Sub. C Issue: 23 May 1997 ICAO/Annex 16 Chap.10 issue 1993

WARNINGS - CAUTIONS - NOTES

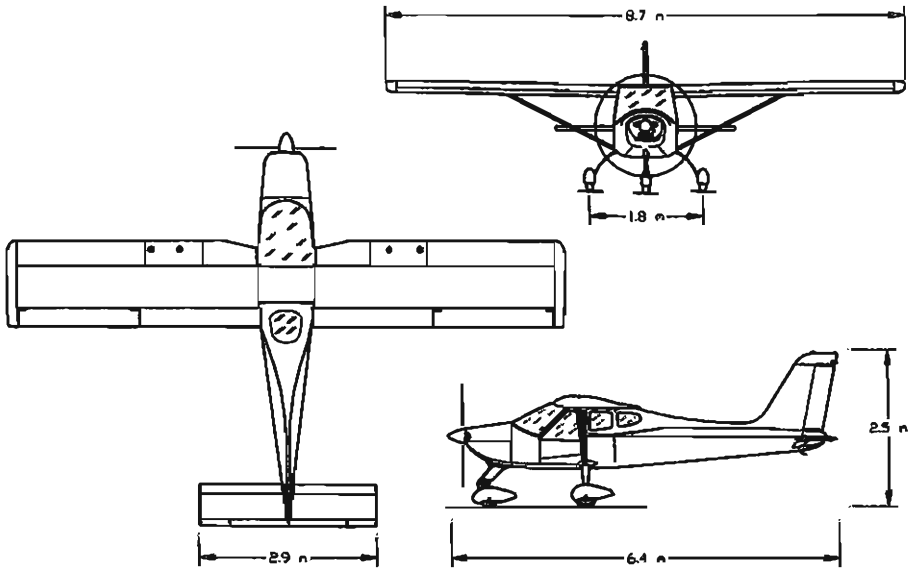
The following definitions apply to warnings, cautions and notes used in the Flight Manual.

WARNING means that the non-observation of the corresponding procedure leads to an immediate or important degradation of the flight safety.

CAUTION means that the non-observation of the corresponding procedure leads to a minor or to a more or less long term degradation of the flight safety.

NOTE draws the attention to any special item not directly related to safety but which is important or unusual.

THREE-VIEW DRAWING



NOTE

- Dimensions shown refer to aircraft weight of 550 kg and normal operating tire pressure.
- Propeller ground clearance 320mm
- Propeller ground clearance with deflated front tire and nosewheel shock absorber compressed by 102mm
- Minimum ground steering radius 5.5m

DESCRIPTIVE DATA

WING

Wing span:	8.7 m
Wing chord	1.4 m
Wing surface	12 m^2
Wing loading	45.8 kg/m^2
Aspect ratio	6.31
Taper ratio	1.0
Dihedral	1.5°

FUSELAGE

Overall length	6.400 m
Overall width	1.100 m
Overall height	2.500 m

EMPENNAGE

Stabilator span	2.900 m
Vertical tail span	1.230 m

LANDING GEAR

Wheel track:	1.800 m
Wheel base:	1.600 m
Main gear tires: Air Trac; wheel	5.00-5
hub and brakes: Cleveland	199-102
Nose gear tire: Sava	4.00-6

CONTROL SURFACES TRAVEL LIMITS

Ailerons	Up 20° down 15 ° ? 2°
Stabilator	Up 18° down 3° ? 1°
Trim-Tab	2° ; 12° ? 1°
Rudder	RH 25° LH 25° ? 1°
Flaps	0° -38° ? 1°

ENGINE

Manufacturer:	Bombardier-Rotax GmbH
Model	912 S2
Certification basis	FAR 33 Amendment 15
Austrian Type-Certification No.	n° TW 9-ACG of 27 Nov. 1998
Type:	4 cylinder horizontally-opposed twins with overall displacement of 1352 c.c., mixed cooling, (water-cooled heads and air-cooled cylinders), twin carburetors, integrated reduction gear with torque damper.
Maximum power:	73.5 kW (100Hp) at 5800 rpm - 5 min..

PROPELLER

Manufacturer:	HOFFMANN Propeller
Certification basis:	CAR Part 14
Type-Certification No.:	SO/E 30 of 10/12/1999
Model:	HO17GHM-174 177C or HO17GHM A 174 177C
Number of blades:	2
Diameter:	1740 mm (no reduction permitted)
Type:	Fixed pitch - wood

FUEL

Fuel grade:	? High octane gasoline DIN 51600, O-NORM 1103 (red) ? Unleaded gasoline DIN 51603, O-NORM 1101 ? AVGAS 100LL (see *Section 2.9)*
Fuel tanks:	2 wing tanks integrated within the wing's leading edge with fuel strainer located in engine cowling.
Capacity of each wing tank	35 liters (*optional 45 liters*)
Total capacity:	70 liters (*optional 90 liters*)
Total usable fuel	66.8 liters. (*86.8 liters*)

OIL SYSTEM

Oil system type:	Forced, with external oil reservoir
Oil:	Automotive grade API "SF" or "SG" type oil preferably synthetic or semi-synthetic
Oil Capacity:	2.5 liters

COOLING

Cooling system:	Mixed air and liquid pressurized closed circuit system
Coolant:	Antifreeze and water liquid mixture
Capacity	3 liters

MAXIMUM CERTIFIED WEIGHTS

Maximum take-off weight:	550 kg
Maximum landing weight:	550 kg
Maximum baggage weight	20 kg

STANDARD WEIGHTS

Standard Empty Weight	325 kg
Maximum Useful Load	225 kg

SPECIFIC LOADINGS

Wing Loading	45.8 kg/m^2
Power Loading	5.5 kg/hp

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.
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_{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.
V_{S0}	Stalling speed in landing configuration
V_{S1}	Stalling speed in clean configuration (flap 0°)
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.
Vr	Rotation speed: is the speed at which the aircraft rotates about the pitch axis during takeoff
Vobs	Obstacle speed: is the speed at which the aircraft flies over a 15m obstacle during takeoff or landing

METEOROLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

OAT	Outside Air Temperature is the free air static temperature expressed in degrees Celsius (°C).
T_S	Standard Temperature is 15°C at sea level pressure altitude and decreased by 2°C for each 1000 ft of altitude.
H_P	Pressure Altitude is the altitude read from an altimeter when the barometric subscale has been set to 1013 mb.

ENGINE POWER TERMINOLOGY

RPM	Revolutions Per Minute: is the number of revolutions per minute of the propeller, multiplied by 2.4286 yields engine RPM.

AIRPLANE PERFORMANCE AND FLIGHT PLANNING TERMINOLOGY

Crosswind Velocity	is the velocity of the crosswind component for which adequate control of the airplane during takeoff and landing is guaranteed.
Usable fuel	is the fuel available for flight planning.
Unusable fuel	is the quantity of fuel that cannot be safely used in flight..
g	is the acceleration of gravity.
TOR	is the takeoff distance measured from actual start to wheel liftoff point
TOD	is total takeoff distance measured from start to 15m obstacle clearing
GR	is the distance measured during landing from actual touchdown to stop point
LD	is the distance measured during landing, from 15m obstacle clearing to actual stop.
S/R	is specific range, that is, the distance (in nautical miles) which can be expected at a specific power setting and/or flight configuration per kilo of fuel used.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE TERMINOLOGY

Datum	is an imaginary vertical plane from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes.
Arm	is the horizontal distance from the reference datum to the center of gravity (C.G.) of an item.
Moment	is the product of the weight of an item multiplied by its arm.
C. G.	Center of Gravity is the point at which the 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.
Standard Empty Weight	Standard Empty Weight is the weight of a standard airplane, including unusable fuel, full operating fuels and full engine oil.
Basic Empty Weight	is the standard empty weight plus the weight of optional equipment.
Useful Load	is the difference between takeoff weight and the basic empty weight.
Maximum Weight	is the maximum certified weight of the aircraft.
Maximum Takeoff Weight	is the maximum weight approved for the start of the takeoff run.
Maximum Landing Weight	is the maximum weight approved for the landing touch down.
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.

UNIT CONVERSION CHART

MULTIPLYING		BY ✍	YIELDS	
TEMPERATURE				
Fahrenheit	[F°]	$\frac{5}{9}$?!F ? 32?	Celsius	[C°]
Celsius	[C°]	$\frac{?9}{?5}$?C?? 32	Fahrenheit	[F°]
WEIGHTS				
Kilograms	[Kg]	2.205	Pounds	[Lb]
Pounds	[Lb]	0.4536	Kilograms	[Kg]
SPEED				
Meters per second	[m/s]	196.86	Feet per minute	[ft/min]
Feet per minute	[ft/min]	0.00508	Meters per second.	[m/s]
Knots	[Kts]	1.852	Kilometers / hour	[Km/h]
Kilometers / hour	[Km/h]	0.540	Knots	[Kts]
PRESSURE				
Atmosphere	[Atm]	29.921	Pounds / sq. in	[psi]
Pounds / sq. in	[psi]	0.0334	Atmosphere	[Atm]
LENGTH				
Kilometers	[Km]	0.540	Nautical miles	[nm]
Nautical miles	[nm]	1.852	Kilometers	[km]
Meters	[m]	3.281	Feet	[ft]
Feet	[ft]	0.3048	Meters	[m]
Centimeters	[cm]	0.3937	Inches	[in]
Inches	[in]	2.540	Centimeters	[cm]
VOLUME				
Liters	[lt]	0.2642	Gallons U.S.A.	[US gl]
Gallons U.S.A.	[US gl]	3.785	Liters	[lt]
SURFACE				
Square meters	[m^2]	10.76	Square feet	[sq ft]
Square feet	[sq ft]	0.0929	Square meters	[m^2]

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SECTION 2
LIMITATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Section 2 includes operating limitations, instrument markings, and basic placards necessary for safe operation of the P92-JS, its engine, standard systems and standard equipment.

NOTE

Refer to section 9 for possible variations to:

AIRSPEED LIMITATIONS

Airspeed limitations and their operational significance are shown below:

SPEED		KIAS	KCAS	REMARKS
V_{NE}	Never exceed speed	134	128	Never exceed this speed in any operation.
V_{NO}	Maximum Structural Cruising Speed	106	102	Never exceed this speed unless in smooth air, and then only with caution.
V_A	Maneuvering speed	93	90	Do not make full or abrupt control movements above this speed as this may cause stress in excess of limit load factor
V_{FE}	Maximum flap extended speed	68	66	Never exceed this speed for any given flap setting.

AIRSPEED INDICATOR MARKINGS

Airspeed indicator markings and their color code are explained in the following table

Refer to section 9 of this Flight Manual for operational limitations for aircraft fitted with optional equipment.

MARKING	KIAS	SIGNIFICANCE
White arc	**43 - 68**	Positive Flap Operating Range (lower limit is $1.1V_{SO}$, at maximum weight and upper limit is maximum speed permissible with flaps extension to maximum positive)
Green arc	**48 - 106**	Normal Operating Range (lower limit is $1.1V_{S1}$ at maximum weight and most forward c.g. with flaps retracted and upper limit is maximum structural speed V_{NO}).
Yellow arc	**106 - 134**	Maneuvers must be conducted with caution and only in smooth air.
Red line	**134**	Maximum speed for all operations.

POWERPLANT LIMITATIONS

The following table lists operating limitations for aircraft installed engine:

ENGINE MANUFACTURER: Bombardier Rotax GmbH.

ENGINE MODEL: 912 S2

MAXIMUM POWER: (see table below)

	Max Power kW *(hp)*	Max RPM. RPM prop *(eng.)*	Time max. (min.)
Takeoff	73.5 *(100)*	2388 *(5800)*	5
Max cont.	69 *(94)*	2265 *(5500)*	/

TEMPERATURES:

Max cylinder heads	135° C
Cooling liquid, monitored at cylinder heads	135° C
Max Oil:	130° C
Min Oil	50° C

OIL PRESSURE:

Min	0.8 bar
Max	5 bar

WARNING

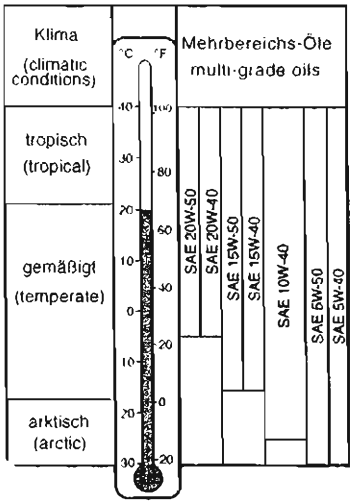
Admissible pressure for cold start is 7 bar maximum for short periods.

FUEL PRESSURE:

Min	2.2 psi
Max	5.8 psi

VISCOSITY

Use viscosity grade oil as specified in the following table:



WARNING

Use of Aviation Grade Oil with or without additives is not permitted

COOLANT:

Mixture: 80% concentrated antifreeze (e.g. Fiat Paraflu) with anticorrosion additive and 20% demineralized water.

PROPELLER

MANUFACTURER: HOFFMANN Propeller

MODEL: HO17GHM-174 177C or HO17GHM A 174 177C

PROPELLER TYPE: Wood twin blade fixed pitch

DIAMETER: 1740 mm (no reduction permitted)

POWERPLANT INSTRUMENT MARKINGS

Powerplant instrument markings and their color code significance are shown below:

INSTRUMENT		RED LINE Minimum limit	GREEN ARC Normal operating	YELLOW ARC Caution	RED LINE Maximum limit
Prop tach	RPM	--------	580-2265	2265-2388	2388
Oil Temp.	°C	50	90-110	50 - 90 110-130	130
Cylinder heads and coolant temp.	°C	--------	0 - 135	------	135
Oil pressure	bar	0.8	2 – 5	0.8 – 2 5 – 7 (1)	7
Fuel Press.	psi	2.2	2.2 – 5.8	----	5.8
Fuel quantity	liters	-------- (2)	----	----	-----

OTHER INSTRUMENT MARKINGS

INSTRUMENT	RED LINE Minimum limit	GREEN ARC Normal operating	YELLOW ARC Caution	RED LINE Maximum limit
Suction gage	4 in. Hg	4,5 - 5,5 in. Hg.	------	------
Voltmeter	10 Volt	12 - 14 Volt	------	------

1 Admissible pressure for cold start is 7 bar maximum for short periods.

2 Unusable fuel for each tank is 1.6 liters

WEIGHTS

Maximum takeoff weight: 550 kg

Maximum landing weight: 550 kg

Maximum zero fuel weight: 550 kg

Maximum baggage weight: 20 kg (2.18 m from datum)

NOTE

Refer to section 6 for correct stowing and loading of baggage.

CENTER OF GRAVITY RANGE

Forward limit	1.727 m (23% MAC) aft of datum for all weights
Aft limit	1.769 m (26% MAC) aft of datum for all weights
Datum	Propeller support flange without spacer
Messa in bolla	Cabin floor

WARNING

It is the pilot's responsibility to insure that the airplane is properly loaded. Refer to section 6 for appropriate instructions.

APPROVED MANEUVERS

This aircraft is certified in the JAR-VLA category.

JAR-VLA applies to airplanes intended for non-aerobatic operation only. Non-aerobatic operation includes:

- Any maneuver pertaining to "normal" flight
- Stalls (except whip stalls)
- Lazy eights
- Chandelles
- Turns in which the angle of bank is not more than 60°

Acrobatic maneuvers, including spins, are not approved

Recommended entry speed for each approved maneuver is as follows:

MANEUVER	KIAS
Lazy eights	93
Chandelles	93
Steep turns max 60°	93
Stalls	Slow Deceleration (1 Kts/sec.)

MANEUVERING LOAD FACTOR LIMITS

Maneuvering load factors are as follows:

FLAPS		
0°	+3.8	- 1.9
38°	+1.9	0

FLIGHT CREW

Minimum crew for flight is one pilot seated on the left side.

KINDS OF OPERATION

The airplane, in standard configuration, is approved only for day VFR operation with terrain visual contact. Minimum equipment required is as follows:

- Altimeter
- Airspeed Indicator
- Heading Indicator
- Fuel Gage
- Oil Pressure Indicator
- Oil Temp. Indicator
- Cylinder Heads Temp. Indicator
- Outside Air Temp. indicator
- Tachometer
- Chronometer
- First Aid Kit
- Hand-held fire extinguisher

For further standard equipment refer to section 6.
Flight into expected and/or known icing conditions is prohibited.

FUEL

TWO TANKS: 35 liters each *(45 liters optional)*

TOTAL FUEL CAPACITY: 70 liters *(90 liters)*

USABLE FUEL: 66.8 liters *(86.8 liters)*

UNUSABLE FUEL: 3.2 liters *(3.2 liters)*

During all phases of flight engine fuel feed must be supplied by both tanks. Compensate uneven fuel tank levels by acting on fuel taps located in cabin.

APPROVED FUEL

- High octane gasoline DIN 51600, O.NORM 1103
- Unleaded gasoline DIN 51603, O.NORM 1101
- AVGAS 100LL (see *Warning* below)

WARNING

Prolonged use of Aviation Fuel Avgas 100LL results in greater wear of valve seats and greater combustion deposits inside cylinders due to higher lead content. It is therefore suggested to avoid using this type of fuel unless strictly necessary.

MAXIMUM PASSENGER SEATING

Only one passenger is allowed on board this aircraft.

CROSSWIND LIMITATIONS

Maximum allowed crosswind component is 15 Kts (refer to section 5 for further details).

LIMITATION PLACARDS

The following limitation placards must be placed in plain view on the aircraft. Near the airspeed indicator a placard will state the following:

MANEUVERING SPEED V_A=93 KTS

On the left hand side of the dashboard a placard will state the following:

THIS AIRPLANE IS CLASSIFIED AS A VERY LIGHT AIRPLANE APPROVED FOR DAY VFR ONLY, IN NON-ICING CONDITIONS. ALL AEROBATIC MANEUVERS INCLUDING INTENTIONAL SPIN ARE PROHIBITED. SEE FLIGHT MANUAL FOR OTHER LIMITATIONS.

NO SMOKING

Near baggage compartment a placard will state the following:

FASTEN TIE-DOWN NET
MAXIMUM WEIGHT 20 kg
MAX. PRESS 12.5 Kg/dm^2

For other placards see Maintenance Manual doc. 92/58.

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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INTRODUCTION

Section 3 includes checklists and detailed procedures to be used in the event of emergencies. Emergencies caused by a malfunction of the aircraft or engine are extremely rare if appropriate maintenance and pre-flight inspections are carried out.

In case of emergency, suggestions of the present section should be considered and applied as necessary to correct the problem.

Before operating the aircraft, the pilot should become thoroughly familiar with the present manual and, in particular, with the present section. Further, a continued and appropriate training should be provided.

AIRSPEEDS FOR SAFE OPERATION IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS - IAS	
Engine failure after takeoff	**60** Kts
Engine failure during flight	**66** Kts
Maneuvering speed	**93** Kts
Maximum glide	**66** Kts

ENGINE FAILURES

Should an emergency arise, the basic guidelines described in this section should be considered and applied as necessary to correct the problem.

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKEOFF RUN

1. Throttle: *idle* (fully out)
2. Brakes: *apply as needed*
3. Magnetos: *OFF.*
4. Flap: *extend (in case of grass a/o wet runway)*
5. Generator switch and Master switch: *OFF.*
6. Fuel shutoff valves: *OFF*
7. Electric fuel pump: *OFF*
8. Inform TWR

ENGINE FAILURE IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAKEOFF

1. Speed 60 KIAS
2. Locate landing area
3. Throttle: *idle* (fully out)
4. Fuel shutoff valves: *OFF.*
5. Electric fuel pump: *OFF*
6. Magnetos *OFF.*
7. Flaps: *as needed.*
8. Generator switch and Master switch: *OFF.*
9. Land with wings level
10. Inform TWR

ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT

IRREGULAR ENGINE RPM

1. Throttle: *check position and adjustment wheel*
2. Carb heat: *ON*
3. Electric fuel pump: *ON*
4. Fuel shutoff valves: *both ON*
5. If engine RPMs remain irregular land as soon as possible at closest airport.

LOW FUEL PRESSURE

If the fuel pressure indicator falls below the **2.2** psi limit, it is necessary to apply the following procedure:

1. Electric fuel pump: ON
2. Fuel shutoff valves: both ON
3. Land at closest airport

LOW OIL PRESSURE

1. Check oil temperature:
   If stable within green arc: Land as soon as possible at closest airport
   If increasing:
2. Reduce engine throttle to 70 KIAS

3. Land as soon as possible and be alert for impending engine fault and consequent emergency landing.

AIR START

1. Altitude: *preferably below 4000 ft*
2. Carb heat: *ON*
3. Fuel shutoff valves: *both ON*
4. Electric fuel pump: *ON*
5. Throttle: *middle position*
6. Generator switch and Master switch: *ON.*
7. Magnetos: *BOTH.*
8. Ignition key to *START*
9. If engine restarts, keep an eye on instrument readings and land as soon as possible, otherwise see procedure for: *Forced landing*

SMOKE AND FIRE

ENGINE FIRE WHILE PARKED OR DURING TAKEOFF

1. Fuel shutoff valves: *OFF*
2. Electric fuel pump: *OFF*
3. Cabin heat: *OFF*
4. Abort takeoff if possible.
5. If engine is running, use up remaining fuel in carburetors.
6. Magnetos: *OFF.*
7. Master switch: *OFF.*
8. Generator switch: *OFF.*
9. Warn bystanders to clear the area as fast as possible.
10. Without removing the engine cowling use a CO_2 or a powder fire extinguisher to put out flames directing spray towards cowling's air intakes.

WARNING

DO NOT USE WATER to put out fire and do not open engine cowling until absolutely confident that fire is extinguished.

ENGINE FIRE DURING FLIGHT

1. Fuel shutoff valves: *OFF.*
2. Electric fuel pump: *OFF*
3. Cabin heat: *OFF*
4. Throttle: *all in.*
5. Magnetos: *OFF.*
6. Do not attempt air start.
7. Flaps as necessary.
8. Carry out emergency procedure for *forced landing.*

CABIN FIRE DURING FLIGHT

1. Master switch: *OFF*
2. Cabin heat: *OFF*
3. Door vents: *open*
4. Direct fire extinguisher towards flame base
5. Carry out emergency procedure for *forced landing*

GLIDE

1. Flaps: *retract*
2. Speed at: **550** kg **66**KIAS
   450 kg **60**KIAS
3. Glide ratio is **12.2** therefore with 1000ft elevation it is possible to cover ~3.8 km (*~2 nautical miles*) in zero wind conditions.

LANDING EMERGENCIES

FORCED LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER

1. Suggested airspeed 66 KIAS
2. Locate most suitable terrain for emergency landing, possibly upwind.
3. Fuel shutoff valves: *OFF.*
4. Electric fuel pump: *OFF.*
5. Magnetos: *OFF.*
6. Tighten safety belts, release door safety lock and unlatch doors.
7. Flaps: *full*
8. When certain to land, Generator switch and Master switch: *OFF.*
9. Touchdown at 42 KIAS

POWER-ON FORCED LANDING

1. Prompt descent slope.
2. Flaps as required.
3. Select terrain area most suitable for emergency landing and flyby checking for obstacles and wind direction.
4. Tighten safety belts, release door safety lock and unlatch doors.
5. Before touchdown: fuel shutoff valves: *OFF*.
6. Electric fuel pump: *OFF*
7. Carb heat: *OFF*
8. Flaps: *full*
9. After touchdown: magnetos: *OFF*.
10. Generator switch and Master switch: *OFF*.

LANDING WITH A FLAT NOSE TIRE

1. Pre-landing checklist: *complete*
2. Flaps: *full*
3. Land and maintain aircraft *NOSE HIGH* attitude as long as possible. After touchdown.

LANDING WITH A FLAT MAIN TIRE

1. Pre-landing checklist: *complete*
2. Landing approach as usual.
3. Touchdown with GOOD TIRE FIRST and hold aircraft off flat tire as long as possible.

RECOVERY FROM UNINTENTIONAL SPIN

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

1. Adjust throttle to idle (full outward position)
2. Apply and hold full rudder opposite to the direction of spin.
3. Move and hold stick forward until spin is halted.
4. Neutralize rudder
5. Make a smooth recovery by pulling the stick back gently averting speeds in excess of V_{NE} and maximum load factor.
6. Readjust throttle to restore engine power.

OTHER EMERGENCIES

UNINTENTIONAL FLIGHT INTO ICING CONDITIONS

1. Get away from icing conditions by changing altitude or direction of flight in order to reach an area with warmer external temperature.
2. Avoid possible freeze-up of control surfaces by recurrently moving them.
3. Carb heat: *ON*
4. Increase RPMs to avoid ice formation on propeller blades.
5. Cabin heat: *ON*

WARNING

In case of ice formation on wing leading edge, stall speed may increase.

CARBURETOR ICE

AT TAKEOFF

At takeoff, given the unlikely possibility of ice formation at full throttle, carburetor heat is normally OFF.

IN FLIGHT

With external temperatures below 15° C, or on rainy days or with humid, cloudy, hazy or foggy conditions or whenever a power loss is detected, turn carb heat to ON until engine power is back to normal.

ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM MALFUNCTION

Electric power supply system malfunctions may be avoided by carrying out inspections as scheduled and prescribed in the Service Manual. Causes for malfunctions are hard to establish but, in any case, problems of this nature must be dealt with immediately. The following may occur:

GENERATOR LIGHT ILLUMINATES

Generator light may illuminate for a faulty alternator or when voltage is above 16V, in this case the overvoltage sensor automatically shuts down the alternator.

In both cases proceed as follows:

1. Generator switch and master switch: *OFF.*
2. Generator switch and master switch: *ON.*

If the problem no longer persists, normal alternator charging will resume and the warning light will turn off proving voltage surcharge was temporary; no further action is required.

If light remains illuminated, a generator malfunction is confirmed. In this case, set Generator switch to *OFF* and continue flight on battery power alone; the battery is capable of supplying the electrical system for about 26 min. with normal flight loads including operation of: com/nav, flap and trim.

TRIM SYSTEM FAILURE

LOCKED CONTROL

In case the trim control should not respond, act as follows:

1. Check switch for correct position
2. Adjust speed to control aircraft without excessive stick force
3. Land aircraft as soon as possible.

RUNAWAY

If trim position indicator reads displacement without pilot's action on trim control, follow procedure below:

1. Trim power switch OFF
2. Adjust speed to control aircraft without excessive stick force
3. Land aircraft as soon as possible.

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SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Section 4 contains checklists and amplified procedures for the conduct of normal operation.

RIGGING AND DERIGGING ENGINE COWLING

UPPER COWLING:

I. Parking brake ON.

II. Fuel shutoff valves OFF.

III. Generator switch OFF, Master switch OFF, Magnetos OFF.

IV. Unlatch all four butterfly Cam-locks mounted on the cowling by rotating them 90° counterclockwise while slightly pushing inwards.

V. Remove engine cowling paying attention to propeller shaft passing through nose.

VI. To assemble: rest cowling horizontal insuring proper fitting of nose base reference pins.

VII. Secure latches by applying light pressure, check for proper assembly and fasten Cam-locks.

WARNING !

Butterfly Cam-locks are locked when tabs are horizontal and open when tabs are vertical. Verify tab is below latch upon closing.

LOWER COWLING

I. After disassembling upper cowling, bring propeller to horizontal position.

II. Using a standard screwdriver, press and rotate 90° the two Cam-locks positioned on lower cowling by the firewall.

III. Pull out the first hinge pin positioned on the side of the firewall, then, while holding cowling, pull out second hinge pin; remove cowling with downward motion.

IV. For installation follow reverse procedure.

PREFLIGHT INSPECTION

Before each flight, it is necessary to carry out a complete inspection of the aircraft starting with an external inspection followed by an internal inspection as hereby detailed.

CABIN INSPECTION

A Flight Manual: check that a copy is on board

B Weight and balance: check if within limits

C Safety belts used to lock controls: free

D Flight controls: activate flight controls to insure unhindered movement of control rods and surfaces.

E Parking brake: engage

F Throttle: adjust friction lock

G Magnetos: OFF

H Master switch: ON

I Generator switch: ON, check generator switch is illuminated and ammeter is operational.

J Fuel pump: ON, check light ON, audible sound and correct operation of fuel pressure indicator.

K Avionics switch: ON, check operation; when finished, reposition switch to OFF

L Flaps control: activate control to full extension checking travel limits and instrument indication.

M Trim control: activate control to full scale checking travel limits and instrument indication

N Acoustic stall warning: check operation

O Navigation lights and strobe-light: check operation

P Landing light: check operation

Q Generator switch: OFF

R Master switch: OFF

S Fuel level: check level on the basis of flight plan

T Baggage: check for proper stowage with tie-down net.

WARNING

Fuel level indicated by televel on instrument panel is only indicative. For flight safety, pilot should verify actual fuel quantity embarked before takeoff.

EXTERNAL INSPECTION

To carry out the external inspection it will be necessary to follow the checklist below with the station order outlined in fig. 4-1.

WARNING

Visual inspection is defined as follows: check for defects, cracks, detachments, excessive play, unsafe or improper installation as well as for general condition. For control surfaces, visual inspection also involves additional check for freedom of movement and security.

A Left hand fuel filler cap: check visually for desired fuel level and secure. Left tank vent: check for obstructions.

B Check freedom of movement of stall indicator microswitch on left side leading edge, activate Master switch and check cabin acoustic warning signal is operative, deactivate Master switch.

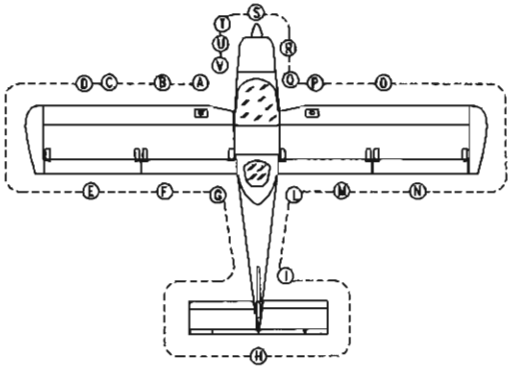

FIG. 4-1

C Remove protection cap and check pitot mounted on left strut is unobstructed, do not blow inside vents, place protection cap inside aircraft.

D Left side leading edge and wing skin: visual inspection

E Left aileron: visual inspection

F Left flap and hinges: visual inspection

G Left main landing gear; check inflation (1.4 bar), tire condition, alignment, fuselage skin condition.

H Horizontal tail and tab: visual inspection.

I Vertical tail and rudder: visual inspection.

L Right side main landing gear; check inflation (1.4 bar), tire condition, alignment, fuselage skin condition.

M Right flap and hinges: visual inspection.

N Right aileron: visual inspection.

O Right leading edge and wing skin: visual inspection.

P Right side fuel filler cap: check visually for desired fuel level and secure. Right side tank vent: check for obstructions.

Q Right side static port: check for obstructions, do not blow inside vents (read note).

R Nose wheel strut and tire: check inflation (1.0 bar), tire condition and condition of rubber shock absorber discs.

S Propeller and spinner condition: check for nicks and security.

T Open engine cowling and perform the following checklist:

I. Check no foreign objects are present.

II. Check the cooling circuit for losses, check coolant reservoir level, insure radiator honeycomb is unobstructed.

III. Check lubrication circuit for losses, check oil reservoir level, insure radiator honeycomb is unobstructed.

IV. Open both fuel shutoff valves, inspect fuel circuit for losses, check integrity of fireproof protection braids, drain circuit using a cup to collect fuel by opening the specific drainage valve located on the firewall, close shutoff fuel valves. Check for water or other contaminants.

Drainage operation must be carried out with aircraft parked on level surface.

V. Check integrity of silent-block suspensions.

VI. Check connection and integrity of air intake system, visually inspect that ram air intake is unobstructed.

VII. Check that all parts are secure or safetied.

U Close engine cowling.

V Check left side static vent is unobstructed.

Z Remove tow bar and chocks.

NOTE

Avoid blowing inside left strut mounted pitot and inside airspeed indicator system's static vents as this may damage instruments.

CHECKLISTS

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE (after preflight inspection)

I. Flight planning, fuel consumption, refueling.

II. Aircraft loading and related inspections (see section 6)

III. Seat position and safety belts adjustment

IV. Doors secured

V. Parking brake ON.

CAUTION

Avionics general switch must be OFF during engine startup to avoid damage to avionics instrumentation.

STARTING ENGINE

I. Circuit Breakers: check IN

II. Generator switch and Master switch ON.

III. Fuel shutoff valves: both ON.

IV. Electric fuel pump ON; (check for audible pump noise and fuel pressure)

V. Engine throttle to idle.

VI. Choke as needed.

VII. Set Magnetos switch to: BOTH.

VIII. Propeller area: CLEAR

WARNING

Check to insure no person or object is present in the area close to propeller.

IX. Ignition key set to: START.

X. Propeller RPM: 1000-1100 RPM

XI. Choke OFF

XII. Check engine instruments

XIII. Check oil pressure rise within10 sec. (maximum cold value 7 bar)

XIV. Electric fuel pump: OFF

XV. Check fuel pressure

XVI. Electric fuel pump: ON

BEFORE TAXIING

I. Radio and utilities ON.

II. Altimeter: reset.

III. Navigation lights: as required

IV. Request control tower O.K., parking brake OFF and taxi.

TAXIING

I. Brakes: CHECK

II. Flight instruments: CHECK

HOLDING

I. Parking brake ON.

II. Turn on navigation lights, strobe light, and landing light

III. Check engine instruments:

- ? Oil temperature 50-110 °.
- ? Cylinder heads temperature max 135 °.
- ? Oil pressure 2-5 bar.

? Fuel pressure 2.2 – 5.8 psi

IV. Check ammeter to insure alternator is charging.

V. Propeller at 1560 RPM and test Magnetos.

VI. Check fuel level indicators.

VII. Flaps at 15° (takeoff)

VIII. Stick free and zero trim

IX. Seat belts fastened and doors secured.

TAKEOFF AND CLIMB

I. TWR: OK for takeoff

II. Check for clear final and wind on runway.

III. Parking brake OFF,

IV. Carburetor heat: OFF

V. Taxi to line-up

VI. Full throttle

VII. Rotation speed Vr=47 Kts

VIII. Rotation and takeoff

IX. Slight braking to stop wheel spinning.

X. Flaps retracted

XI. Landing light OFF.

XII. Trim adjustment

XIII. Establish climb rate

XIV. Electric fuel pump: OFF

CRUISE

I. Reach cruising altitude

II. Set power and engine RPM's for cruise.

III. Check engine instruments

? Oil temperature 90°-110 ° C.

? Temperature cylinder heads 90° ? 135 °.C

? Oil pressure 2 - 5 bar.

? Fuel pressure 2.2 – 5.8 psi

IV. Carburetor heat as needed, see paragraph on carburetor heat in Section 3.

NOTE

Compensate unpredicted asymmetrical fuel consumption between left and right fuel tanks by closing appropriate fuel shutoff valve inside cabin.

BEFORE LANDING

I. Contact TWR.

II. Electric fuel pump ON

III. Turn on landing light.

IV. Check runway final and establish descent and approach to final.

V. Extend flaps gradually to maximum deflection of 38°.

VI. Optimal touchdown speed: 44 Kts

BALKED LANDING

I. Full throttle

II. Flaps position: TO

III. Speed: 60 KIAS

NORMAL LANDING

I. Land and taxi.

II. Flaps to 0°.

III. Parking brake ON.

IV. Turn off landing, navigation and strobe lights.

ENGINE SHUT DOWN

I. Keep engine running at 1200 RPM for about two minutes in order to reduce latent heat.

II. Electric fuel pump: OFF

III. Turn off all electrical utilities.

IV. Set magnetos switch to OFF.

V. Set Generator switch and Master switch to OFF.

VI. Set both fuel shutoff valves to OFF.

POSTFLIGHT CHECK

I. Insert hood over pitot tube on left side wing strut.

II. Lock controls using seat belts.

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SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

This section provides all necessary data for accurate and comprehensive planning of flight activity from takeoff to landing.
Data reported in graphs and/or tables were determined using:

- "flight test data" with conditions as prescribed by JAR-VLA
- aircraft and engine in good condition
- average piloting techniques

Each graph or table was determined according to ICAO Standard Atmosphere (ISA - m.s.l.); evaluations of the impact on performance was carried out by theoretical means for:

- airspeed
- external temperature
- altitude
- weight
- type and condition of runway

Sections approved by ENAC are highlighted by the writing *"Approved data"* immediately following the paragraph.

USE OF PERFORMANCE CHARTS

Performance data is presented in tabular or graphical form to illustrate the effect of different variables such as altitude, temperature and weight. Given information is sufficient to plan journey with required precision and safety.
Additional information is provided for each table or graph.

AIRSPEED INDICATOR SYSTEM CALIBRATION

(Approved data)

Graph shows calibrated airspeed V_{CAS} as a function of indicated airspeed V_{IAS} for expected flap settings (0°, 15° and 38°) during cruise, takeoff and landing.

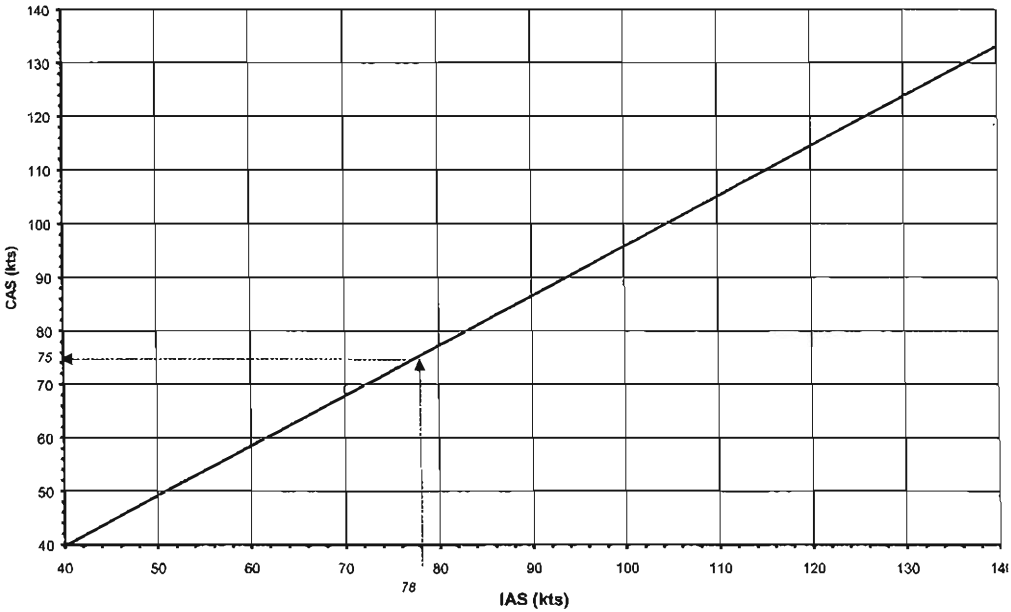


Fig. 5-1. CALIBRATED VS INDICATED AIRSPEED -

? *Example:*

Given	***Find***
V_{IAS} = 78 Kts	V_{CAS} = 75 Kts

NOTE

Indicated airspeed assumes 0 instrument error

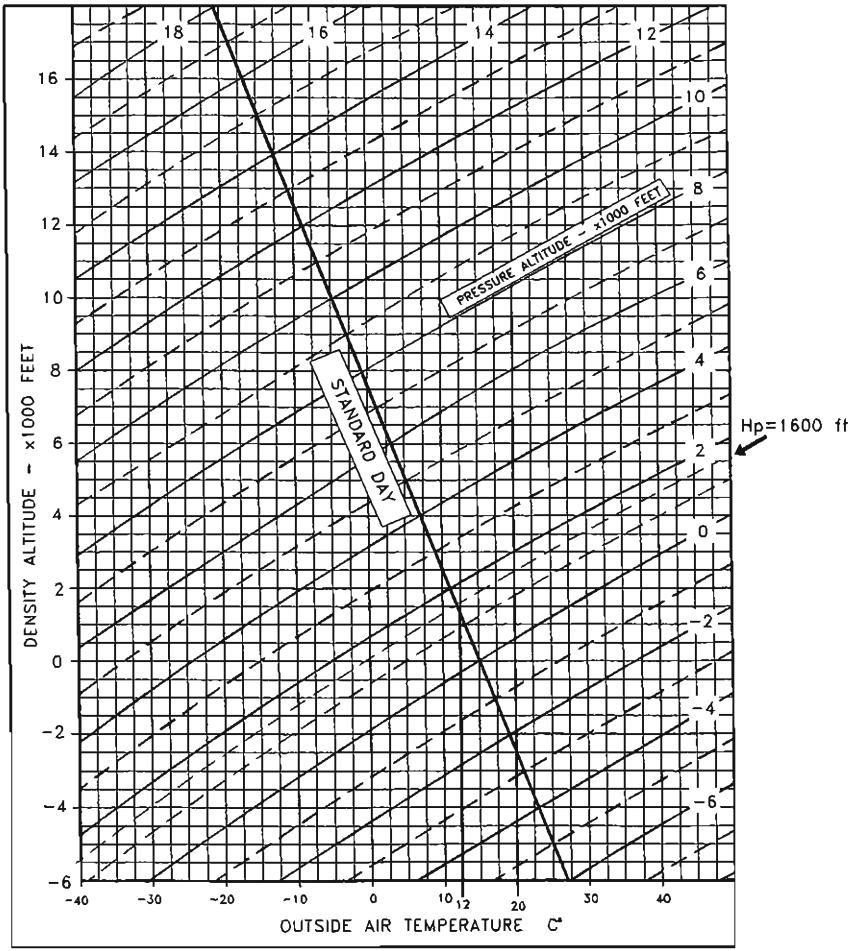


Fig. 5-2. ICAO CHART

? *Example:*

Given	***Find***
Temperature = 20°C	Ts = *12°*
Pressure altitude = 1600 ft	

STALL SPEED *(Approved data)*

CONDITIONS:
- weight 550 kg
- engine idle
- no ground effect

NOTE

Altitude loss during conventional stall recovery as demonstrated during test flights is approximately 100 ft with banking under 30°.

	LATERAL BANKING							
	0°		*30°*		*45°*		*60°*	
FLAPS	IAS	CAS	IAS	CAS	IAS	CAS	IAS	CAS
0°	**44**	43	**47**	46	**52**	51	**63**	61
15°	**42**	41	**45**	44	**50**	49	**60**	58
38°	**39**	39	**42**	41	**47**	46	**56**	55

CROSSWIND

Maximum demonstrated crosswind velocity is 15 Kts

? Example:

Given	***Find***
Wind direction = 30°	Headwind = 17.5 Kts
Wind velocity = 20 Kts	Crosswind = 10 Kts

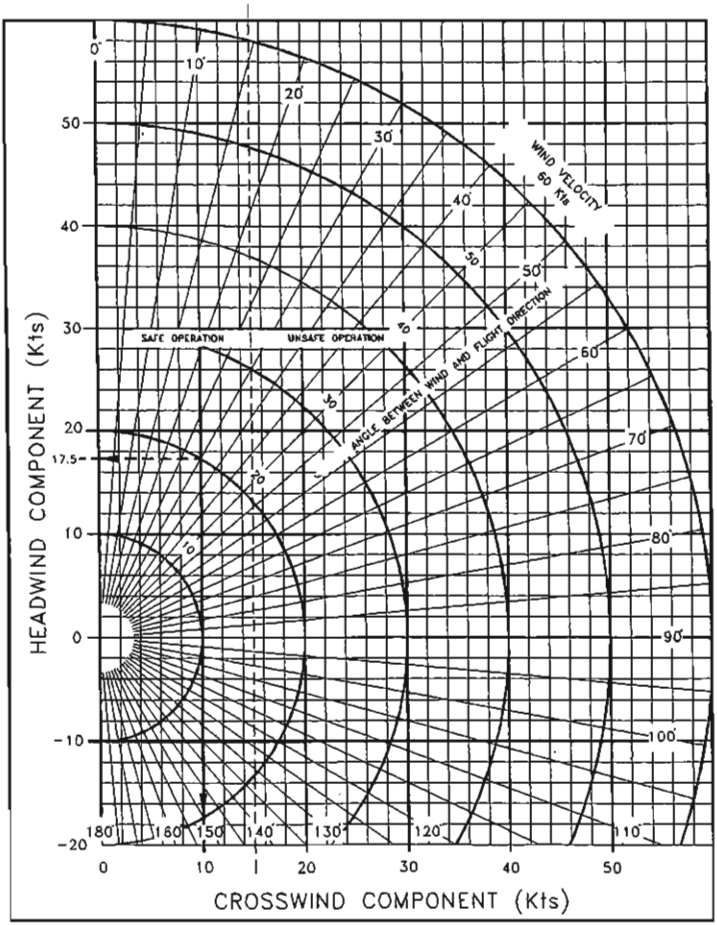


Fig. 5-3. CROSSWIND CHART

TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE *(Approved data)*

TAKEOFF DISTANCE

CONDITIONS:

- Flaps: 15°
- Engine: full throttle max 5'
- V_R = 47 KIAS
- V_{obs} = 56 KIAS
- Runway: dry, compact, grass
- Slope: 0° Wind: zero
- V_{LO} = 49 KIAS
- R/C ? 200 ft/min

NOTE

1. *Decrease distances by 10% for each 10 Kts of headwind. Increase distances by 20 % for each 10 Kts of tailwind*
2. *For dry and paved runway operation decrease ground run by 6 %*

? *Example:*

Given	***Find***
O.A.T. = 15°C	TOD = 253m
Pressure-altitude = 2900 ft	TOR = 117 m
Weight = 450 Kg	

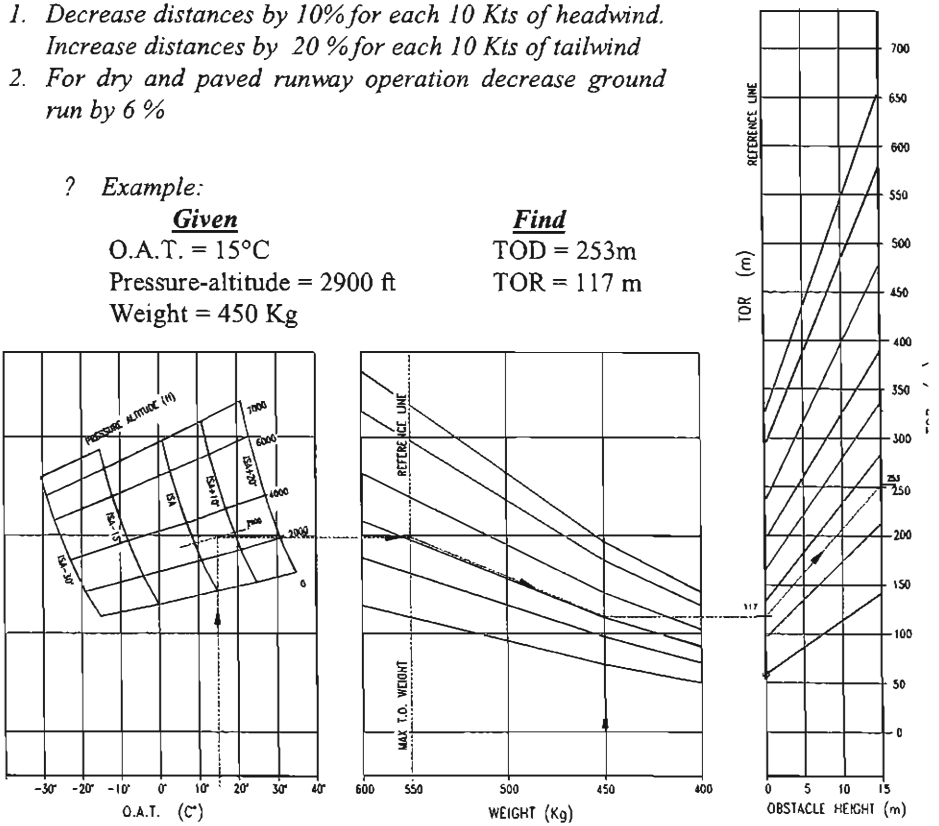


Fig. 5-4. TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE

CLIMB RATE IN TAKEOFF CONFIGURATION *(Approved data)*

CONDITIONS:

- Flaps: 15°
- Engine: full throttle max 5'
- V_{obs}: 56 KIAS

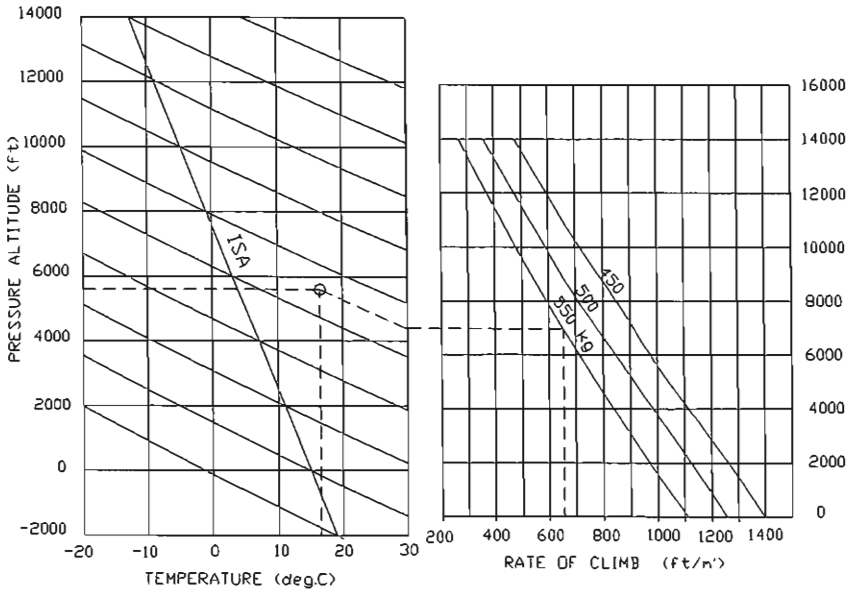
Climb rate at maximum takeoff weight (550 kg) in demonstrated ISA s.l. conditions is 850 ft/min

CLIMB PERFORMANCE

CLIMB RATE IN CLEAN CONFIGURATION

CONDITIONS:

- Flaps: 0°
- Engine: full throttle
- V_Y = 73 KIAS - R/C residual 100 ft/min.



? *Example:*

Given

O.A.T. = 17°*C*

Pressure altitude = 5600 *ft*

Weight = 550 *Kg*

Find

Rate of climb = *660 ft/min*

CRUISE

CONDITIONS:

- ISA
- Wind: zero
- Maximum takeoff weight = 550 kg

Pressure altitude H_P: **0**

Propeller	RPM	Speed KTAS	Consump (l/h)	Hr range (2x35) (h)	Range (2x35) m.n.	Hr range (2x45) (h)	Range (2x45) m.n.
55%	1900	96	15	4.5	431	5.8	599
65%	2050	102	18	3.7	382	4.9	495
75%	2150	108	20	3.4	364	4.4	472

Pressure altitude HP: **2000** *ft*

Propeller	RPM	Speed KTAS	Consump (l/h)	Hr range (2x35) (h)	Range (2x35) m.n.	Hr range (2x45) (h)	Range (2x45) m.n.
55%	1950	98	15	4.5	440	5.8	571
65%	2070	106	18	3.7	397	4.9	515
73%	2150	109	19	3.5	387	4.6	501

Pressure altitude HP: **4000** *ft*

Propeller	RPM	Speed KTAS	Consump (l/h)	Hr range (2x35) (h)	Range (2x35) m.n.	Hr range (2x45) (h)	Range (2x45) m.n.
55%	2020	101	15	4.5	454	5.8	588
60%	2080	105	17	4.0	416	5.1	540
70%	2150	110	18.5	3.6	401	4.7	520

Pressure altitude HP: **6000** *ft*

Propeller	RPM	Speed KTAS	Consump (l/h)	Hr range (2x35) (h)	Range (2x35) m.n.	Hr range (2x45) (h)	Range (2x45) m.n.
55%	2060	104	15	4.5	467	5.8	606
60%	2150	108	17	4.0	429	5.1	556

BALKED LANDING

RATE OF CLIMB: BALKED LANDING

CONDITIONS:

- Maximum weight = 550 kg
- Engine: full throttle max 5'
- Flaps: 38°
- V_{Obs} = 48 KIAS

NOTE

During balked landing maneuver, flaps should be retracted immediately after applying full power.

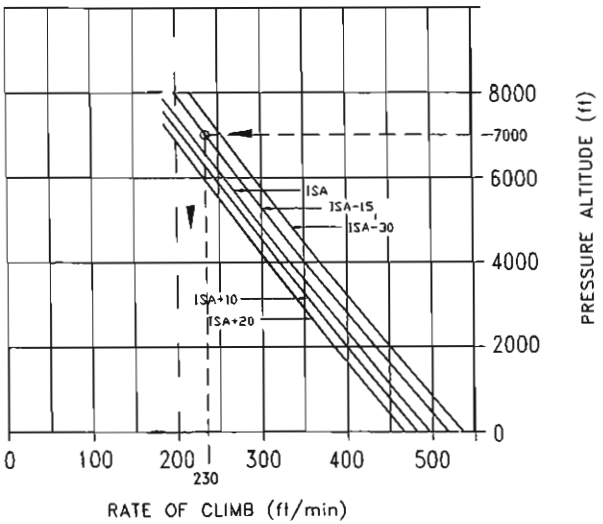


Fig. 5-6. BALKED LANDING

? *Esempio:*

Given	***Find***
Pressure altitude = 7000 *ft*	Rate of climb = *330 ft/min*
Conditions: ISA	

LANDING DISTANCE *(Approved data)*

CONDITIONS:

- Maximum weight = 550 kg
- Brakes: maximum braking
- Slope: 0°
- Conditions: ISA
- Engine: throttle idle
- Runway: dry, compact, grass
- Wind: zero
- Flaps: 38°

NOTE

1. *Decrease distances by 10% for each 10 Kts of headwind. Increase distances by 20 % for each 10 Kts of tailwind;*
2. *For dry and paved runway operation increase ground run by 10%;*
3. *If it becomes necessary to land without flap extension (flap malfunction), increase approach speed by 10 Kts, increase by 40% distance pertaining to flap setting at 38° and increase V_{obs} to 58 KIAS;*
4. *V_{obs} (speed over obstacle) is 48 KIAS;*

Hp (ft)	*0*	*1000*	*2000*	*3000*	*4000*	*5000*	*6000*	*7000*
GR (m)	100	103	106	109	112	116	119	123
LD (m)	252	256	260	264	268	273	279	282

CONSEQUENCES FROM RAIN AND INSECT

Flight tests have demonstrated that neither rain nor insect impact build-up on leading edge have caused substantial variations to aircraft's flight qualities. Such variations fall within JAR-VLA tolerance limits as they are not above: 5 Kts for stalls, 100 ft/min for climb rates and 50 m for takeoff runs.

NOISE DATA

Noise level was determined according to JAR-36 Sub.C Ed.23 May 1997 ICAO/Annex 16 Chap.10 Issue 1993, and resulted equal to **63.6 dB.**

SECTION 6

WEIGHT & BALANCE / EQUIPMENT LIST

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INTRODUCTION

This section describes the procedure for establishing the basic empty weight and moment of the aircraft. Loading procedure information is also provided.

AIRCRAFT WEIGHING PROCEDURES

PREPARATION

a. Carry out weighing procedure inside closed hangar
b. Remove from cabin any objects left unintentionally
a. Insure on board presence of:
   Flight manual, airnavigation certificate, navigation charts etc.
d. Align nose wheel
e. Drain fuel via specific drain valve.
f. Oil, hydraulic fluid and coolant to operating levels
g. Move sliding seats to most forward position
h. Raise flaps to fully retracted position (0°)
i. Place control surfaces in neutral position
j. Place scales (min. capacity 150 kg) under each wheel

LEVELING

a. Level the aircraft using the cabin floor as datum
b. Center bubble on level by deflating nose tire

WEIGHING

a. Record weight shown on each scale
b. Repeat weighing procedure three times
c. Calculate empty weight

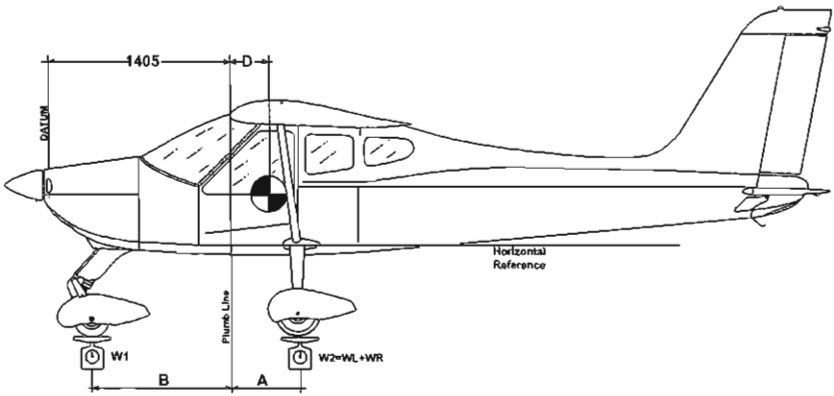
DETERMINATION OF C.G. LOCATION

a. Drop a plumb bob tangent to the leading edge (in non-tapered area of one half-wing, approximately one meter from wing root) and trace reference mark on the floor.
b. Repeat operation for other half-wing.
c. Stretch a taught line between the two marks
d. Measure the distance between the reference line and main wheel axis
e. Using recorded data it is possible to determine the aircraft's C.G. location and moment (see following table)

WEIGHING REPORT

Model **P92-JS** *S/N:*_____ *Weighing n°*____*Date:*_____

Datum: Propeller support flange w/o spacer. - *Equipment list*, date: _____



	Kg
Nose wheel weight	W_1 =
LH wheel weight	W_L =
RH wheel weight	W_R =
$W_2 = W_L + W_R$ =	

	meters
Plumb bob distance LH wheel	A_L =
Plumb bob distance RH wheel	A_R =
Average distance $(A_L + A_R)/2$	A =
Bob distance from nose wheel	B =

Empty weight (1) $We = W_1 + W_2$ =

$$D = \frac{W_2 \cdot A + W_1 \cdot B}{We} \quad m$$

$$D\% = \frac{D}{1.4} \cdot 100$$

Empty weight moment: $M = [(D+1.405) \cdot We]$ = $Kg \cdot m$

Maximum takeoff weight	W_T = 550 kg
Empty weight	We =
Maximum payload W_T - We	Wu =

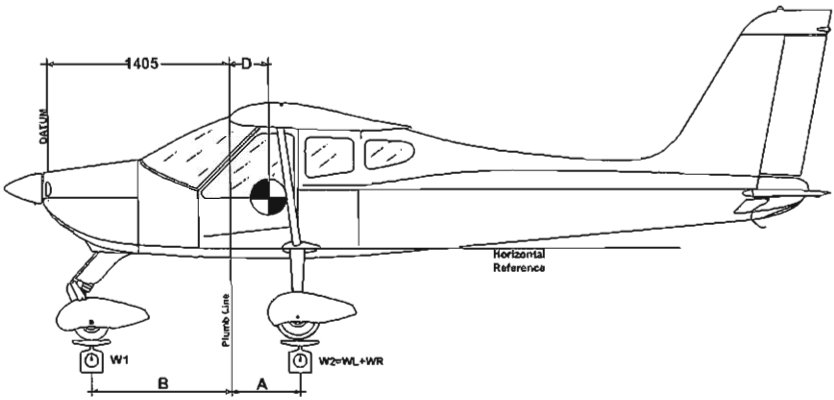
Sign.: _____

1 - Including unusable fuel (2.3 kg).

WEIGHING REPORT

Model **P92-JS** *S/N*:_____ *Weighing n°*____*Date*:_____

Datum: Propeller support flange w/o spacer. - *Equipment list*, date: _____



	Kg
Nose wheel weight	W_1 =
LH wheel weight	W_L =
RH wheel weight	W_R =
$W_2 = W_L + W_R$ =	

	meters
Plumb bob distance LH wheel	A_L =
Plumb bob distance RH wheel	A_R =
Average distance $(A_L + A_R)/2$	A =
Bob distance from nose wheel	B =

Empty weight [1] We = $W_1 + W_2$ =

$D = \frac{W_2 \cdot A + W_1 \cdot B}{We}$ *m*

$D\% = \frac{D}{1.4} \cdot 100$

Empty weight moment: M = [(D+1.405) · We] = *Kg · m*

Maximum takeoff weight	W_T = 550 kg
Empty weight	We =
Maximum payload W_T - We	Wu =

Sign: _____

1 - Including unusable fuel (2.3 kg).

WEIGHT AND BALANCE

To determine the aircraft's CG location and to verify that the CG falls within the predetermined CG travel range, it is necessary to use the chart in the following page. Chart reports CG location as a function of the empty weight moment with respect to the datum as yielded by weighing report.

USE OF "WEIGHT & BALANCE" CHART (page 6-6)

In order to use the graph it is necessary to know the value of the moment arm with respect to the datum. Once this value is found on the abscissa, a parallel to the oblique lines is drawn until it intersects the ordinate relative to the weight of pilot and passenger. From this point, a new line is drawn horizontally up to limit value of 180 kg and, from here, a parallel to the oblique lines is drawn until it intersects with the abscissa relative to fuel weight carried on board. A horizontal line is then drawn through this point up to limit value of 70 liters and a new parallel to the oblique lines is drawn until abscissa is intercepted relative to baggage loaded on board behind the seats. Another horizontal line is drawn and it is thus possible to verify that the intersection of this segment with the vertical abscissa relative to the aircraft's takeoff total weight falls within the shaded area which represents the admissible CG range as a function of total weight.

Pages 6 and 7 show charts of CG travel as a function of aircraft weight, distances in meters of pilots and baggage from datum (propeller support flange) is also provided.

EXAMPLE (see page 6-6)

Empty weight moment = 562 *kg?m*
Pilot and passenger = 160 *kg*
Fuel = *50 Lit*
Baggage = 15 *kg*
Takeoff weight = 536 *kg*

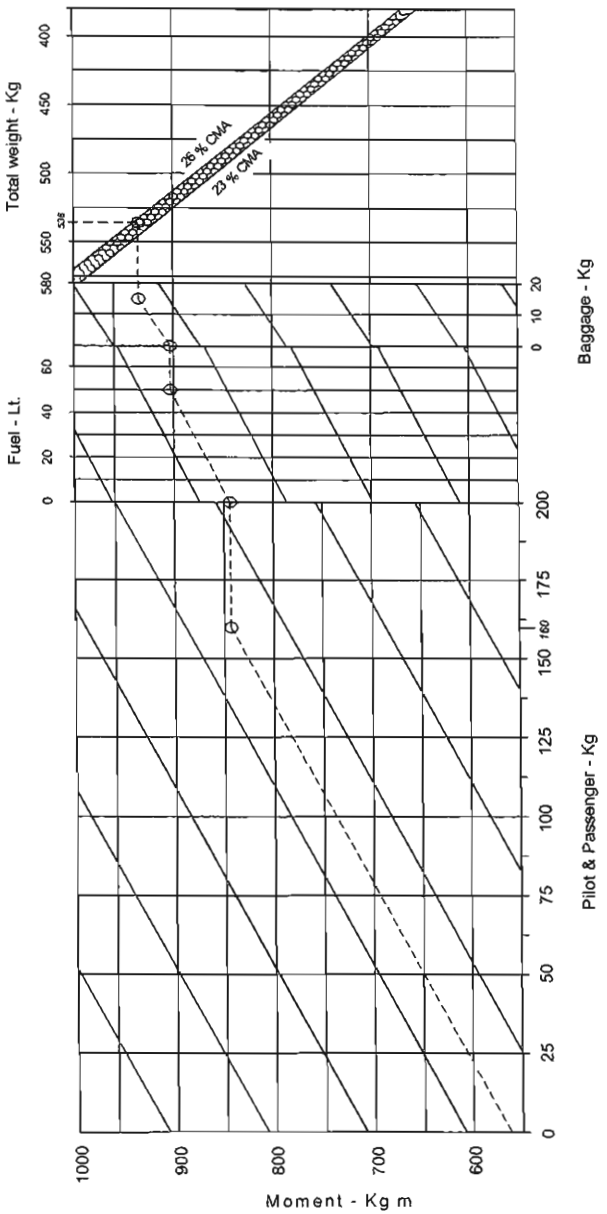


FIG 6-1 Weight & balance chart

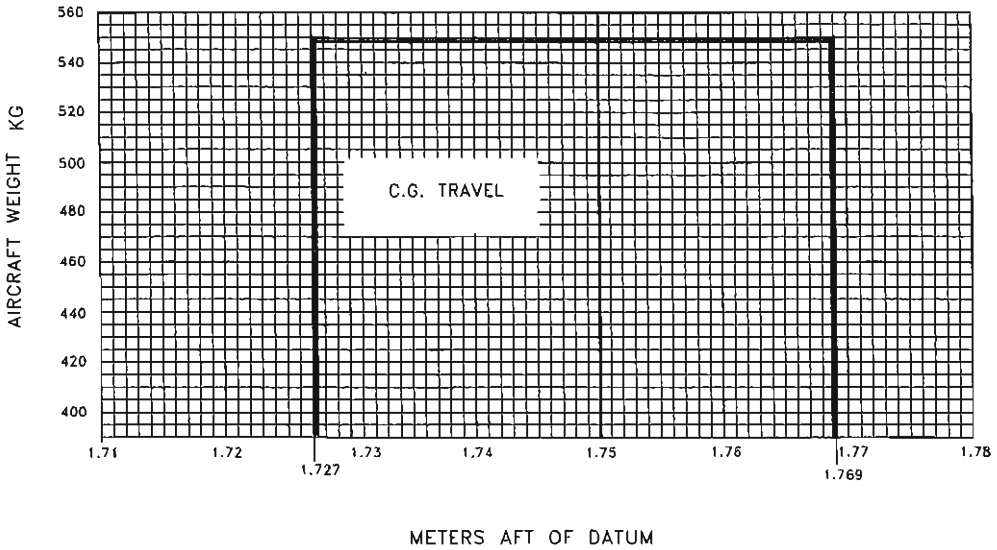


Fig 6-2. C.G. RANGE CHART.

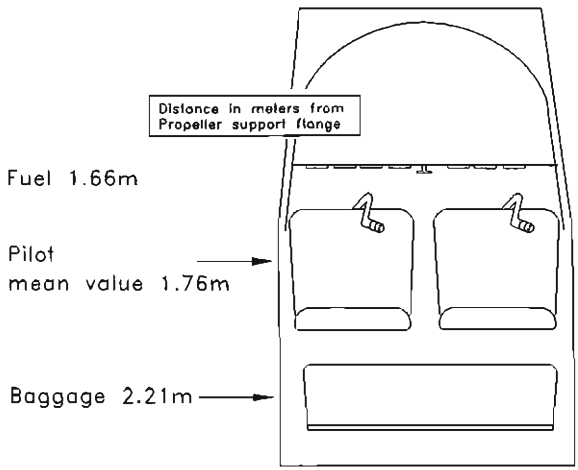


Fig 6-3. LOAD POSITION WITH RESPECT TO DATUM

LOADING

Baggage compartment is designed for a maximum load of 20 kg. Baggage size shall prevent excessive loading of utility shelf (maximum pressure 12.5 kg/dm^2). Maximum baggage size is: 80x45x32 cm . Baggage shall be secured using a tie-down net to prevent any baggage movement during maneuvers.

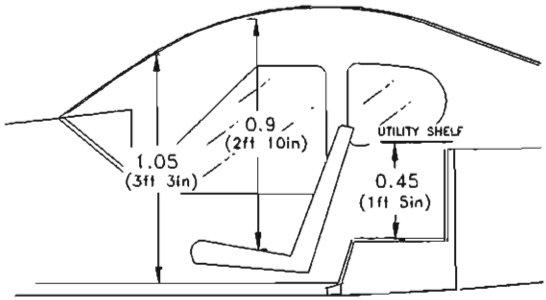


Fig 6-4. CABIN DIMENSIONS

EQUIPMENT LIST

The following is a comprehensive list of all TECNAM supplied equipment for the P92-JS. The list consists of the following groups:

A - *Engine and accessories*
B - *Landing gear*
C - *Electrical system*
D - *Instruments*
E - *Avionics*

the following information describes each listing:

- Part-number to uniquely identify the item type.
- Item description
- Serial number
- Weight in kilograms
- Distance in meters from datum

NOTE

Items marked with an asterisk (*) are part of basic installation. Equipment marked with X in the Inst. *column are those actually installed on board relative to aircraft S/N.*

EQUIPMENT LIST		A/C S/N		DATE:	
REF.	DESCRIPTION & P/N	S/N	INST	WEIGHT *kg*	DATUM *m*
	ENGINE & ACCESSORIES				
A1	Engine Rotax 912S2 - p/n 309.120.133		*	59.0	0.32
A2	Prop. HOFFMANN p/n HO17GHM-174-177C or HO17GHM A 174 177C		*	4.50	-0.08
A3	Exhaust and manifolds - p/n 973670	--	*	4.50	0.55
A4	Heat exchanger - p/n 92-11-830	--	*	2.00	0.55
A5	Oil Reservoir (full) - p/n 956.137	--	*	4.00	0.61
A6	Oil radiator - p/n 886 025	--	*	0.40	0.07
A7	Liquid coolant radiator. - p/n 995.697	--	*	0.90	0.33
A8	Air filter K&N- p/n 33-2544	--	*	0.40	0.60
A9	Vacuum instr. system – RA215CC Rapco			3.00	0.25
A10	Vacuum valve 2H3-6 p/n 10AK			0.100	0.71
A11	Vacuum valve SIGMA-TEK			0.110	0.71
A12	Fuel pump p/n 21-11-342-000	–	*	0.200	0.71
A13	Fuel tank. *35 LT. P/N 21-1-300-001/2*			//	//
A14	Fuel tank. *45 LT. P/N 21-1-340-001/2*			//	//
	LANDING GEAR AND ACCESSORIES				
B1	Main gear spring-leafs - p/n 92-8-300-1	--	*	5.700	1.930
B2	Main gear wheel rims. - Cleveland 40-78B	--	*	2.050	1.930
B3	Main gear tires.-Air Trac 5.00-5 AA1D4	--	*	2.580	1.930
B4	Disk brakes - Cleveland 30-9	--	*	0.800	1.930
B5	Nose gear wheel rim - p/n 92-8-880-1	--	*	1.300	0.310
B6	Nose gear tire - Sava 4.00-6	--	*	1.200	0.460
B7	Nose gear fairing p/n 92-8-410-1/2	--	x	1.500	0.460
B8	Main gear fairing p/n 92-8-420-1/2	--	x	1.500	1.930
B9	Nose gear shock p/n 92-8-200-000	--	*	1.450	0.465
	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM				
C1	Battery FIAMM 6H4P 12V 18Ah	--	*	6.00	4.24
C2	Regulator, rectifier - p/n 945.345	--	*	0.20	0.82
C3	Battery relay - p/n 111-226-5	--	*	0.30	4.19
C4	Flaps actuator control - CALA33X150/c21A	--	*	2.20	2.57
C5	Trim actuator control MAC6A	--	*	0.40	5.75

EQUIPMENT LIST		A/C S/N		DATE:	
REF.	DESCRIPTION AND P/N	S/N	INST	WEIGHT *Kg*	DATUM *m*
C6	Overvoltage sensor OS75-14			0.30	0.80
C7	Overvoltage sensor ZEFTRONICS V1510A			0.30	0.80
C8	Strobe light - AS A555A-V-14V			0.15	5.52
C9	Navigation lights - AS W1285			0.15	2.30
C10	Stall warning - AS 164R	--	*	0.10	1.95
C11	Landing light - AS GE 4509	--		0.50	1.50
	INSTRUMENTS				
D1	Altimeter - Mid-Continent Instrument p/n 101720-011000 - TSO C10b			0.39	1.20
D2	Altimeter - United Instruments p/n 5934PM-3 - TSO C10b			0.39	1.20
D3	Airspeed ind. – UMA T6-311-160 - TSO C2b		*	0.30	1.20
D4	Compass - Airpath 2300		*	0.29	1.20
D5	Clock - Quartz Chronometer		*	0.15	1.20
D6	Vertical Speed Indicator – VSI 2FM-3			0.35	1.20
D7	Vertical Speed Indicator - Wultrad Inc. p/n BC-2A			0.35	1.20
D8	Turn and Bank Indicator – FALCON GAUGER TC02E-3-1			0.56	1.20
D9	Turn and Bank Indicator - Wunltrad Inc. p/n TC-001			0.56	1.20
D10	Attitude Indicator - IFR85 TSOC4c			1.10	1.20
D11	Attitude Indicator - GH-0022			1.10	1.20
D12	Directional Gyro – DG02V-3			1.10	1.20
D13	Directional Gyro - Sigmatek IU262-001-39			1.10	1.20
D14	OAT Indicator –397035001G VDO	--	*	0.05	1.20
D15	Oil & water temp. Ind. 641-011-7047/-7048 VDO	--	*	0.10	1.20
D16	Oil temp. ind. - VDO 644-001-7030	--	*	0.10	1.20
D17	Vacuum instr. Ind.. 10-01100 Varga Enterprise	–	*	0.10	1.20
D18	Prop. RPM Ind. D1-112-5040 Aircraft Mitchell.	--	*	1.10	1.20

EQUIPMENT LIST		A/C S/N		DATA:	
REF	DESCRIPTION AND P/N	S/N	INST	WEIGHT *kg*	DATUM *m*
D19	Fuel level Ind. GP9745A Uflex		*	0.56	1.20
	AVIONICS AND OTHER				
E1	Nav/CommTrans.-Bendix/King, KX155			2.24	1.20
E2	Nav Indicator - Bendix/King KI208			0.46	1.20
E3	Transponder Collins TDR-950			1.36	1.20
E4	Transponder - Bendix/King KT76A			1.36	1.20
E5	Receiver GPS/NAV e r/t COM GNS 430			2.31	1.20
E6	R/T VHF COMM IC-A200 ICOM			1.20	1.20
E7	ELT ACK - model E-01			1.10	2.70
E8	Transponder-Garmin GTX320			1.00	1.20
E9	Audio panel –Garmin GMA 340			0.50	1.20
E10	Vor/Loc Indicator –Garmin GI106A			0.64	1.20
E11	Antenna KA 92 GPS			0.27	1.07
E12	Antenna Transp.-Bendix/King KA60			0.35	1.50
E13	Antenna GPS - Garmin 1012			0.17	1.07
E14	Microphone - Telex TRA 100			0.17	1.90
E15	Antenna Garmin GA56			0.27	1.08
E16	Antenna Comm CI 291		*	0.34	3.30
E17	Antenna VOR/ILS CI 138C			0.26	5.60
E18	Antenna ELT			0.21	2.70
E19	Fire extinguisher *Fire fighting Enterprises Ltd* BA51015-3		*	2.20	2.16
E20	First Aid Kit		*	0.28	2.60

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SECTION 7

AIRCRAFT & SYSTEMS DESCRIPTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This section provides description and operation of the aircraft and its systems.

AIRFRAME

WING

The wing is constructed of a central light alloy torque box; an aluminum leading edge with integrated fuel tank is attached to the front spar while flap and aileron are hinged to rear spar. Flaps are constructed of a center spar to which front and rear ribs are joined; wrap-around aluminum skin panels cover the flap structure. The aileron is constructed of an aluminum spar to which a formed sheet metal leading edge and metal ribs are attached; a wrap-around. thermoretractible synthetic material covers aileron structure.

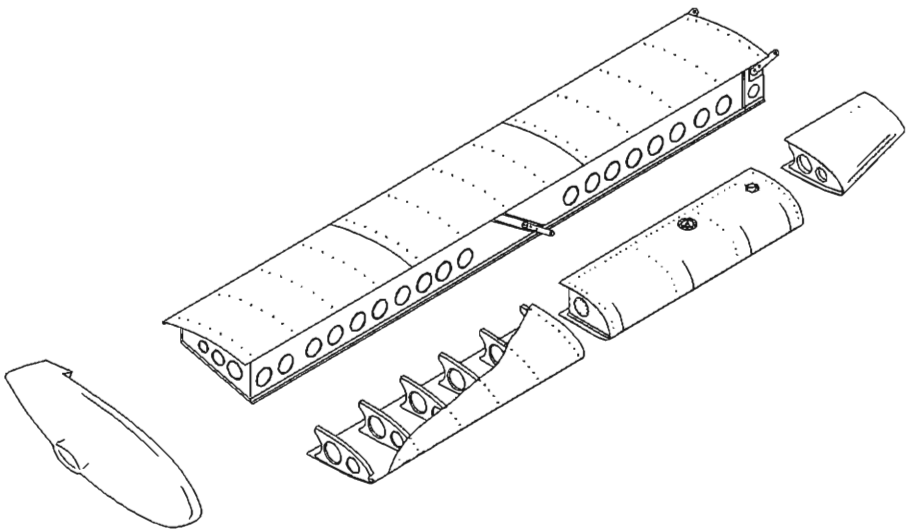

Fig. 7-1. RIGHT HALF-WING EXPLODED VIEW

FUSELAGE

The front part of the fuselage is made up of a mixed structure: a truss structure with special steel members for cabin survival cell, and a light-alloy semi-monocoque structure for the cabin's bottom section. The aft part of the fuselage is constructed of an aluminum alloy semi-monocoque structure. The engine housing is isolated from the cabin by a stainless steel firewall; the steel stringers engine mount is attached to the cabin's truss structure in four points.

EMPENNAGE

The vertical tail is entirely metal: the vertical stabilizer is made up of a twin spar with stressed skin while the rudder consists of an aluminum torque stringer connected to light alloy ribs and skin. The horizontal tail is an all-moving type (stabilator); its structure consists of an aluminum tubular spar connected to ribs and leading edge; wrap-around thermoretractible synthetic material covers the stabilator structure.

FLIGHT CONTROLS

Aircraft flight controls are operated through conventional stick and rudder pedals. Longitudinal control acts through a system of push-rods and is equipped with a trim tab. Aileron control is of mixed type with push-rods and cables; the cable control circuit is confined within the cabin and is connected to a pair of push-rods positioned in the wings that control ailerons differentially. Aileron trimming is carried out on ground through a small tab positioned on left aileron. Flaps are extended via an electric servo actuator controlled by a switch on the instrument panel. Flaps act in continuous mode, the indicator displays the two positions relative to takeoff (15°) and landing (38°). A breaker positioned on the right side of the instrument panel protects the electric circuit.
Longitudinal trim is performed by a small tab positioned on the stabilator and controlled via an electric servo by pushing an Up/Down push-button on the control stick. A shunt switch placed on the instrument panel enables control of either left or right stick; in addition, a safety switch positioned by the trim indicator shuts off power from the circuit in case of emergency (see section 3).

INSTRUMENT PANEL

The conventional type instrument panel allows placement of a broad range of equipment. Instruments marked with an asterisk (*) are optional.

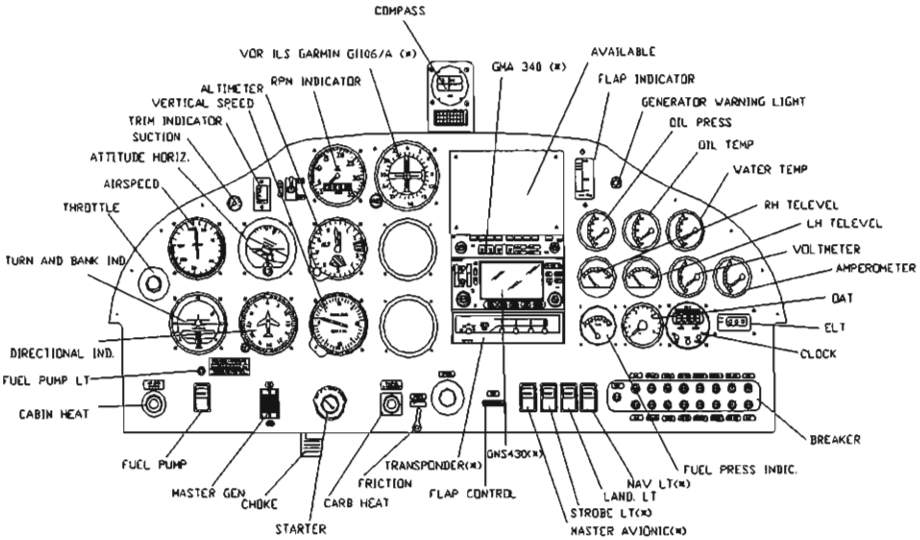

Fig. 7-2. INSTRUMENT PANEL

CARBURETOR HEAT

Carburetor heat control knob is square shaped and is located just to the left of the center throttle control; when the knob is pulled fully outward from the instrument panel, carbs receive maximum hot air. During normal operation, the knob is OFF.

CABIN HEAT

The cabin heat control knob is positioned on the lower left side of the instrument panel; when knob is pulled fully outward, cabin receives maximum hot air. Vents are located by the rudder pedals and above instrument panel. If necessary, outside fresh air can be circulated inside cabin by opening door vents.

THROTTLE FRICTION LOCK

It is possible to adjust the engine's throttle friction lock by appropriately tightening the friction lock disk located on the instrument panel near the center throttle control.

SEATS AND SAFETY HARNESS

Aircraft features three point fitting safety belts with waist and diagonal straps adjustable via a sliding metal buckle.
Seats are built with light alloy tube structure and synthetic material cushioning. A lever located on the right lower side of each seat allows for seat adjustment according to pilot size.

DOORS

Aircraft doors feature external and internal door handles with doorlock provided externally on left side door. An internal safety latch mechanism is positioned in proximity of door's upper edge and must be used before flight to secure door. Mechanism rotates to engage doorframe to cabin tubular framework.

BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT

The baggage compartment is located behind the pilots' seats. Baggage shall be uniformly distributed on utility shelf and its weight shall not exceed 20kg. Tie-down baggage using adjustable tie-down net.

WARNING

Before loading baggage, check aircraft's weight and CG location (see section 6).

POWERPLANT

ENGINE ROTAX 912S2, 4 stroke, horizontally-opposed 4 cylinder, mixed air and water cooled, twin electronic ignition, forced lubrication

Maximum rating - 100hp (73.5Kw) at 5800 rpm/min (2388 rpm/min. prop).
Gear reduction ratio - 2.4286:1

For further information see: *"Engine Operating Manual"*.

Engine control instruments are located on right side of instrument panel.

PROPELLER wood twin blade HOFFMAN type: HO17GHM-174 177C or HO17GHM A 174 177C; for further information see *"Service Manual"* for P92-JS and *"Propeller Service Manual"*.

FUEL SYSTEM

The system is equipped with two aluminum fuel tanks integrated within the wing leading edge and accessible for inspection through dedicated covers. Capacity of individual tank is 35lt (45lt optional) and total usable fuel is 66.8lt (86.8 lt). Each fuel tank is equipped with a cabin installed shutoff valve. A strainer cup with a drainage valve (Gascolator) is located on the engine side of the firewall. Fuel level indicators for each tank are located on instrument panel. Fuel feed is through an engine-driven mechanical pump and through an electric pump for emergencies (normally ON for takeoff) that supplies adequate engine feed in case of main pump failure. All fuel lines located in the engine compartment are protected with fireproof braiding to avoid possible fire. Figure 7-3 illustrates the schematic of the fuel system.

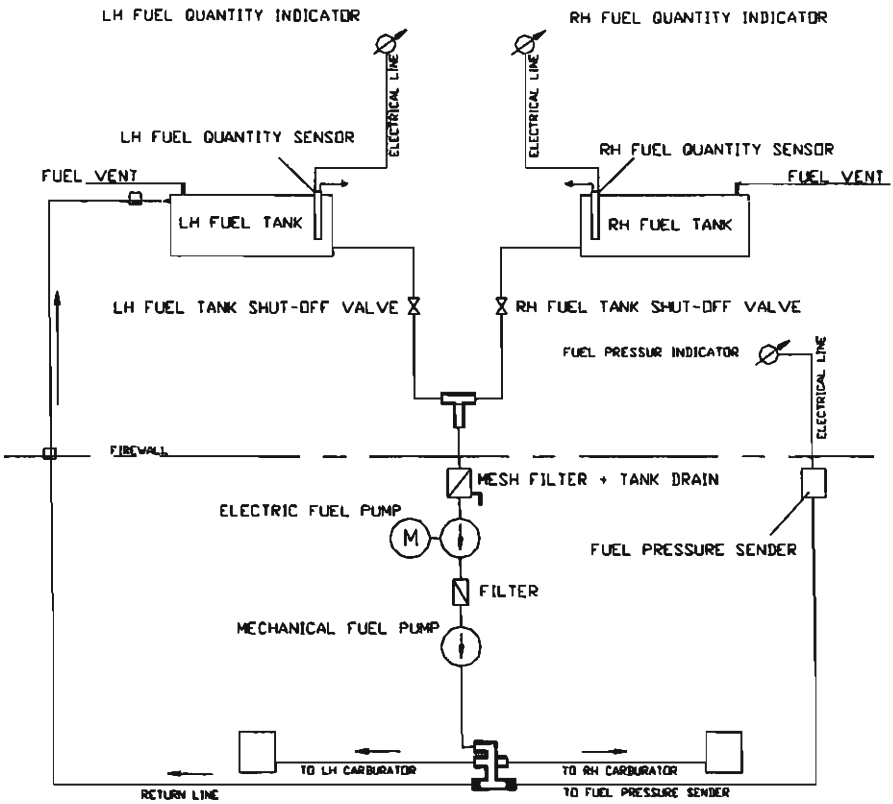

Fig. 7-3. FUEL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The aircraft's electrical system consists of a 12 Volt DC circuit controlled by the Generator Switch located on the instrument panel. Electricity is provided by an alternator and by a buffer battery placed in the fuselage tail section. Generator light is located on the right side of the instrument panel.

WARNING

If the ignition key is in the position L, R or BOTH an accidental movement of the propeller may start the engine with possible danger for bystanders.

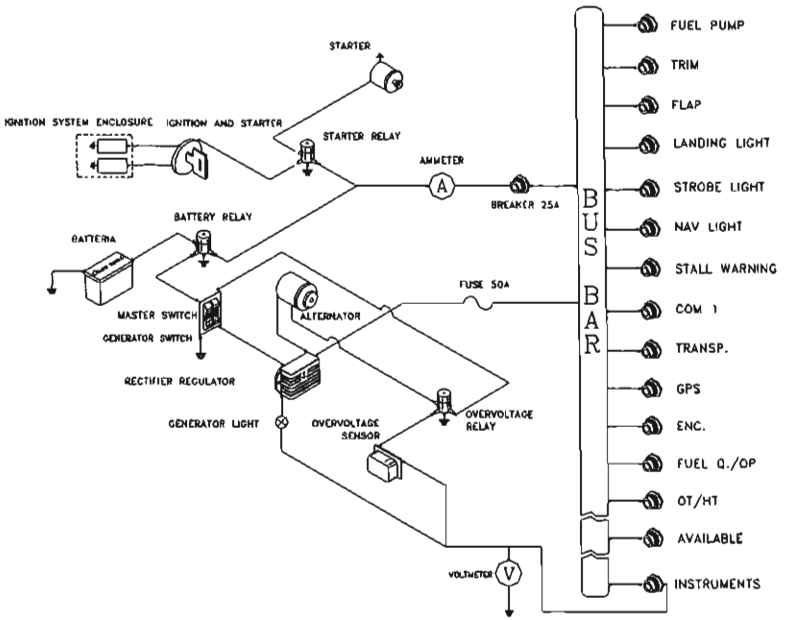

FIG. 7-4. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

GENERATOR LIGHT

Generator light (red) illuminates for the following conditions:

- Generator failure
- Failure of regulator/rectifier, with consequent overvoltage sensor set off.

The battery can support energy requirements for 26 min (see page 3-8)

VOLT-AMMETER

The voltmeter indicates voltage on bus bar; a positive value of the ammeter indicates the generator is charging the battery, a negative value indicates the battery's discharge rate.

OIL AND CYLINDER HEADS TEMP. - OIL PRESSURE

These instruments are connected in series with their respective sensors. The same breaker protects all temperature instruments while a second breaker protects oil pressure indicator and other instruments.

O.A.T. INDICATOR

A digital Outside Air Temperature indicator (C°) is located on the upper left side of the instrument panel. The sensor is placed on cabin top.

STALL WARNING SYSTEM

The aircraft is equipped with a stall warning system consisting of a sensor located on the left-side wing leading edge connected to a warning noisemaker located on the instrument panel.

AVIONICS

The central part of the instrument panel holds room for avionics equipment. The manufacturer of each individual system furnishes features for each system.

PITOT AND STATIC PRESSURE SYSTEMS

The airspeed indicator system for the aircraft is shown below and consists of two static ports located on the sides of the aircraft forward of the cabin and by a pitot tube located on the left wing strut.

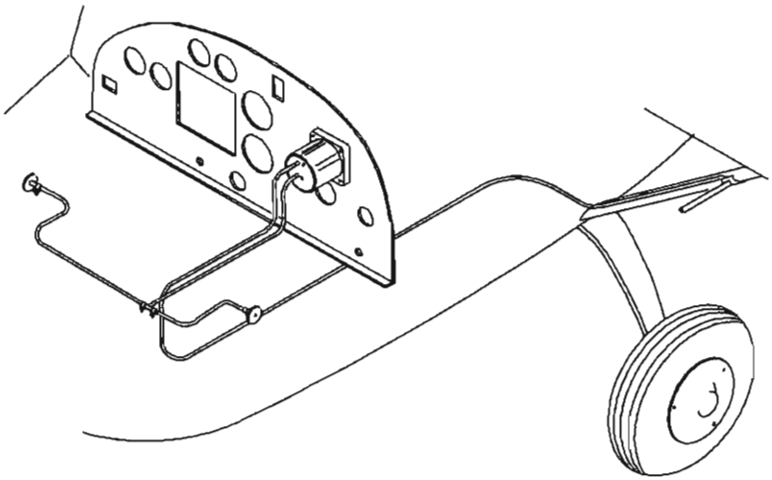

FIG. 7-5. AIRSPEED INDICATOR SYSTEM

BRAKES

The aircraft's braking system is a single system acting on both wheels of main landing gear through disk brakes, the same circuit acts as parking brake via an intercept valve.
To activate brakes it is sufficient to verify that brake shut-off valve positioned on tunnel between pilots is OFF, then activate brake lever as necessary.
To activate parking brake pull brake lever and set brake shut-off valve to ON.

SEZIONE 8

GROUND HANDLING & SERVICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

AIRCRAFT INSPECTION PERIODS

Inspection intervals occur at 50, 100 hours and in accordance with special inspection schedules which are added to regularly scheduled inspections. Correct maintenance procedures are described in the aircraft's Service Manual or in the engine's Service Manual.

AIRCRAFT ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

It is essential that the responsible Airworthiness Authority be contacted prior to any alterations on the aircraft to ensure that airworthiness of the aircraft is not violated. For repairs, refer to aircraft's Service Manual.

GROUND HANDLING

TOWING

The aircraft is most easily and safely maneuvered by hand by pushing on wing struts near attachments or by pulling it by its propeller near the axle. A tow bar can be fixed onto nose gear fork. Aircraft may be steered by turning rudder or, for steep turns, by pushing lightly on tailcone to lift nose wheel.

PARKING AND TIE-DOWN

When parking airplane outdoors, head it into the wind and set the parking brake. If chocks or wedges are available it is preferable to use the latter.
In severe weather and high wind conditions it is wise to tie the airplane down. Tie-down ropes shall be fastened to the wing strut attachments and anchoring shall be provided by ramp tie-downs. Nose gear fork can be used for front tie-down location.

Flight controls shall be secured to avoid possible weathervaning damage to moving surfaces. For this purpose, seatbelts may be used to latch control stick to prevent its movement.

JACKING

Given the light empty weight of the aircraft, lifting one of the main wheels can easily be accomplished even without the use of hydraulic jacks. Remove the aluminum panel located between the steel springs and, while one person lifts one half-wing by acting on the spar immediately before the wingtip, another person will place a suitable stand with protective cover under the steel spring attachment.

LEVELING

Aircraft leveling may become necessary to check wing incidence, dihedral or the exact location of CG. Leveling is obtained when the cabin floor and, in transverse direction, the main gear support beam are horizontal.

ROAD TRANSPORT

It is recommended to secure tightly all aircraft components onto the cart to avoid damage during transport. Minimum cart size is 7x2.5 meters. It is suggested to place wings under the aircraft's bottom, secured by specific clamps. Secondary components such as stabilators and struts shall be protected from accidental hits using plastic or other material. For correct rigging and de-rigging procedure, refer to Service Manual.

CLEANING AND CARE

To clean painted surfaces, use a mild detergent such as shampoo normally used for car finish; use a soft cloth for drying

The plastic windshield and windows should never be dusted when dry; use lukewarm soapy water and dry using chamois only. It is possible to use special glass detergents but, in any case, never use products such as gasoline, alcohol, acetone or other solvents.

To clean cabin interior, seats, upholstery and carpet, it is generally recommended to use foam-type detergents.

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SECTION 9

SUPPLEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUPPLEMENT N° 1

GARMIN GNS 430 GPS/VHF COMM/NAV

INTRODUCTION

This section contains supplementary information for safe and efficient operation of the aircraft if equipped with a Garmin GNS 430 system.

1.1 GENERAL

1. The GPS GNS 430 Global Positioning System is an integrated system that contains a GPS navigation system in addition to a VHF COMM radiotransceiver and a VOR/ILS receiver.
2. The system includes an antenna for GPS, a receiver for GPS, a VOR/LOC antenna, a VOR/ILS receiver, a VHF Comm antenna and a VHF Comm tranceiver.
3. The main function of the VHF Comm is to allow communication with the control tower.
4. The VOR/ILS function is to receive and demodulate VOR and LOC signals.
5. The GPS section is dedicated to signal acquisition from the GPS satellite system and to furnish real-time information with respect to position, speed and time.
6. With appropriate signals the GPS GNS 430 can:
   - plan VFR/IFR routes, track waypoints and plan non-precision instrument approaches (GPS, LORAN-C, VOR, VOR-DME, TACAN, NDB, NDB-DME, RNAV) in accordance with AC 20-138;
7. Reference coordinates used for navigation are WGS-84.

1.2 LIMITATIONS

1. The "Pilot's guide and Reference" p/n 190-00140-00 rev. F dated July 2000 or later versions, must be available for proper use of the instrument.
2. Only VFR use is permitted.
3. The GPS section must use the following (or more recently approved) software versions:

Subsystem	*Software version*
MAIN	2.00
GPS	2.00
COMM	1.22
VOR/LOC	1.25

The software version of the main subsystem is displayed by the GNS 430 immediately after start-up for 5 seconds. Remaining subsystems software versions may be verified in sub-page 2 of the AUX Group display for "SOFTWARE/DATA BASE VER".

4. The following default settings must be keyed-in in the SETUP 1 menu of the GNS430 receiver before any other operation:

- ***DIS, SPD*** nm kt *(select navigation unit to "nautical miles" and "knots");*
- ***ALT,VS*** ft fpm *(select altitude to "feet " and "feet per minute");*
- ***MAP DATUM*** WGS 84 *(select map datum WGS84);*
- ***POSN*** deg-min *(select grid for nav unit to decimal-minutes);*

1.3 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. If the information provided by the Garmin GNS430 is not available or manifestly wrong, it is necessary to use other navigation instruments.
2. If the message "WARN" appears in the lower left portion of the display, the receiver cannot be considered useful as a navigation aid. The pilot must use the VLOC receiver or an alternative navigation system.
3. If the message "INTEG" appears in the lower left portion of the display, the RAIM function is unavailable. The pilot must use the VLOC receiver or an alternative navigation system;
4. In emergency flight conditions, pressing the COM flip-flop knob for 2 seconds will automatically tune-in the 121.500MHz emergency frequency.

1.4 NORMAL OPERATION

1. DETAIL FOR NORMAL OPERATION

   Normal operation is described in the "Pilot's guide and Reference" P/N 190-00140-00 rev. F dated July 2000 or later versions.

2. GARMIN GNS 430 DISPLAY.

   Data for GNS 430 system appears on GARMIN GNS430 display.

   Data source is either the GPS or the VLOC as indicated above the CDI switch of the GARMIN 430 display.

1.5 PERFORMANCE

No variations.

1.6 WEIGHT AND BALANCE

See section 6 of the present manual.

1.7 SYSTEMS

See "GNS 430 Pilot's Guide" p/n 190-00140-00 rev. F dated July 2000 or later versions, for a complete description of the system.