PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK

PIPER CHEROKEE ARCHER II

FAA APPROVED IN NORMAL AND UTILITY CATEGORIES BASED ON CAR 3 AND FAR PART 21, SUBPART J. THIS HANDBOOK INCLUDES THE MATERIAL REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED TO THE PILOT BY CAR 3 AND FAR PART 21, SUBPART J AND CONSTITUTES THE APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL AND MUST BE CARRIED IN THE AIRPLANE AT ALL TIMES.

AIRPLANE SERIAL NO. 28-7790331

AIRPLANE REGISTRATION NO. N1679H

PA-28-181
REPORT: VB-790

FAA APPROVED BY: Ward Evans

WARD EVANS
D.O.A. NO. SO-1
PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

DATE OF APPROVAL: JUNE 18, 1976

HANDBOOK PART NO. 761 624

PIPER

WARNING

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO LIMIT THE USE OF THIS MANUAL TO APPLICABLE AIRCRAFT. THIS MANUAL REVISED AS INDICATED BELOW OR SUBSEQUENTLY REVISED IS VALID FOR USE WITH THE AIRPLANE IDENTIFIED ON THE FACE OF THE TITLE PAGE WHEN OFFICIALLY APPROVED. SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS SUPPLIED BY PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION MUST BE PROPERLY INSERTED.

MODEL PA-28-181, CHEROKEE ARCHER II

PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK, REPORT: VB-790 REVISION 1

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
APPROVAL SIGNATURE AND STAMP M. Keller

Published by
PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT
Piper Aircraft Corporation
Issued: June 18, 1976

NOTE

Pilot's Operating Handbook Revision Only

This Is Not A Complete Handbook

REPORT: VB-790
Rev. 10 - 761 624 (PR900608) Dated June 8, 1990

This revision shall be inserted into the current PA-28-181 Cherokee Archer II Pilot's Operating Handbook, REPORT: VB-790, issued June 18, 1976.

APPLICABILITY

Application of this handbook is limited to the specific Piper PA-28-181 model airplane designated by serial number and registration number on the face of the title page of this handbook.

This handbook cannot be used for operational purposes unless kept in a current status.

REVISIONS

The information compiled in the Pilot's Operating Handbook will be kept current by revisions distributed to the airplane owners.

Revision material will consist of information necessary to update the text of the present handbook and/or to add information to cover added airplane equipment.

I. Revisions

Revisions will be distributed whenever necessary as complete page replacements or additions and shall be inserted into the handbook in accordance with the instructions given below:

1. Revision pages will replace only pages with the same page number.
2. Insert all additional pages in proper numerical order within each section.
3. Page numbers followed by a small letter shall be inserted in direct sequence with the same common numbered page.

II. Identification of Revised Material

Revised text and illustrations shall be indicated by a black vertical line along the outside margin of the page, opposite revised, added or deleted material. A line along the outside margin of the page opposite the page number will indicate that an entire page was added.

Black lines will indicate only current revisions with changes and additions to or deletions of existing text and illustrations. Changes in capitalization, spelling, punctuation or the physical location of material on a page will not be identified by symbols.

ORIGINAL PAGES ISSUED

The original pages issued for this handbook prior to revision are given below:

Title, ii through v, 1-1 through 1-14, 2-1 through 2-8, 3-1 through 3-12, 4-1 through 4-16, 5-1 through 5-28, 6-1 through 6-52, 7-1 through 7-26, 8-1 through 8-16, 9-1 through 9-14, 10-1 through 10-2.

PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK LOG OF REVISIONS

Current Revisions to the PA-28-181 Cherokee Archer II Pilot's Operating Handbook, REPORT: VB-790 issued June 18, 1976

Revision Number and Code	Revised Pages	Description of Revision	FAA Approval Signature and Date
Rev. 1 - 761 624 (PR760804)	2-1 2-2 6-i 6-41 6-43	Revised "Never Exceed Speed" KIAS value. Revised Airspeed Indicator Markings. Revised report number at bottom of page. Revised Arm and Moment for item 177. Revised items 193, 195 and 197.	Ward Evans Ward Evans August 4, 1976
Rev. 2 (5-2-88)	Sec 9 14 Pages	Autopilot Supplement	FAA/DAS 87102-2 2-10-88

PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK LOG OF REVISIONS (cont)

Revision Number and Code	Revised Pages	Description of Revision	FAA Approval Signature and Date
Rev. 10 - 761 624 (PR900608)	1-3	Moved item (c) to pg. 1-4.	D. H. Trompler July 30, 1990
	1-4	Relocated item (c) from pg. 1-3. Revised item (c).	
	8-1	Revised para. 8.1.	
	8-3	Revised para. 8.3.	
	8-4	Revised para. 8.5.	
	8-11	Revised para. 8.19. Added Note.	
	8-11a	Revised Fuel Grade Comparison Chart.	
	9-9	Revised Emergency Operation, Item (a) (2).	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1

GENERAL

SECTION 1

GENERAL

1.1 INTRODUCTION

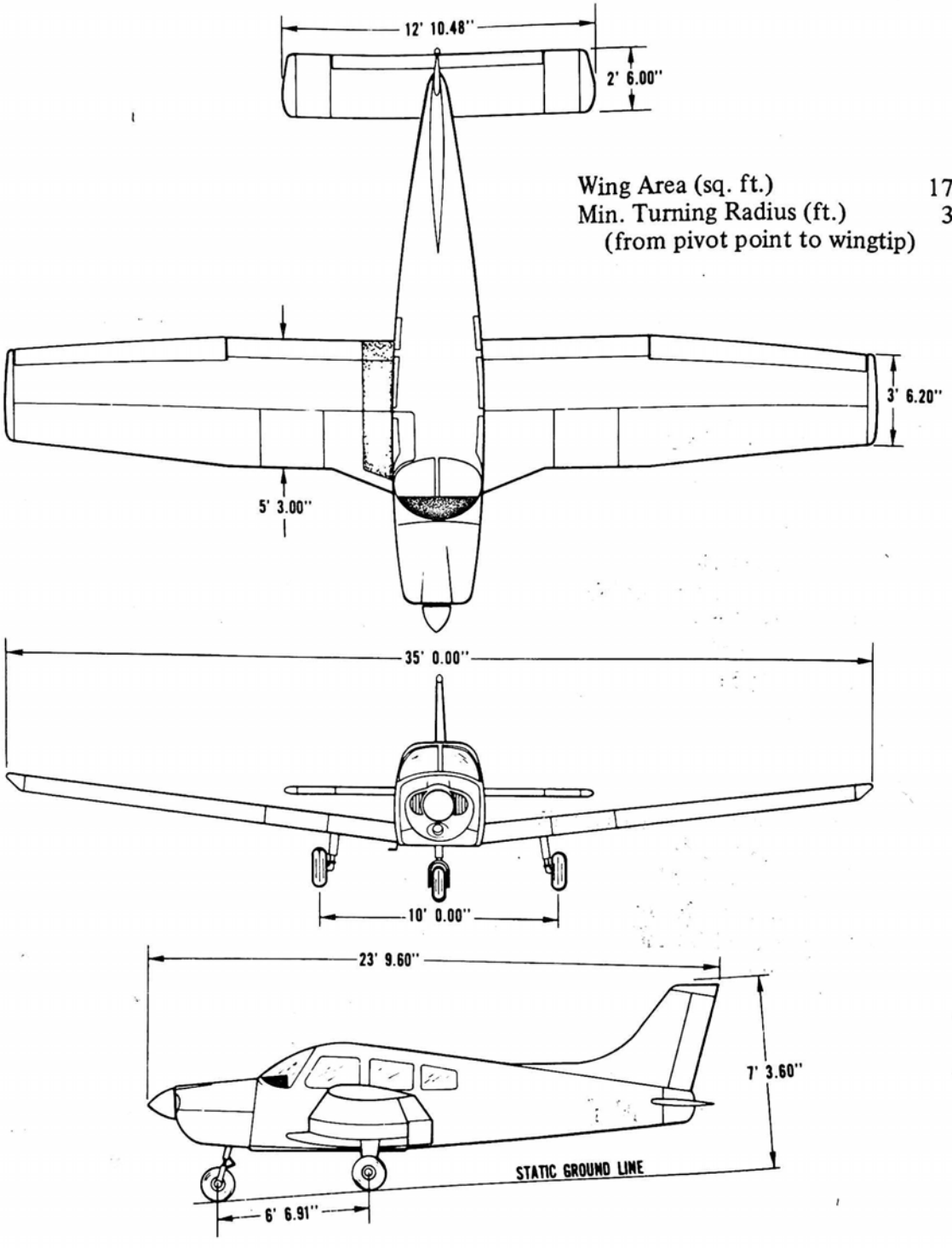
This Pilot's Operating Handbook is designed for maximum utilization as an operating guide for the pilot. It includes the material required to be furnished to the pilot by C.A.R. 3 and FAR Part 21, Subpart J. It also contains supplemental data supplied by the airplane manufacturer.

This handbook is not designed as a substitute for adequate and competent flight instruction, knowledge of current airworthiness directives, applicable federal air regulations or advisory circulars. It is not intended to be a guide for basic flight instruction or a training manual and should not be used for operational purposes unless kept in a current status.

Assurance that the airplane is in an airworthy condition is the responsibility of the owner. The pilot in command is responsible for determining that the airplane is safe for flight. The pilot is also responsible for remaining within the operating limitations as outlined by instrument markings, placards, and this handbook.

Although the arrangement of this handbook is intended to increase its in-flight capabilities, it should not be used solely as an occasional operating reference. The pilot should study the entire handbook to familiarize himself with the limitations, performance, procedures and operational handling characteristics of the airplane before flight.

The handbook has been divided into numbered (arabic) sections, each provided with a "finger-tip" tab divider for quick reference. The limitations and emergency procedures have been placed ahead of the normal procedures, performance and other sections to provide easier access to information that may be required in flight. The "Emergency Procedures" Section has been furnished with a red tab divider to present an instant reference to the section. Provisions for expansion of the handbook have been made by the deliberate omission of certain paragraph numbers, figure numbers, item numbers and pages noted as being left blank intentionally.



THREE VIEW

Figure 1-1

1.3 ENGINES

(a) Number of Engines	1
(b) Engine Manufacturer	Lycoming
(c) Engine Model Number	O-360-A4A or O-360-A4M
(d) Rated Horsepower	180
(e) Rated Speed (rpm)	2700
(f) Bore (inches)	5.125
(g) Stroke (inches)	4.375
(h) Displacement (cubic inches)	361.0
(i) Compression Ratio	8.5:1
(j) Engine Type	Four Cylinder, Direct Drive Horizontally Opposed, Air Cooled

1.5 PROPELLERS

(a) Number of Propellers	1
(b) Propeller Manufacturer	Sensenich
(c) Model	76EM8S5-0-60* or 76EM8S5-0-62**
(d) Number of Blades	2
(e) Propeller Diameter (inches)	
(1) Maximum	76
(2) Minimum	76
(f) Propeller Type	Fixed Pitch

1.7 FUEL

AVGAS ONLY

(a) Fuel Capacity (U.S. gal.) (total)	50
(b) Usable Fuel, Total	48
(c) Fuel Grade, Aviation	
(1) Minimum Octane	100/130 Green
(2) Specified Octane	100/130 Green
(3) Alternate Fuel	Refer to latest issue of Lycoming Instruction No. 1070.

1.9 OIL

(a) Oil Capacity (U.S. Quarts)	8
(b) Oil Specification	Refer to latest issue of Lycoming Instruction No. 1014.

*Serial nos 28-7790001 through 28-7790607.
**Serial nos. 28-7890001 and up.

(c) Oil Viscosity per Average Ambient Temp. for Starting

	MIL-L-6082B Mineral SAE Grade	MIL-L-22851 Ashless Dispersant SAE Grades
(1) All Temperatures	--	15W-50 or 20W-50
(2) Above 80°F	60	60
(3) Above 60°F	50	40 or 50
(4) 30°F to 90°F	40	40
(5) 0°F to 70°F	30	30, 40 or 20W-40
(6) 0°F to 90°F	20W-50	20W-50 or 15W-50
(7) Below 10°F	20	30 or 20W-30

When operating temperatures overlap indicated ranges, use the lighter grade oil.

1.11 MAXIMUM WEIGHTS

	NORMAL	UTILITY
(a) Maximum Takeoff Weight (lbs)	2550	2130
(b) Maximum Landing Weight (lbs)	2550	2130
(c) Maximum Weights in Baggage Compartment	200	0

1.13 STANDARD AIRPLANE WEIGHTS*

(a) Standard Empty Weight (lbs): Weight of a standard airplane including unusable fuel, full operating fluids and full oil	1416
(b) Maximum Useful Load (lbs): The difference between the Maximum Takeoff Weight and the Standard Empty Weight	1134

1.15 BAGGAGE SPACE

(a) Compartment Volume (cubic feet)	24
(b) Entry Width (inches)	22
(c) Entry Height (inches)	20

1.17 SPECIFIC LOADINGS

(a) Wing Loading (lbs per sq ft)	15.0
(b) Power Loading (lbs per hp)	14.2

*These values are approximate and may vary from one aircraft to another. Refer to Figure 6-5 for the Standard Empty Weight value and Useful Load value to be used for C.G. calculation for the aircraft specified.

1.3 ENGINES

(a) Number of Engines	1
(b) Engine Manufacturer	Lycoming
(c) Engine Model Number	O-360-A4M
(d) Rated Horsepower	180
(e) Rated Speed (rpm)	2700
(f) Bore (inches)	5.125
(g) Stroke (inches)	4.375
(h) Displacement (cubic inches)	361.0
(i) Compression Ratio	8.5:1
(j) Engine Type	Four Cylinder, Direct Drive, Horizontally Opposed, Air Cooled

1.5 PROPELLERS

(a) Number of Propellers	1
(b) Propeller Manufacturer	Sensenich
(c) Model	76EM8S5-0-60
(d) Number of Blades	2
(e) Propeller Diameter (inches)	
(1) Maximum	76
(2) Minimum	76
(f) Propeller Type	Fixed Pitch

1.7 FUEL

(a) Fuel Capacity (U.S. gal) (total)	50
(b) Usable Fuel (U.S. gal) (total)	48
(c) Fuel Grade, Aviation	
(1) Minimum Octane	100/130 Green
(2) Specified Octane	100/130 Green
(3) Alternate Fuel	Refer to latest issue of Lycoming Instruction No. 1070.

1.9 OIL

(a) Oil Capacity (U.S. quarts)	8
(b) Oil Specification	Refer to latest issue of Lycoming Service Instruction 1014.

(c) Oil Viscosity per Average Ambient Temp. for Starting

	SINGLE	MULTI
(1) Above 60°F	S.A.E. 50	S.A.E. 40 or 50
(2) 30°F to 90°F	S.A.E. 40	S.A.E. 40
(3) 0°F to 70°F	S.A.E. 30	S.A.E. 40 or 20W-30
(4) Below 10°F	S.A.E. 20	S.A.E. 20W-30

1.11 MAXIMUM WEIGHTS

	NORMAL	UTILITY
(a) Maximum Takeoff Weight (lbs)	2550	1950
(b) Maximum Landing Weight (lbs)	2550	1950
(c) Maximum Weights in Baggage Compartment	200	0

1.13 STANDARD AIRPLANE WEIGHTS

(a) Standard Empty Weight (lbs): Weight of a standard airplane including unusable fuel, full operating fluids and full oil.	1416
(b) Maximum Useful Load (lbs)*: The difference between the Maximum Takeoff Weight and the Standard Empty Weight.	1134

1.15 BAGGAGE SPACE

(a) Compartment Volume (cubic feet)	24
(b) Entry Width (inches)	22
(c) Entry Height (inches)	20

1.17 SPECIFIC LOADINGS

(a) Wing Loading (lbs per sq ft)	15.0
(b) Power Loading (lbs per hp)	14.2

*This value is for a standard airplane without optional equipment. Refer to Figure 6-5 for the useful load value to be used for C.G. calculations for the airplane specified.

1.19 SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

The following definitions are of symbols, abbreviations and terminology used throughout the handbook and those which may be of added operational significance to the pilot.

(a) General Airspeed Terminology and Symbols

CAS	Calibrated Airspeed means the indicated speed of an aircraft, corrected for position and instrument error. Calibrated airspeed is equal to true airspeed in standard atmosphere at sea level.
KCAS	Calibrated Airspeed expressed in "Knots."
GS	Ground Speed is the speed of an airplane relative to the ground.
IAS	Indicated Airspeed is the speed of an aircraft as shown on the airspeed indicator when corrected for instrument error. IAS values published in this handbook assume zero instrument error.
KIAS	Indicated Airspeed expressed in "Knots."
M	Mach Number is the ratio of true airspeed to the speed of sound.
TAS	True Airspeed is the airspeed of an airplane relative to undisturbed air which is the CAS corrected for altitude, temperature and compressability.
V_A	Maneuvering Speed is the maximum speed at which application of full available aerodynamic control will not overstress the airplane.
V_{FE}	Maximum Flap Extended Speed is the highest speed permissible with wing flaps in a prescribed extended position.
V_{NE}/M_{NE}	Never Exceed Speed or Mach Number is the speed limit that may not be exceeded at any time.
V_{NO}	Maximum Structural Cruising Speed is the speed that should not be exceeded except in smooth air and then only with caution.
V_S	Stalling Speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable.
V_{SO}	Stalling Speed or the minimum steady flight speed at which the airplane is controllable in the landing configuration.
V_X	Best Angle-of-Climb Speed is the airspeed which delivers the greatest gain of altitude in the shortest possible horizontal distance.
V_Y	Best Rate-of-Climb Speed is the airspeed which delivers the greatest gain in altitude in the shortest possible time.

(b) Meterological Terminology

ISA	International Standard Atmosphere in which: The air is a dry perfect gas; The temperature at sea level is 15° Celcius (59° Fahrenheit); The pressure at sea level is 29.92 inches hg. (1013 mb); The temperature gradient from sea level to the altitude at which the temperature is -56.5°C (-69.7°F) is -0.00198°C (-0.003566°F) per foot and zero above that altitude.
OAT	Outside Air Temperature is the free air static temperature, obtained either from inflight temperature indications or ground meteorological sources, adjusted for instrument error and compressibility effects.
Indicated Pressure Altitude	The number actually read from an altimeter when the barometric subscale has been set to 29.92 inches of mercury (1013 millibars).
Pressure Altitude	Altitude measured from standard sea-level pressure (29.92 in. Hg) by a pressure or barometric altimeter. It is the indicated pressure altitude corrected for position and instrument error. In this handbook, altimeter instrument errors are assumed to be zero.
Station Pressure	Actual atmospheric pressure at field elevation.
Wind	The wind velocities recorded as variables on the charts of this handbook are to be understood as the headwind or tailwind components of the reported winds.

(c) Power Terminology

Takeoff Power	Maximum power permissible for takeoff.
Maximum Continuous Power	Maximum power permissible continuously during flight.
Maximum Climb Power	Maximum power permissible during climb.
Maximum Cruise Power	Maximum power permissible during cruise.

(d) Engine Instruments

EGT Gauge	Exhaust Gas Temperature Gauge

(e) Airplane Performance and Flight Planning Terminology

Climb Gradient	The demonstrated ratio of the change in height during a portion of a climb, to the horizontal distance traversed in the same time interval.
Demonstrated Crosswind Velocity	The demonstrated crosswind velocity is the velocity of the crosswind component for which adequate control of the airplane during takeoff and landing was actually demonstrated during certification tests.
Accelerate-Stop Distance	The distance required to accelerate an airplane to a specified speed and, assuming failure of an engine at the instant that speed is attained, to bring the airplane to a stop.
MEA	Minimum en route IFR altitude.
Route Segment	A part of a route. Each end of that part is identified by: (1) a geographical location; or (2) a point at which a definite radio fix can be established.

(f) Weight and Balance Terminology

Reference Datum	An imaginary vertical plane from which all horizontal distances are measured for balance purposes.
Station	A location along the airplane fuselage usually given in terms of distance from the reference datum.
Arm	The horizontal distance from the reference datum to the center of gravity (C.G.) of an item.
Moment	The product of the weight of an item multiplied by its arm. (Moment divided by a constant is used to simplify balance calculations by reducing the number of digits.)
Center of Gravity (C.G.)	The point at which an airplane would balance if suspended. Its distance from the reference datum is found by dividing the total moment by the total weight of the airplane.
C.G. Arm	The arm obtained by adding the airplane's individual moments and dividing the sum by the total weight.
C.G. Limits	The extreme center of gravity locations within which the airplane must be operated at a given weight.
Usable Fuel	Fuel available for flight planning.
Unusable Fuel	Fuel remaining after a runout test has been completed in accordance with governmental regulations.
Standard Empty Weight	Weight of a standard airplane including unusable fuel, full operating fluids and full oil.
Basic Empty Weight	Standard empty weight plus optional equipment.
Payload	Weight of occupants, cargo and baggage.
Useful Load	Difference between takeoff weight, or ramp weight if applicable, and basic empty weight.
Maximum Ramp Weight	Maximum weight approved for ground maneuver. (It includes weight of start, taxi and run up fuel.)
Maximum Takeoff Weight	Maximum weight approved for the start of the takeoff run.
Maximum Landing Weight	Maximum weight approved for the landing touchdown.
Maximum Zero Fuel Weight	Maximum weight exclusive of usable fuel.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1.21 CONVERSION FACTORS

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
atmospheres	76.00	cm Hg at 0°C
	29.92	in. Hg at 0°C
	14.696	lb/sq in.
	21,116	lb/sq ft
	1.033	kg/sq cm
centimeters	0.3937	in.
	3.281×10^{-2}	ft
cm Hg	1.934×10^{-1}	lb/sq in.
	27.85	lb/sq ft
	135.95	kg/sq m
cm/second	3.281×10^{-2}	ft/sec
	2.237×10^{-2}	mph
cu centimeters	10^{-3}	liters
	6.102×10^{-2}	cu in.
	2.642×10^{-4}	U.S. gal
cu ft	2.832×10^{4}	cu cm
	1,728	cu in.
	3.704×10^{-2}	cu yards
	7.481	U.S. gal
	28.32	liters
cu ft/min	4.719×10^{-1}	liters/sec
	2.832×10^{-2}	cu m/min
cu in.	16.39	cu cm
	1.639×10^{-2}	liters
	4.329×10^{-3}	U.S. gal
	1.732×10^{-2}	quarts
cu meters	61,023	cu in.
	1.308	cu yards
	35.31	cu ft
	264.2	U.S. gal
cu yards	27.0	cu ft
	7.646×10^{-1}	cu meters
	2.022×10^{2}	U.S. gal
deg (arc)	1.745×10^{-2}	radians

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
feet	3.048×10^{-1}	meters
	3.333×10^{-1}	yards
	1.894×10^{-4}	miles
	1.646×10^{-4}	nautical miles
ft/min	1.136×10^{-2}	mph
	1.829×10^{-2}	km/hr
	5.080×10^{-1}	cm/sec
ft/sec	.6818	mph
	1.097	km/hr
	30.48	cm/sec
	.5925	knots
ft/lb	1.383×10^{-1}	m-kg
ft-lb/min	3.030×10^{-5}	hp
ft-lb/sec	1.818×10^{-3}	hp
fluid oz	8	dram
	29.6	cu cm
gal, Imperial	277.4	cu in.
	1.201	U.S. gal
	4.546	liters
gal, U.S. dry	268.8	cu in.
	1.556×10^{-1}	cu ft
	1.164	U.S. gal liquid
	4.405	liters
gal, U.S. liquid	231.0	cu in.
	1.337×10^{-1}	cu ft
	3.785	liters
	8.327×10^{-1}	Imperial gal
	1.280×10^{2}	fluid oz
grams/cm	0.1	kg/m
	6.721×10^{-2}	lb/ft
	5.601×10^{-3}	lb/in.
grams/cu cm	1,000	kg/cu m
	62.43	lb/cu ft

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
horsepower	33,000	ft-lb/min
	550	ft-lb/sec
	76.04	m-kg/sec
	1.014	metric hp
horsepower, metric	75.0	m-kg/sec
	9.863×10^{-1}	hp
inches	2.540	cm
	83.33×10^{-3}	ft
in. Hg at 0°C	3.342×10^{-2}	atmospheres
	4.912×10^{-1}	lb/sq in.
	70.73	lb/sq ft
	3.453×10^{2}	kg/sq m
kilograms	2.205	lb
	35.27	oz
	10^{3}	grams
kg-calories	3087	ft-lb
	4.269×10^{2}	m-kg
kg/cu m	62.43×10^{-3}	lb/cu ft
	10^{-3}	grams/cu m
kg/sq cm	14.22	lb/cu ft
	2.048×10^{3}	lb/sq ft
	28.96	in. Hg at 0°C
kilometers	3.281×10^{3}	ft
	6.214×10^{-1}	miles
	5.400×10^{-1}	nautical miles
	10^{5}	centimeters
km/hr	9.113×10^{-1}	ft/sec
	5.396×10^{-1}	knots
	6.214×10^{-1}	mph
	2.778×10^{-1}	m/sec
knots	1.0	nautical mph
	1.688	ft/sec
	1.151	mph
	1.853	km/hr
	5.148×10^{-1}	m/sec

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
liters	10^{3}	cu cm
	61.03	cu in.
	3.532×10^{-2}	cu ft
	2.642×10^{-1}	U.S. gal
	2.200×10^{-1}	Imperial gal
	1.057	quarts
meters	39.37	in.
	3.281	ft
	1.094	yards
	6.214×10^{-4}	miles
meter-kilogram	7.233	ft-lb
meter/sec	3.281	ft/sec
	2.237	miles/hr
	3.600	km/hr
microns	3.937×10^{-5}	in.
miles	5280	ft
	1.609	km
	8.690×10^{-1}	nautical miles
mph	1.467	ft/sec
	4.470×10^{-1}	m/sec
	1.609	km/hr
	8.690×10^{-1}	knots
miles/hr sq	2.151	ft/sec sq
milibars	2.953×10^{-2}	in. Hg at 0°C
nautical miles	6076.1	ft
	1.151	miles
	1852	m
ounces, fluid	29.57	cu cm
	1.805	cu in.
lb/cu ft	16.02	kg/cu m
lb/cu in.	1728	lb/cu ft
	27.68	grams/cu cm

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
lb/sq in.	2.036	in. Hg at 0°C
	6.805×10^{-2}	atmospheres
	7.031×10^{2}	kg/sq m
radians	57.30	deg (arc)
radians/sec	57.30	deg/sec
	15.92×10^{-2}	rev/sec
	9.549	rev/min
revolutions	6.283	radians
rev/min	1.047×10^{-1}	radians/sec
rod	16.5	ft
	5.5	yd
slug	32.174	lb
sq cm	1.550×10^{-1}	sq in.
	1.076×10^{-3}	sq ft
sq ft	929.0	sq cm
	144.0	sq in.
	1.111×10^{-1}	sq yards
	2.296×10^{-5}	acres
sq in.	6.452	sq cm
sq kilometers	3.861×10^{-1}	sq miles
sq meters	10.76	sq ft
	1.196	sq yards
sq miles	2.590	sq km
	640	acres
sq rods	30.25	sq yd
sq yards	8.361×10^{-1}	sq m
	9	sq ft
yards	9.144×10^{-1}	meters
	3.0	ft
	36.0	in.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 2

LIMITATIONS

SECTION 2

LIMITATIONS

2.1 GENERAL

This section provides the "FAA Approved" operating limitations, instrument markings, color coding and basic placards necessary for the safe operation of the airplane and its systems.

This airplane must be operated as a normal or utility category airplane in compliance with the operating limitations stated in the form of placards and markings and those given in this section and this complete handbook.

Limitations associated with those optional systems and equipment which require handbook supplements can be found in Section 9 (Supplements).

2.3 AIRSPEED LIMITATIONS

SPEED	KIAS	KCAS
Never Exceed Speed (V_{NE}) - Do not exceed this speed in any operation.	154	148
Maximum Structural Cruising Speed (V_{NO}) - Do not exceed this speed except in smooth air and then only with caution.	125	121
Design Maneuvering Speed (V_A) - Do not make full or abrupt control movements above this speed.		
At 2550 LBS. G.W.	113	111
At 1634 LBS. G.W.	89	89

CAUTION

Maneuvering speed decreases at lighter weight as the effects of aerodynamic forces become more pronounced. Linear interpolation may be used for intermediate gross weights. Manuevering speed should not be exceeded while operating in rough air.

Maximum Flaps Extended Speed (V_{FE}) - Do not exceed this speed with the flaps extended.	102	100

2.5 AIRSPEED INDICATOR MARKINGS

MARKING	IAS
Red Radial Line (Never Exceed)	(154 KTS)
Yellow Arc (Caution Range - Smooth Air Only)	(125 KTS to 154 KTS)
Green Arc (Normal Operating Range)	(55 KTS to 125 KTS)
White Arc (Flap Down)	(49 KTS to 102 KTS)

2.7 POWER PLANT LIMITATIONS

(a)	Number of Engines	1
(b)	Engine Manufacturer	Lycoming
(c)	Engine Model No.	O-360-A4M with carburetor setting 10-3878
(d)	Engine Operating Limits	
	(1) Maximum Horsepower	180
	(2) Maximum Rotation Speed (RPM)	2700
	(3) Maximum Oil Temperature	245°F
(e)	Oil Pressure	
	Minimum (red line)	25 PSI
	Maximum (red line)	90 PSI
(f)	Fuel Pressure	
	Minimum (red line)	.5 PSI
	Maximum (red line)	8 PSI
(g)	Fuel Grade (minimum octane)	100/130 - Green
(h)	Number of Propellers	1
(i)	Propeller Manufacturer	Sensenich
(j)	Propeller Model	76EM8S5-0-60
(k)	Propeller Diameter	
	Minimum	76 IN.
	Maximum	76 IN.
(l)	Propeller Tolerance (static RPM at maximum permissible throttle setting)	Not above 2425 RPM Not below 2325 RPM

No additional tolerance permitted.

2.9 POWER PLANT INSTRUMENT MARKINGS

(a)	Tachometer	
	Green Arc (Normal Operating Range)	500 to 2700 RPM
	Red Line (Maximum Continuous Power)	2700 RPM
(b)	Oil Temperature	
	Green Arc (Normal Operating Range)	75° to 245°F
	Red Line (Maximum)	245°F
(c)	Oil Pressure	
	Green Arc (Normal Operating Range)	60 PSI to 90 PSI
	Yellow Arc (Caution Range) (Idle)	25 PSI to 60 PSI
	Red Line (Minimum)	25 PSI
	Red Line (Maximum)	90 PSI
(d)	Fuel Pressure	
	Green Arc (Normal Operating Range)	.5 PSI to 8 PSI
	Red Line (Minimum)	.5 PSI
	Red Line (Maximum)	8 PSI

2.11 WEIGHT LIMITS

		NORMAL	UTILITY
(a)	Maximum Weight	2550 LBS	1950 LBS
(b)	Maximum Baggage	200 LBS	0 LBS

NOTE

Refer to Section 5 (Performance) for maximum weight as limited by performance.

2.13 CENTER OF GRAVITY LIMITS

(a) Normal Category

Weight Pounds	Forward Limit Inches Aft of Datum	Rearward Limit Inches Aft of Datum
2550	88.6	93.0
2050 (and less)	82.0	93.0

(b) Utility Category

Weight Pounds	Forward Limit Inches Aft of Datum	Rearward Limit Inches Aft of Datum
1950 (and less)	82.0	86.5

NOTES

Straight line variation between points given.

The datum used is 78.4 inches ahead of the wing leading edge at the inboard intersection of the straight and tapered section.

It is the responsibility of the airplane owner and the pilot to insure that the airplane is properly loaded. See Section 6 (Weight and Balance) for proper loading instructions.

2.15 MANEUVER LIMITS

(a) Normal Category - All acrobatic maneuvers including spins prohibited.
(b) Utility Category - Approved maneuvers for bank angles exceeding 60°.

	Entry Speed
Steep Turns	113 KIAS
Lazy Eights	113 KIAS
Chandelles	113 KIAS

2.17 FLIGHT LOAD FACTORS

	NORMAL	UTILITY
(a) Positive Load Factor (Maximum)	3.8 G	4.4 G
(b) Negative Load Factor (Maximum)	No inverted maneuvers approved	

2.19 TYPES OF OPERATION

The airplane is approved for the following operations when equipped in accordance with FAR 91 or FAR 135.

(a) Day V.F.R.
(b) Night V.F.R.
(c) Day I.F.R.
(d) Night I.F.R.
(e) Non Icing

2.21 FUEL LIMITATIONS

(a) Total Capacity — 50 U.S. GAL
(b) Unusable Fuel — 2 U.S. GAL
The unusable fuel for this airplane has been determined as 1.0 gallon in each wing in critical flight attitudes.
(c) Usable Fuel — 48 U.S. GAL
The usable fuel in this airplane has been determined as 24.0 gallons in each wing.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2.23 PLACARDS

In full view of the pilot:

"THIS AIRPLANE MUST BE OPERATED AS A NORMAL OR UTILITY CATEGORY AIRPLANE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE OPERATING LIMITATIONS STATED IN THE FORM OF PLACARDS, MARKINGS AND MANUALS.

ALL MARKINGS AND PLACARDS ON THIS AIRPLANE APPLY TO ITS OPERATION AS A UTILITY CATEGORY AIRPLANE. FOR NORMAL AND UTILITY CATEGORY OPERATION, REFER TO THE PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK.

NO ACROBATIC MANEUVERS ARE APPROVED FOR NORMAL CATEGORY OPERATIONS. SPINS ARE PROHIBITED FOR NORMAL AND UTILITY CATEGORY."

In full view of the pilot, the following takeoff and landing check lists will be installed:

TAKEOFF CHECK LIST

Fuel on proper tank	Mixture set	Fasten belts/harness
Electric fuel pump on	Seat backs erect	Trim tab - set
Engine gauges checked		Controls - free
Flaps - set		Door - latched
Carb heat off		Air Conditioner - off

LANDING CHECK LIST

Fuel on proper tank		Flaps - set (102 KIAS max.)
Mixture rich ~~Carb Heat On~~	Seat back erect	Fasten belts/harness
Electric fuel pump on		Air Conditioner - off

The "AIR COND OFF" item in the above takeoff and landing check lists is mandatory for air conditioned aircraft only.

In full view of the pilot, in the area of the air conditioner control panel when the air conditioner is installed:

"WARNING – AIR CONDITIONER MUST BE OFF TO INSURE NORMAL TAKEOFF CLIMB PERFORMANCE."

Adjacent to upper door latch:

"ENGAGE LATCH BEFORE FLIGHT."

On inside of the baggage compartment door:

"BAGGAGE MAXIMUM 200 LBS"
"UTILITY CATEGORY OPERATION - NO BAGGAGE OR AFT PASSENGERS ALLOWED. NORMAL CATEGORY OPERATION - SEE PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK WEIGHT AND BALANCE SECTION FOR BAGGAGE AND AFT PASSENGER LIMITATIONS."

In full view of the pilot:

"MANEUVERING SPEED 113 KIAS AT 2550 LBS. (SEE P.O.H.)"

"UTILITY CATEGORY OPERATION - NO AFT PASSENGERS ALLOWED."

"DEMONSTRATED CROSS WIND COMPONENT - 17 KTS."

On the instrument panel in full view of the pilot when the oil cooler winterization kit is installed:

"OIL COOLER WINTERIZATION PLATE TO BE REMOVED WHEN AMBIENT TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS 50°F."

In full view of the pilot:

"UTILITY CATEGORY OPERATION ONLY."

(1) NO AFT PASSENGERS ALLOWED.
(2) ACROBATIC MANEUVERS ARE LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:

	ENTRY SPEED
SPINS PROHIBITED	
STEEP TURNS	113 KIAS
LAZY EIGHTS	113 KIAS
CHANDELLES	113 KIAS

On the instrument panel in full view of the pilot:

"WARNING – TURN OFF STROBE LIGHTS WHEN TAXIING IN VICINITY OF OTHER AIRCRAFT, OR DURING FLIGHT THROUGH CLOUD, FOG OR HAZE."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SECTION 3

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

3.1 GENERAL

The recommended procedures for coping with various types of emergencies and critical situations are provided by this section. All of required (FAA regulations) emergency procedures and those necessary for the safe operation of the airplane as determined by the operating and design features of the airplane are presented.

Emergency procedures associated with those optional systems and equipment which require handbook supplements are provided by Section 9 (Supplements).

The first portion of this section consists of an abbreviated emergency check list which supplies an action sequence for critical situations with little emphasis on the operation of systems.

The remainder of the section is devoted to amplified emergency procedures containing additional information to provide the pilot with a more complete understanding of the procedures.

These procedures are suggested as the best course of action for coping with the particular condition described, but are not a substitute for sound judgment and common sense. Since emergencies rarely happen in modern aircraft, their occurrence is usually unexpected and the best corrective action may not always be obvious. Pilots should familiarize themselves with the procedures given in this section and be prepared to take appropriate action should an emergency arise.

Most basic emergency procedures, such as power off landings, are a normal part of pilot training. Although these emergencies are discussed here, this information is not intended to replace such training, but only to provide a source of reference and review, and to provide information on procedures which are not the same for all aircraft. It is suggested that the pilot review standard emergency procedures periodically to remain proficient in them.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

3.3 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES CHECK LIST

ENGINE FIRE DURING START

Starter . . . . . crank engine
Mixture . . . . . idle cut-off
Throttle . . . . . open
Electric fuel pump . . . . . OFF
Fuel selector . . . . . OFF
Abandon if fire continues

ENGINE POWER LOSS DURING TAKEOFF

If sufficient runway remains for a normal landing, land straight ahead.

If insufficient runway remains:
Maintain safe airspeed
Make only shallow turn to avoid obstructions
Flaps as situation requires

If sufficient altitude has been gained to attempt a restart:
Maintain safe airspeed
Fuel selector . . . . . switch to tank containing fuel
Electric fuel pump . . . . . check ON
Mixture . . . . . check RICH
Carburetor heat . . . . . ON
If power is not regained, proceed with power off landing.

ENGINE POWER LOSS IN FLIGHT

Fuel selector . . . . . switch to tank containing fuel
Electric fuel pump . . . . . ON
Mixture . . . . . RICH
Carburetor heat . . . . . ON
Engine gauges . . . . . check for indication of cause of power loss
Primer . . . . . check locked
If no fuel pressure is indicated, check tank selector position to be sure it is on a tank containing fuel.

When power is restored:
Carburetor heat . . . . . OFF
Electric fuel pump . . . . . OFF
If power is not restored prepare for power off landing.
Trim for 76 KIAS

POWER OFF LANDING

Locate suitable field.
Establish spiral pattern.
1000 ft. above field at downwind position for normal landing approach.
When field can easily be reached slow to 66 KIAS for shortest landing.

Touchdowns should normally be made at lowest possible airspeed with full flaps.

When committed to landing:
Ignition . . . . . OFF
Master switch . . . . . OFF
Fuel selector . . . . . OFF
Mixture . . . . . idle cut-off
Seat belt and harness . . . . . tight

FIRE IN FLIGHT

Source of fire . . . . . check

Electrical fire (smoke in cabin):
Master switch . . . . . OFF
Vents . . . . . open
Cabin heat . . . . . OFF
Land as soon as practicable.

Engine fire:
Fuel selector . . . . . OFF
Throttle . . . . . CLOSED
Mixture . . . . . idle cut-off
Electric fuel pump . . . . . check OFF
Heater and defroster . . . . . OFF
Proceed with power off landing procedure.

LOSS OF OIL PRESSURE

Land as soon as possible and investigate cause.
Prepare for power off landing.

LOSS OF FUEL PRESSURE

Electric fuel pump . . . . . .ON
Fuel selector . . . . . check on full tank

HIGH OIL TEMPERATURE

Land at nearest airport and investigate the problem.
Prepare for power off landing.

ALTERNATOR FAILURE

Verify failure
Reduce electrical load as much as possible.
Alternator circuit breakers . . . . . check
Alt switch . . . . . .OFF (for 1 second), then on
If no output:
Alt switch . . . . . .OFF

Reduce electrical load and land as soon as practical.

SPIN RECOVERY

Throttle . . . . . idle
Ailerons . . . . . neutral
Rudder . . . . . full opposite to direction of rotation
Control wheel . . . . . .full forward
Rudder . . . . . neutral (when rotation stops)
Control wheel . . . . . .as required to smoothly regain level flight altitude

OPEN DOOR

If both upper and lower latches are open, the door will trail slightly open and airspeeds will be reduced slightly.

To close the door in flight:
Slow airplane to 87 KIAS
Cabin vents . . . . . .close
Storm window . . . . . .open

If upper latch is open . . . . . .latch
If lower latch is open . . . . . .open top latch, push door further open and close rapidly. Latch top latch.

A slip in direction of open door will assist latching.

ENGINE ROUGHNESS

Carburetor heat . . . . . .ON

If roughness continues after one min:
Carburetor heat . . . . . .OFF
Mixture . . . . . .adjust for max. smoothness
Electric fuel pump . . . . . .ON
Fuel selector . . . . . switch tanks
Engine gauges . . . . . check
Magneto switch . . . . . "L" then "R" then "BOTH"

If operation is satisfactory on either one, continue on that magneto at reduced power and full "RICH" mixture to first airport.

Prepare for power off landing.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

3.5 AMPLIFIED EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (GENERAL)

The following paragraphs are presented to supply additional information for the purpose of providing the pilot with a more complete understanding of the recommended course of action and probable cause of an emergency situation.

3.7 ENGINE FIRE DURING START

Engine fires during start are usually the result of overpriming. The first attempt to extinguish the fire is to try to start the engine and draw the excess fuel back into the induction system.

If a fire is present before the engine has started, move the mixture control to idle cut-off, open the throttle and crank the engine. This is an attempt to draw the fire back into the engine.

If the engine has started, continue operating to try to pull the fire into the engine.

In either case (above), if fire continues more than a few seconds, the fire should be extinguished by the best available external means.

The fuel selector valves should be "OFF" and the mixture at idle cut-off if an external fire extinguishing method is to be used.

3.9 ENGINE POWER LOSS DURING TAKEOFF

The proper action to be taken if loss of power occurs during takeoff will depend on the circumstances of the particular situation.

If sufficient runway remains to complete a normal landing, land straight ahead.

If insufficient runway remains, maintain a safe airspeed and make only a shallow turn if necessary to avoid obstructions. Use of flaps depends on the circumstances. Normally, flaps should be fully extended for touchdown.

If sufficient altitude has been gained to attempt a restart, maintain a safe airspeed and switch the fuel selector to another tank containing fuel. Check the electric fuel pump to insure that it is "ON" and that the mixture is "RICH." The carburetor heat should be "ON."

If engine failure was caused by fuel exhaustion, power will not be regained after switching fuel tanks until the empty fuel lines are filled. This may require up to ten seconds.

If power is not regained, proceed with the Power Off Landing procedure (refer to the emergency check list and paragraph 3.13).

3.11 ENGINE POWER LOSS IN FLIGHT

Complete engine power loss is usually caused by fuel flow interruption and power will be restored shortly after fuel flow is restored. If power loss occurs at a low altitude, the first step is to prepare for an emergency landing (refer to paragraph 3.13). An airspeed of at least 76 KIAS should be maintained.

If altitude permits, switch the fuel selector to another tank containing fuel and turn the electric fuel pump "ON." Move the mixture control to "RICH" and the carburetor heat to "ON." Check the engine gauges for an indication of the cause of the power loss. Check to insure the primer is locked. If no fuel pressure is indicated, check the tank selector position to be sure it is on a tank containing fuel.

When power is restored move the carburetor heat to the "OFF" position and turn "OFF" the electric fuel pump.

If the preceding steps do not restore power, prepare for an emergency landing.

If time permits, turn the ignition switch to "L" then to "R" then back to "BOTH." Move the throttle and mixture control levers to different settings. This may restore power if the problem is too rich or too lean a mixture or if there is a partial fuel system restriction. Try other fuel tanks. Water in the fuel could take some time to be used up, and allowing the engine to windmill may restore power. If power is due to water, fuel pressure indications will be normal.

If engine failure was caused by fuel exhaustion power will not be restored after switching fuel tanks until the empty fuel lines are filled. This may require up to ten seconds.

If power is not regained, proceed with the Power Off Landing procedure (refer to the emergency check list and paragraph 3.13).

3.13 POWER OFF LANDING

If loss of power occurs at altitude, trim the aircraft for best gliding angle 76 KIAS (Air Cond. off) and look for a suitable field. If measures taken to restore power are not effective, and if time permits, check your charts for airports in the immediate vicinity; it may be possible to land at one if you have sufficient altitude. If possible, notify the FAA by radio of your difficulty and intentions. If another pilot or passenger is aboard, let him help.

When you have located a suitable field, establish a spiral pattern around this field. Try to be at 1000 feet above the field at the downwind position, to make a normal landing approach. When the field can easily be reached, slow to 66 KIAS with flaps down for the shortest landing. Excess altitude may be lost by widening your pattern, using flaps or slipping, or a combination of these.

Touchdown should normally be made at the lowest possible airspeed.

When committed to a landing, close the throttle control and shut "OFF" the master and ignition switches. Flaps may be used as desired. Turn the fuel selector valve to "OFF" and move the mixture to idle cut-off. The seat belts and shoulder harness (if installed) should be tightened. Touchdown should be normally made at the lowest possible airspeed.

3.15 FIRE IN FLIGHT

The presence of fire is noted through smoke, smell and heat in the cabin. It is essential that the source of the fire be promptly identified through instrument readings, character of the smoke, or other indications since the action to be taken differs somewhat in each case.

Check for the source of the fire first.

If an electrical fire is indicated (smoke in the cabin), the master switch should be turned "OFF." The cabin vents should be opened and the cabin heat turned "OFF." A landing should be made as soon as possible.

If an engine fire is present, switch the fuel selector to "OFF" and close the throttle. The mixture should be at idle cut-off. Turn the electric fuel pump "OFF." In all cases, the heater and defroster should be "OFF." If radio communication is not required, select master switch "OFF." Proceed with power off landing procedure.

NOTE

The possibility of an engine fire in flight is extremely remote. The procedure given is general and pilot judgment should be the determining factor for action in such an emergency.

3.17 LOSS OF OIL PRESSURE

Loss of oil pressure may be either partial or complete. A partial loss of oil pressure usually indicates a malfunction in the oil pressure regulating system, and a landing should be made as soon as possible to investigate the cause and prevent engine damage.

A complete loss of oil pressure indication may signify oil exhaustion or may be the result of a faulty gauge. In either case, proceed toward the nearest airport, and be prepared for a forced landing. If the problem is not a pressure gauge malfunction, the engine may stop suddenly. Maintain altitude until such time as a dead stick landing can be accomplished. Don't change power settings unnecessarily, as this may hasten complete power loss.

Depending on the circumstances, it may be advisable to make an off airport landing while power is still available, particularly if other indications of actual oil pressure loss, such as sudden increases in temperatures, or oil smoke, are apparent, and an airport is not close.

If engine stoppage occurs, proceed with Power Off Landing.

3.19 LOSS OF FUEL PRESSURE

If loss of fuel pressure occurs, turn "ON" the electric fuel pump and check that the fuel selector is on a full tank.

If the problem is not an empty tank, land as soon as practical and have the engine-driven fuel pump and fuel system checked.

3.21 HIGH OIL TEMPERATURE

An abnormally high oil temperature indication may be caused by a low oil level, an obstruction in the oil cooler, damaged or improper baffle seals, a defective gauge, or other causes. Land as soon as practical at an appropriate airport and have the cause investigated.

A steady, rapid rise in oil temperature is a sign of trouble. Land at the nearest airport and let a mechanic investigate the problem. Watch the oil pressure gauge for an accompanying loss of pressure.

3.23 ALTERNATOR FAILURE

Loss of alternator output is detected through zero reading on the ammeter. Before executing the following procedure, insure that the reading is zero and not merely low by actuating an electrically powered device, such as the landing light. If no increase in the ammeter reading is noted, alternator failure can be assumed.

The electrical load should be reduced as much as possible. Check the alternator circuit breakers for a popped circuit.

The next step is to attempt to reset the overvoltage relay. This is accomplished by moving the "ALT" switch to "OFF" for one second and then to "ON." If the trouble was caused by a momentary overvoltage condition (16.5 volts and up) this procedure should return the ammeter to a normal reading.

If the ammeter continues to indicate "O" output, or if the alternator will not remain reset, turn off the "ALT" switch, maintain minimum electrical load and land as soon as practical. All electrical load is being supplied by the battery.

3.25 SPIN RECOVERY

Intentional spins are prohibited in this airplane. If a spin is inadvertently entered, immediately move the throttle to idle and the ailerons to neutral.

Full rudder should then be applied opposite to the direction of rotation followed by control wheel full forward. When the rotation stops, neutralize the rudder and ease back on the control wheel as required to smoothly regain a level flight attitude.

3.27 OPEN DOOR

The cabin door on the Cherokee is double latched, so the chances of its springing open in flight at both the top and bottom are remote. However, should you forget the upper latch, or not fully engage the lower latch, the door may spring partially open. This will usually happen at takeoff or soon afterward. A partially open door will not affect normal flight characteristics, and a normal landing can be made with the door open.

If both upper and lower latches are open, the door will trail slightly open, and airspeed will be reduced slightly.

To close the door in flight, slow the airplane to 87 KIAS, close the cabin vents and open the storm window. If the top latch is open, latch it. If the lower latch is open, open the top latch, push the door further open and close rapidly. Then secure the top latch.

A slip in the direction of the open door will assist in the latching procedure.

3.29 ENGINE ROUGHNESS

Engine roughness is usually due to carburetor icing which is indicated by a drop in RPM, and may be accompanied by a slight loss of airspeed or altitude. If too much ice is allowed to accumulate, restoration of full power may not be possible; therefore, prompt action is required.

Turn carburetor heat on (See Note). RPM will decrease slightly and roughness will increase. Wait for a decrease in engine roughness or an increase in RPM, indicating ice removal. If no change in approximately one minute, return the carburetor heat to "OFF."

If the engine is still rough, adjust the mixture for maximum smoothness. The engine will run rough if too rich or too lean. The electric fuel pump should be switched to "ON" and the fuel selector switched to the other tank to see if fuel contamination is the problem. Check the engine gauges for abnormal readings. If any gauge readings are abnormal, proceed accordingly. Move the magneto switch to "L" then to "R," then back to "BOTH." If operation is satisfactory on either magneto, proceed on that magneto at reduced power, with mixture full "RICH," to a landing at the first available airport.

If roughness persists, prepare for a precautionary landing at pilot's discretion.

NOTE

Partial carburetor heat may be worse than no heat at all, since it may partially melt ice, which will refreeze in the intake system. When using carburetor heat, therefore, always use full heat, and when ice is removed return the control to the full cold position.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

SECTION 4

NORMAL PROCEDURES

4.1 GENERAL

This section clearly describes the recommended procedures for the conduct of normal operations for the Cherokee Archer II. All of the required (FAA regulations) procedures and those necessary for the safe operation of the airplane as determined by the operating and design features of the airplane are presented.

Normal procedures associated with those optional systems and equipment which require handbook supplements are provided by Section 9 (Supplements).

These procedures are provided to present a source of reference and review and to supply information on procedures which are not the same for all aircraft. Pilots should familiarize themselves with the procedures given in this section in order to become proficient in the normal operations of the airplane.

The first portion of this section consists of a short form check list which supplies an action sequence for normal operations with little emphasis on the operation of the systems.

The remainder of the section is devoted to amplified normal procedures which provide detailed information and explanations of the procedures and how to perform them. This portion of the section is not intended for use as an in-flight reference due to the lengthly explanations. The short form check list should be used for this purpose.

4.3 AIRSPEEDS FOR SAFE OPERATIONS

The following airspeeds are those which are significant to the safe operation of the airplane. These figures are for standard airplanes flown at gross weight under standard conditions at sea level.

Performance for a specific airplane may vary from published figures depending upon the equipment installed, the condition of the engine, airplane and equipment, atmospheric conditions and piloting technique.

(a)	Best Rate of Climb Speed	76 KIAS
(b)	Best Angle of Climb Speed	64 KIAS
(c)	Turbulent Air Operating Speed (See Subsection 2.3)	113 KIAS
(d)	Maximum Flap Speed	102 KIAS
(e)	Landing Final Approach Speed (Flaps 40°)	66 KIAS
(f)	Maximum Demonstrated Crosswind Velocity	17 KTS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4.7 AMPLIFIED NORMAL PROCEDURES (GENERAL)

The following paragraphs are provided to supply detailed information and explanations of the normal procedures necessary for the safe operation of the airplane.

4.9 PREFLIGHT CHECK

The airplane should be given a thorough preflight and walk-around check. The preflight should include a check of the airplane's operational status, computation of weight and C.G. limits, takeoff distance and in-flight performance. A weather briefing should be obtained for the intended flight path, and any other factors relating to a safe flight should be checked before takeoff.

Upon entering the cockpit, release the seat belts securing the control wheel. Turn "ON" the master switch and check the fuel quantity gauges for sufficient fuel. After the fuel quantity check is made turn the master switch "OFF" and check that the ignition switch is "OFF."

To begin the exterior walk-around, check for external damage and operational interference of the control surfaces or hinges. Insure that the wings and control surfaces are free of snow, ice, frost or any other foreign materials.

An operational check of the stall warning system and navigation lights should now be made. Turn the master switch "ON." Lift the detector while checking to determine if the horn is actuated and check that the navigation lights are illuminated. The master switch should be returned to the "OFF" position after the checks are complete.

A visual check of the fuel tank quantity should be performed. Remove the filler cap from each tank and visually check the supply and color. Be sure to secure the caps properly after the check is complete.

The fuel system sumps and strainer should be drained daily prior to the first flight and after refueling to avoid the accumulation of contaminants such as water or sediment. Each fuel tank is equipped with an individual quick drain located at the lower inboard rear corner of the tank. The fuel strainer is equipped with a quick drain located on the front lower corner of the firewall. Each of the fuel tank sumps should be drained first. Then the fuel strainer should be drained twice, once with the fuel selector valve on each tank. Each time fuel is drained, sufficient fuel should be allowed to flow to ensure removal of contaminants. This fuel should be collected in a suitable container, examined for contaminants, and then discarded.

CAUTION

When draining any amount of fuel, care should be taken to ensure that no fire hazard exists before starting the engine.

Each quick drain should be checked after closing it to make sure it has closed completely and is not leaking.

Check all of the fuel tank vents to make sure they are open.

Next, a complete check of the landing gear. Check the main gear shock struts for proper inflation. There should be 4.50 inches of strut exposure under a normal static load. The nose gear should be checked for 3.25 inches of strut exposure. Check all tires for cuts and wear and insure proper inflation. Make a visual check of the brake blocks for wear or damage.

Remove the cover from the pitot head on the underside of the left wing. Check the pitot head to make sure the holes are open and clear of obstructions.

Don't forget to clean and check the windshield.

The propeller and spinner should be checked for defects or nicks.

Lift the cowling and check for any obvious fuel or oil leaks. Check the oil level. Make sure that the dipstick has properly seated after checking. Secure the cowling and check the inspection covers.

Check the air inlets for foreign matter and the alternator belt for proper tension.

Stow the tow bar and check the baggage for proper storage and security. The baggage compartment doors should be closed and secure.

Upon entering the aircraft, ascertain that all primary flight controls operate properly. Close and secure the cabin door and check that all the required papers are in order and in the airplane.

Fasten the seat belts and shoulder harness and check the function of the inertia reel by pulling sharply on the strap. Fasten seat belts on empty seats.

4.11 BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

Before starting the engine the brakes should be set "ON" and the carburetor heat lever moved to the full COLD position. The fuel selector should then be moved to the desired tank.

4.13 STARTING ENGINE

(a) Starting Engine When Cold

Open the throttle lever approximately 1/4 inch. Turn "ON" the master switch and the electric fuel pump.

Move the mixture control to full "RICH" and engage the starter by rotating the magneto switch clockwise and pressing in. When the engine fires, release the magneto switch, and move the throttle to the desired setting.

If the engine does not fire within five to ten seconds, disengage the starter, prime the engine and repeat the starting procedure.

(b) Starting Engine When Hot

Open the throttle approximately 1/2 inch. Turn "ON" the master switch and the electric fuel pump. Move the mixture control lever to idle cut-off and engage the starter by rotating the magneto switch clockwise and pressing in. When the engine fires, release the magneto switch, advance the mixture and move the throttle to the desired setting.

(c) Starting Engine When Flooded

The throttle lever should be full "OPEN." Turn "ON" the master switch and turn "OFF" the electric fuel pump. Move the mixture control lever to idle cut-off and engage the starter by rotating the magneto switch clockwise and pressing in. When the engine fires, release the magneto switch, advance the mixture and retard the throttle.

(d) Starting Engine With External Power Source

An optional feature called the Piper External Power (PEP) allows the operator to use an external battery to crank the engine without having to gain access to the airplane's battery.

Connect the RED lead of the PEP kit jumper cable to the POSITIVE (+) terminal of an external 12-volt battery and the BLACK lead to the NEGATIVE (-) terminal. Insert the plug of the jumper cable to the socket located on the fuselage.

After the engine has started, disconnect the jumper cable from the airplane. With the master switch in the "ON" position check the alternator ammeter for an indication of output. DO NOT ATTEMPT FLIGHT IF THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ALTERNATOR OUTPUT.

When the engine is firing evenly, advance the throttle to 800 RPM. If oil pressure is not indicated within thirty seconds, stop the engine and determine the trouble. In cold weather it will take a few seconds longer to get an oil pressure indication. If the engine has failed to start, refer to the Lycoming Operating Handbook, Engine Troubles and Their Remedies.

Starter manufacturers recommend that cranking periods be limited to thirty seconds with a two minute rest between cranking periods. Longer cranking periods will shorten the life of the starter.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

4.15 WARM-UP

Warm-up the engine at 800 to 1200 RPM for not more than two minutes in warm weather and four minutes in cold. Avoid prolonged idling at low RPM, as this practice may result in fouled spark plugs.

Takeoff may be made as soon as the ground check is completed, provided that the throttle may be opened fully without backfiring or skipping, and without a reduction in engine oil pressure.

Do not operate the engine at high RPM when running up or taxiing over ground containing loose stones, gravel or any loose material that may cause damage to the propeller blades.

4.17 TAXIING

Before attempting to taxi the airplane, ground personnel should be instructed and approved by a qualified person authorized by the owner. Ascertain that the propeller back blast and taxi areas are clear.

Power should be applied slowly to start the taxi roll. Taxi a few feet forward and apply the brakes to determine their effectiveness. While taxiing, make slight turns to ascertain the effectiveness of the steering.

Observe wing clearances when taxiing near buildings or other stationary objects. If possible, station an observer outside the airplane.

Avoid holes and ruts when taxiing over uneven ground.

Do not operate the engine at high RPM when running up or taxiing over ground containing loose stones, gravel or any loose material that may cause damage to the propeller blades.

4.19 GROUND CHECK

The magnetos should be checked at 2000 RPM. Drop off on either magneto should not exceed 175 RPM and the difference between the magnetos should not exceed 50 RPM. Operation on one magneto should not exceed 10 seconds.

Check the vacuum gauge; the indicator should read 5.0" ± .1" Hg at 2000 RPM.

Check the annunciator panel lights with the press-to-test button. Also check the air conditioner.

Carburetor heat should also be checked prior to takeoff to be sure the control is operating properly and to clear any ice which may have formed during taxiing. Avoid prolonged ground operation with carburetor heat "ON" as the air is unfiltered.

The electric fuel pump should be turned "OFF" after starting or during warm-up to make sure that the engine driven pump is operating. Prior to takeoff the electric pump should be turned ON again to prevent loss of power during takeoff should the engine driven pump fail. Check both oil temperature and oil pressure. The temperature may be low for some time if the engine is being run for the first time of the day. The engine is warm enough for takeoff when the throttle can be opened without the engine faltering.

4.21 BEFORE TAKEOFF

All aspects of each particular takeoff should be considered prior to executing the takeoff procedure.

Turn "ON" the master switch and check and set all of the flight instruments as required. Check the fuel selector to make sure it is on the proper tank (fullest). Turn "ON" the electric fuel pump and check the engine gauges. The carburetor heat should be in the "OFF" position.

All seat backs should be erect.

The mixture should be set and the seat belts and shoulder harness fastened. Fasten the seat belts snugly around the empty seats.

Exercise and set the flaps and trim tab. Insure proper flight control movement and response.

All doors should be properly secured and latched.

On air conditioned models, the air conditioner must be "OFF" to insure normal takeoff performance.

4.23 TAKEOFF

The normal takeoff technique is conventional for the Cherokee Archer II. The tab should be set slightly aft of neutral, with the exact setting determined by the loading of the airplane. Allow the airplane to accelerate to 48 to 53 KIAS depending on the weight of the aircraft and ease back on the control wheel to rotate to climb attitude.

The procedure used for a short field takeoff with an obstacle clearance or a soft field takeoff differs slightly from the normal technique. The flaps should be lowered to 25 ° (second notch). Allow the aircraft to accelerate to 41 to 49 KIAS depending on the aircraft weight and rotate the aircraft to climb attitude. After breaking ground, accelerate to 45 to 54 KIAS, depending on aircraft weight. Continue to climb while accelerating to the flaps-up rate of climb speed, 76 KIAS if no obstacle is present or 64 KIAS if obstacle clearance is a consideration. Slowly retract the flaps while climbing out.

4.25 CLIMB

The best rate of climb at gross weight will be obtained at 76 KIAS. The best angle of climb may be obtained at 64 KIAS. At lighter than gross weight these speeds are reduced somewhat. For climbing en route, a speed of 87 KIAS is recommended. This will produce better forward speed and increased visibility over the nose during the climb.

When reaching the desired altitude, the electric fuel pump may be turned off.

4.27 CRUISING

The cruising speed of the Cherokee Archer II is determined by many factors, including power setting, altitude, temperature, loading and equipment installed in the airplane.

The normal maximum cruising power is 75% of the rated horsepower of the engine. Airspeeds which may be obtained at various altitudes and power settings can be determined from the performance graphs provided by Section 5.

Use of the mixture control in cruising flight reduces fuel consumption significantly, especially at higher altitudes. The mixture should be leaned during cruising operation above 5000 ft. altitude and at pilot's discretion at lower altitudes when 75% power or less is being used. If any doubt exists as to the amount of power being used, the mixture should be in the full "RICH" position for all operations under 5000 feet.

To lean the mixture, disengage the lock and pull the mixture control until the engine becomes rough, indicating that the lean mixture limit has been reached in the leaner cylinders. Then enrich the mixture by pushing the control towards the instrument panel until engine operation becomes smooth.

If the airplane is equipped with the optional exhaust gas temperature (EGT) gauge, a more accurate means of leaning is available to the pilot. For this procedure, refer to the "Avco-Lycoming Operator's Manual."

Always remember that the electric fuel pump should be turned "ON" before switching tanks, and should be left on for a short period thereafter. In order to keep the airplane in best lateral trim during cruising flight, the fuel should be used alternately from each tank. It is recommended that one tank be used for one hour after takeoff, then the other tank be used for two hours; then return to the first tank, which will have approximately one and one half hours of fuel remaining if the tanks were full at takeoff. The second tank will contain approximately one half hour of fuel. Do not run tanks completely dry in flight. The electric fuel pump should be normally "OFF" so that any malfunction of the engine driven fuel pump is immediately apparent. If signs of fuel starvation should occur at any time during flight, fuel exhaustion should be suspected, at which time the fuel selector should be immediately positioned to the other tank and the electric fuel pump switched to the "ON" position.

4.29 APPROACH AND LANDING

Check to insure the fuel selector is on the proper (fullest) tank and that the seat backs are erect. The seat belts and shoulder harness should be fastened and the inertia reel checked.

Turn "ON" the electric fuel pump and turn "OFF" the air conditioner. The mixture should be set in the full "RICH" position.

The airplane should be trimmed to an initial approach speed of about 75 KIAS with a final approach speed of 66 KIAS with flaps extended. The flaps can be lowered at speeds up to 102 KIAS, if desired.

The mixture control should be kept in full "RICH" position to insure maximum acceleration if it should be necessary to open the throttle again. Carburetor heat should not be applied unless there is an indication of carburetor icing, since the use of carburetor heat causes a reduction in power which may be critical in case of a go-around. Full throttle operation with carburetor heat on can cause detonation.

The amount of flap used during landings and the speed of the aircraft at contact with the runway should be varied according to the landing surface and conditions of wind and airplane loading. It is generally good practice to contact the ground at the minimum possible safe speed consistent with existing conditions.

Normally, the best technique for short and slow landings is to use full flap and enough power to maintain the desired airspeed and approach flight path. Mixture should be full "RICH," fuel on the fullest tank, and electric fuel pump "ON." Reduce the speed during the flareout and contact the ground close to the stalling speed. After ground contact hold the nose wheel off as long as possible. As the airplane slows down, gently lower the nose and apply the brakes. Braking is most effective when flaps are raised and back pressure is applied to the control wheel, putting most of the aircraft weight on the main wheels. In high wind conditions, particularly in strong crosswinds, it may be desirable to approach the ground at higher than normal speeds with partial or no flaps.

4.31 STOPPING ENGINE

At the pilot's discretion, the flaps should be raised and the electric fuel pump turned "OFF." The air conditioner and radios should be turned "OFF," and the engine stopped by disengaging the mixture control lock and pulling the mixture control back to idle cut-off. The throttle should be left full aft to avoid engine vibration while stopping. Then the magneto and master switches must be turned "OFF."

4.33 PARKING

If necessary, the airplane should be moved on the ground with the aid of the nose wheel tow bar provided with each airplane and secured behind the rear seats. The aileron and stabilator controls should be secured by looping the safety belt through the control wheel and pulling it snug. The flaps are locked when in the "UP" position and should be left retracted.

Tie downs can be secured to rings provided under each wing and to the tail skid. The rudder is held in position by its connections to the nose wheel steering and normally does not have to be secured.

4.35 STALLS

The stall characteristics of the Cherokee Archer II are conventional. An approaching stall is indicated by a stall warning horn which is activated between five and ten miles per hour above stall speed. Mild airframe buffeting and gentle pitching may also precede the stall.

The gross weight stalling speed of the Cherokee Archer II with power off and full flaps is 48 KIAS. With the flaps up this speed is increased 6 KTS. Loss of altitude during stalls varies from 100 ~~to 350 feet~~, depending on configuration and power.

NOTE

The stall warning system is inoperative with the master switch "OFF."

During preflight, the stall warning system should be checked by turning the master switch "ON," lifting the detector and checking to determine if the horn is actuated. The master switch should be returned to the "OFF" position after the check is complete.

4.37 TURBULENT AIR OPERATION

In keeping with good operating practice used in all aircraft, it is recommended that when turbulent air is encountered or expected, the airspeed be reduced to maneuvering speed to reduce the structural loads caused by gusts and to allow for inadvertent speed build-ups which may occur as a result of the turbulence or of distractions caused by the conditions. (See Subsection 2.3)

4.39 WEIGHT AND BALANCE

It is the responsibility of the owner and pilot to determine that the airplane remains within the allowable weight vs. center of gravity envelope while in flight.

For weight and balance data, refer to Section 6 (Weight and Balance).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

SECTION 5

PERFORMANCE

5.1 GENERAL

All of the required (FAA regulations) and complementary performance information applicable to the Cherokee Archer II is provided by this section.

Performance information associated with those optional systems and equipment which require handbook supplements is provided by Section 9 (Supplements).

5.3 INTRODUCTION TO PERFORMANCE AND FLIGHT PLANNING

The performance information presented in this section is based on measured Flight Test Data corrected to I.C.A.O. standard day conditions and analytically expanded for the various parameters of weight, altitude, temperature, etc.

The performance charts are unfactored and do not make any allowance for varying degrees of pilot proficiency or mechanical deterioration of the aircraft. This performance, however, can be duplicated by following the stated procedures in a properly maintained airplane.

Effects of conditions not considered on the charts must be evaluated by the pilot, such as the effect of soft or grass runway surface on takeoff and landing performance, or the effect of winds aloft on cruise and range performance. Endurance can be grossly affected by improper leaning procedures, and inflight fuel flow and quantity checks are recommended.

REMEMBER! To get chart performance, follow the chart procedures.

The information provided by paragraph 5.5 (Flight Planning Example) outlines a detailed flight plan using the performance charts in this section. Each chart includes its own example to show how it is used.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

5.5 FLIGHT PLANNING EXAMPLE

(a) Aircraft Loading

The first step in planning our flight is to calculate the airplane weight and center of gravity by utilizing the information provided by Section 6 (Weight and Balance) of this handbook.

The basic empty weight for the airplane as delivered from the factory has been entered in Figure 6-5. If any alterations to the airplane have been made effecting weight and balance, reference to the aircraft logbook and Weight and Balance Record (Figure 6-7) should be made to determine the current basic empty weight of the airplane.

Make use of the Weight and Balance Loading Form (Figure 6-11) and the C.G. Range and Weight graph (Figure 6-15) to determine the total weight of the airplane and the center of gravity position.

After proper utilization of the information provided we have found the following weights for consideration in our flight planning example.

The landing weight cannot be determined until the weight of the fuel to be used has been established [refer to item (g)(1)].

(1)	Basic Empty Weight	1400 lbs.
(2)	Occupants (2 x 170 lbs)	340 lbs.
(3)	Baggage and Cargo	360 lbs.
(4)	Fuel (6 lb/gal x 50)	300 lbs.
(5)	Takeoff Weight	2400 lbs.
(6)	Landing Weight	
	(a)(5) minus (g)(1), (2400 lbs. minus 136 lbs.)	2264 lbs.

Our takeoff weight is below the maximum of 2550 lbs. and our weight and balance calculations have determined our C.G. position within the approved limits.

(b) Takeoff and Landing

Now that we have determined our aircraft loading, we must consider all aspects of our takeoff and landing.

All of the existing conditions at the departure and destination airport must be acquired, evaluated and maintained throughout the flight.

Apply the departure airport conditions and takeoff weight to the appropriate Takeoff Performance graph (Figure 5-5 or 5-7) to determine the length of runway necessary for the takeoff and/or the barrier distance.

The landing distance calculations are performed in the same manner using the existing conditions at the destination airport and, when established, the landing weight.

The conditions and calculations for our example flight are listed below. The takeoff and landing distances required for our example flight have fallen well below the available runway lengths.

		Departure Airport	Destination Airport
(1)	Pressure Altitude	2000 ft.	2300 ft.
(2)	Temperature	70°F	70°F
(3)	Wind Component	10 KTS	5 KTS
(4)	Runway Length Available	7000 ft.	4500 ft.
(5)	Runway Required	950 ft.*	825**

NOTE

The remainder of the performance charts used in this flight plan example assume a no wind condition. The effect of winds aloft must be considered by the pilot when computing climb, cruise and descent performance.

(c) Climb

The next step in our flight plan is to determine the necessary climb segment components.

The desired cruise pressure altitude and corresponding cruise outside air temperature values are the first variables to be considered in determining the climb components from the Time, Distance, and Fuel to Climb graph (Figure 5-15). After the time, distance and fuel for the cruise pressure altitude and outside air temperature values have been established, apply the existing conditions at the departure field to graph (Figure 5-11). Now, subtract the values obtained from the graph for the field of departure conditions from those for the cruise pressure altitude.

The remaining values are the true fuel, distance and time components for the climb segment of the flight plan corrected for field pressure altitude and temperature.

The following values were determined from the above instructions in our flight planning example.

(1)	Cruise Pressure Altitude	6000 ft.
(2)	Cruise OAT	55°F
(3)	Time to Climb (12.5 min. minus 4.5 min.)	8 min.***
(4)	Distance to Climb (17.5 minus 6.5 nautical miles)	11 nautical miles***
(5)	Fuel to Climb (3 gal. minus 1 gal.)	2 gal.***

*reference Figure 5-11
**reference Figure 5-35
***reference Figure 5-15

(d) Descent

The descent data will be determined prior to the cruise data to provide the descent distance for establishing the total cruise distance.

Utilizing the cruise pressure altitude and OAT we determine the basic time, distance and fuel for descent (Figure 5-29). These figures must be adjusted for the field pressure altitude and temperature at the destination airport. To find the necessary adjustment values, use the existing pressure altitude and temperature conditions at the destination airport as variables to find the time, distance and fuel values from the graph (Figure 5-29). Now, subtract the values obtained from the field conditions from the values obtained from the cruise conditions to find the true time, distance and fuel values needed for the flight plan.

The values obtained by proper utilization of the graphs for the descent segment of our example are shown below.

(1) Time to Descend (17 min. minus 10.5 min.)	6.5 min.*
(2) Distance to Descend (35 minus 22 nautical miles)	13 nautical miles*
(3) Fuel to Descend (1.7 gal. minus 1 gal.)	.7 gal.*

(e) Cruise

Using the total distance to be traveled during the flight, subtract the previously calculated distance to climb and distance to descend to establish the total cruise distance. Refer to the appropriate Avco Lycoming Operator's Manual when selecting the cruise power setting. The established pressure altitude and temperature values and the selected cruise power should now be utilized to determine the true airspeed from the appropriate Speed Power graph (Figure 5-19 or 5-21).

Calculate the cruise fuel flow for the cruise power setting from the information provided by the Avco Lycoming Operator's Manual.

The cruise time is found by dividing the cruise distance by the cruise speed and the cruise fuel is found by multiplying the cruise fuel flow by the cruise time.

The cruise calculations established for the cruise segment of our flight planning example are as follows:

(1) Total Distance	314 nautical miles
(2) Cruise Distance (e)(1) minus (c)(4) minus (d)(2), (314 minus 11 minus 13)	290 nautical miles
(3) Cruise Power	65% rated power
(4) Cruise Speed	110 KTS TAS**
(5) Cruise Fuel	7.6 GPH
(6) Cruise Time (e)(2) divided by (e)(4), (290 nautical miles divided by 110 KTS)	2.64 hrs.
(7) Cruise Fuel (e)(5) multiplied by (e)(6), (7.6 GPH multiplied by 2.64 hrs.)	20 gal.

*reference Figure 5-29
**reference Figure 5-21

(f) Total Flight Time

The total flight time is determined by adding the time to climb, the time to descend and the cruise time. Remember! The time values taken from the climb and descent graphs are in minutes and must be converted to hours before adding them to the cruise time.

The following flight time is required for our flight planning example.

(1) Total Flight Time

(c)(3) plus (d)(1) plus (e)(6), (.13 hrs. plus .11 hrs. plus 2.64 hrs.) 2.88 hrs.

(g) Total Fuel Required

Determine the total fuel required by adding the fuel to climb, the fuel to descend and the cruise fuel. When the total fuel (in gallons) is determined, multiply this value by 6 lb/gal to determine the total fuel weight used for the flight.

The total fuel calculations for our example flight plan are shown below.

(1) Total Fuel Required

(c)(5) plus (d)(3) plus (e)(7), (2 gal. plus .7 gal. plus 7.0 gal.) 22.7 gal.
(22.7 gal. multiplied by 6 lb/gal.) 136 lbs.

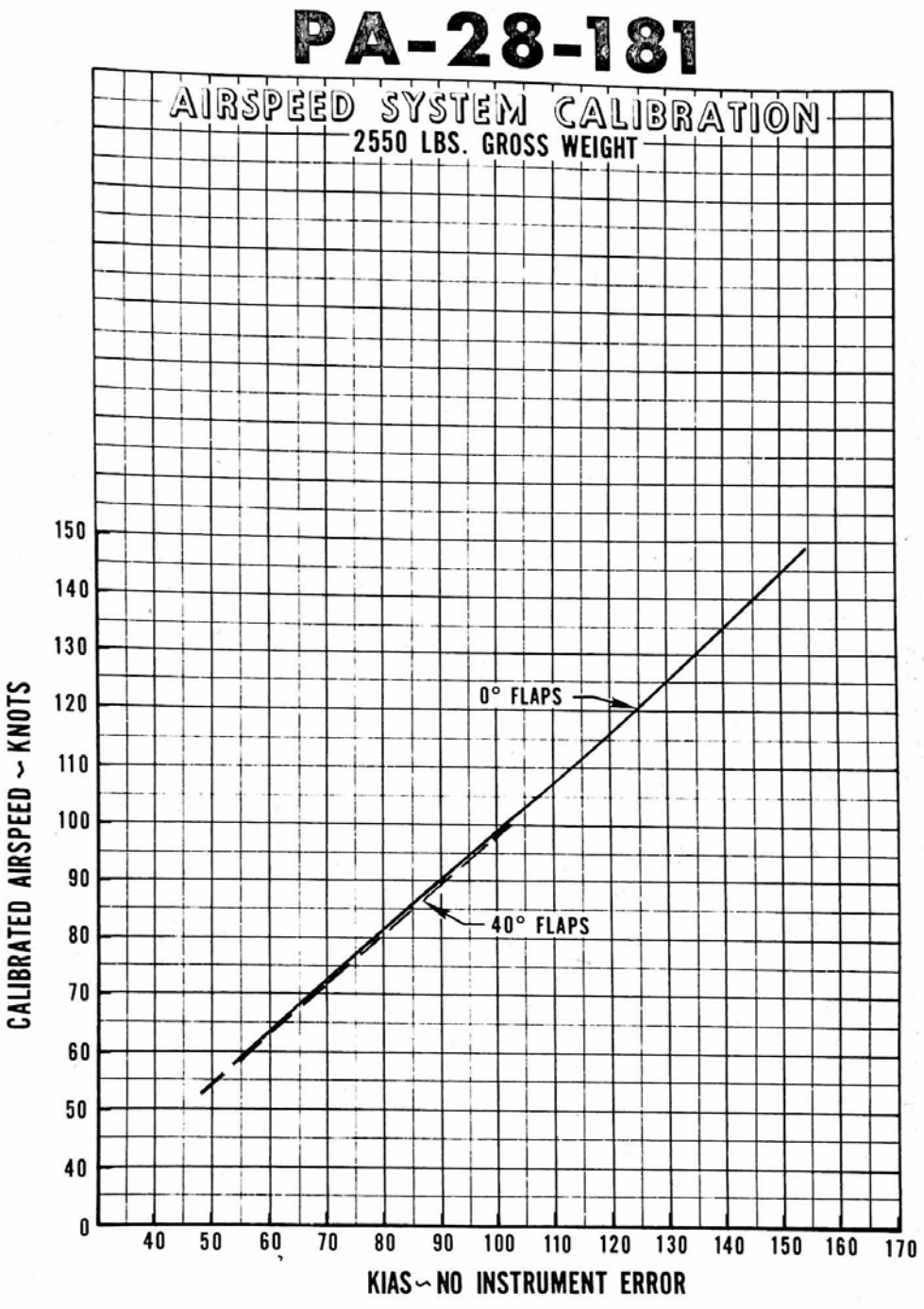
THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

5.7 PERFORMANCE GRAPHS

LIST OF FIGURES

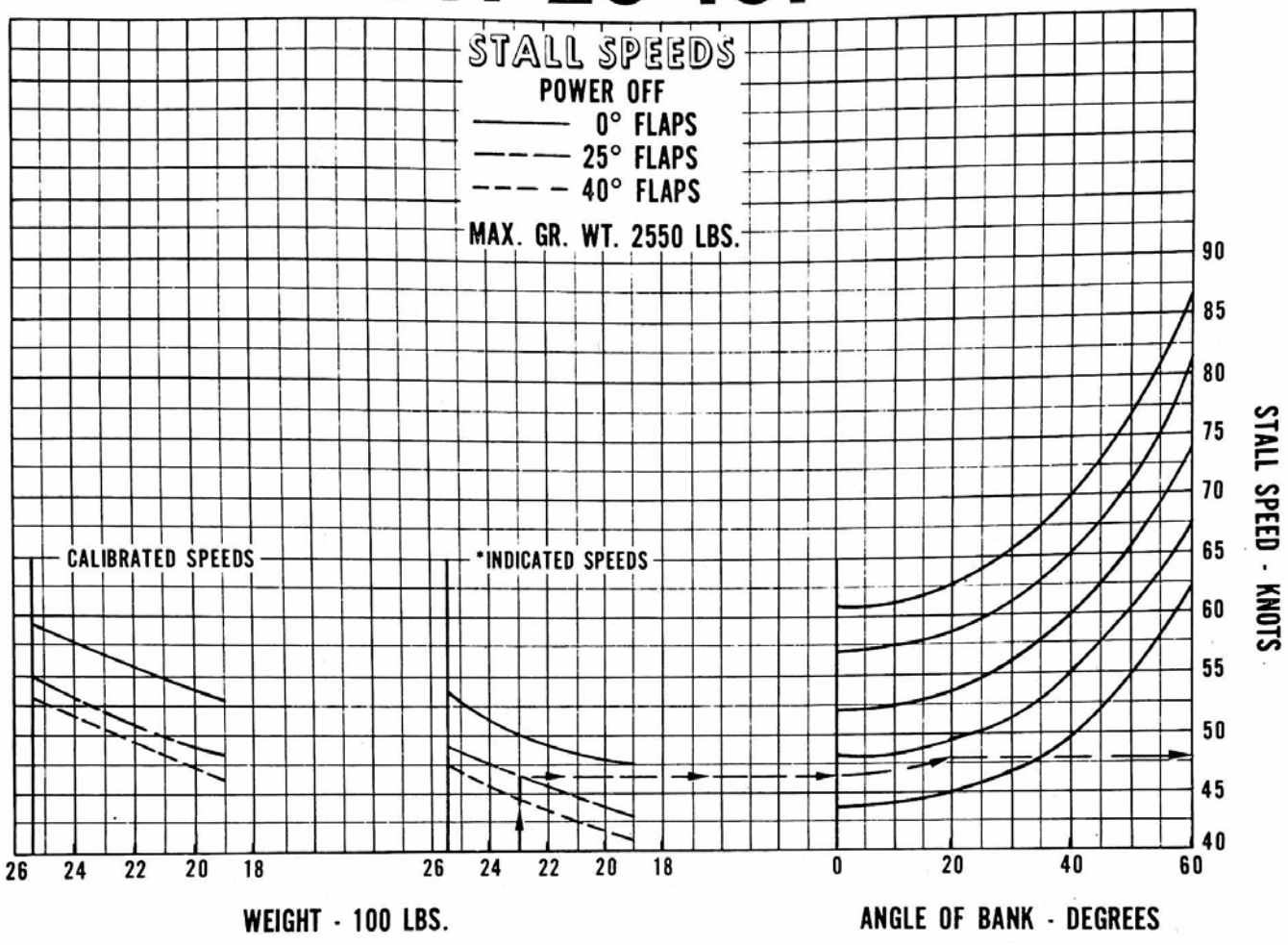
THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



AIRSPEED SYSTEM CALIBRATION

Figure 5-1

PA-28-181

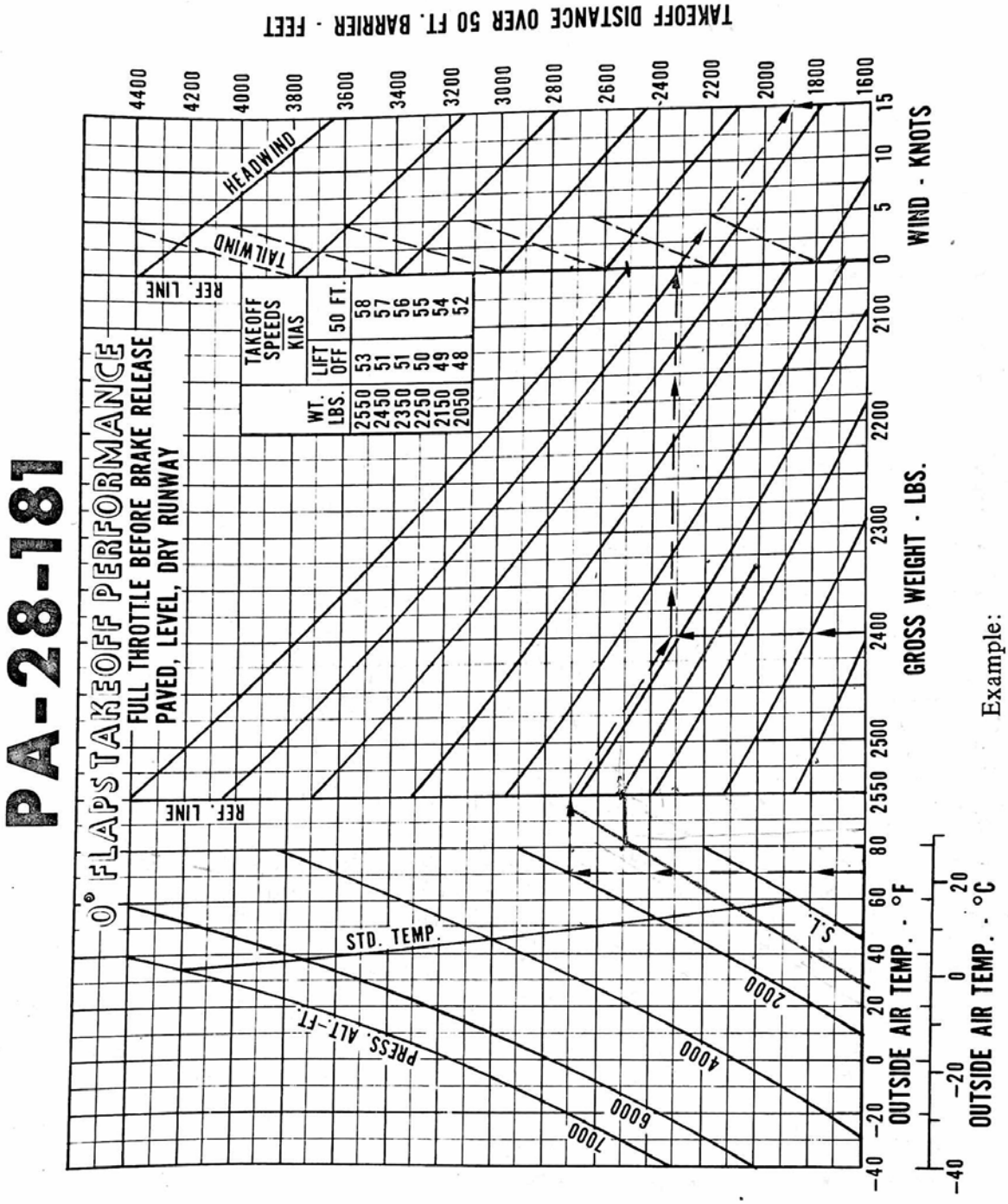


Example:
Gross weight: 2300 lbs.
Angle of bank: 20°
Flap position: 25°
Stall speed: 46 knots (*indicated airspeed)

*INDICATED AIRSPEED, NO INDICATOR ERROR

STALL SPEEDS

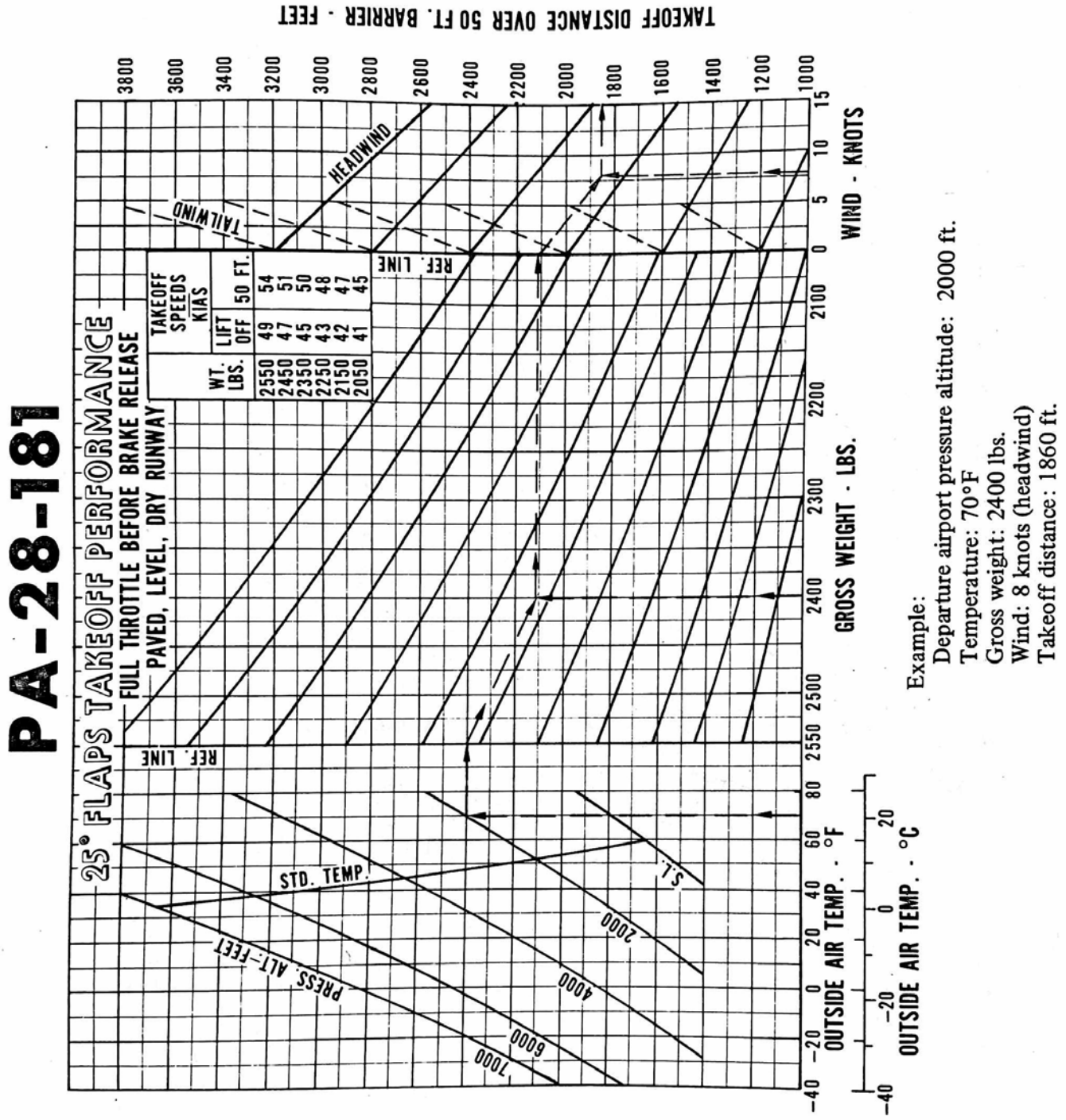
Figure 5-3



Example:
Departure airport pressure altitude: 2000 ft.
Temperature: 70°F
Wind: 15 KT. (headwind)
Gross weight: 2400 lbs.
Takeoff distance: 1900 ft.

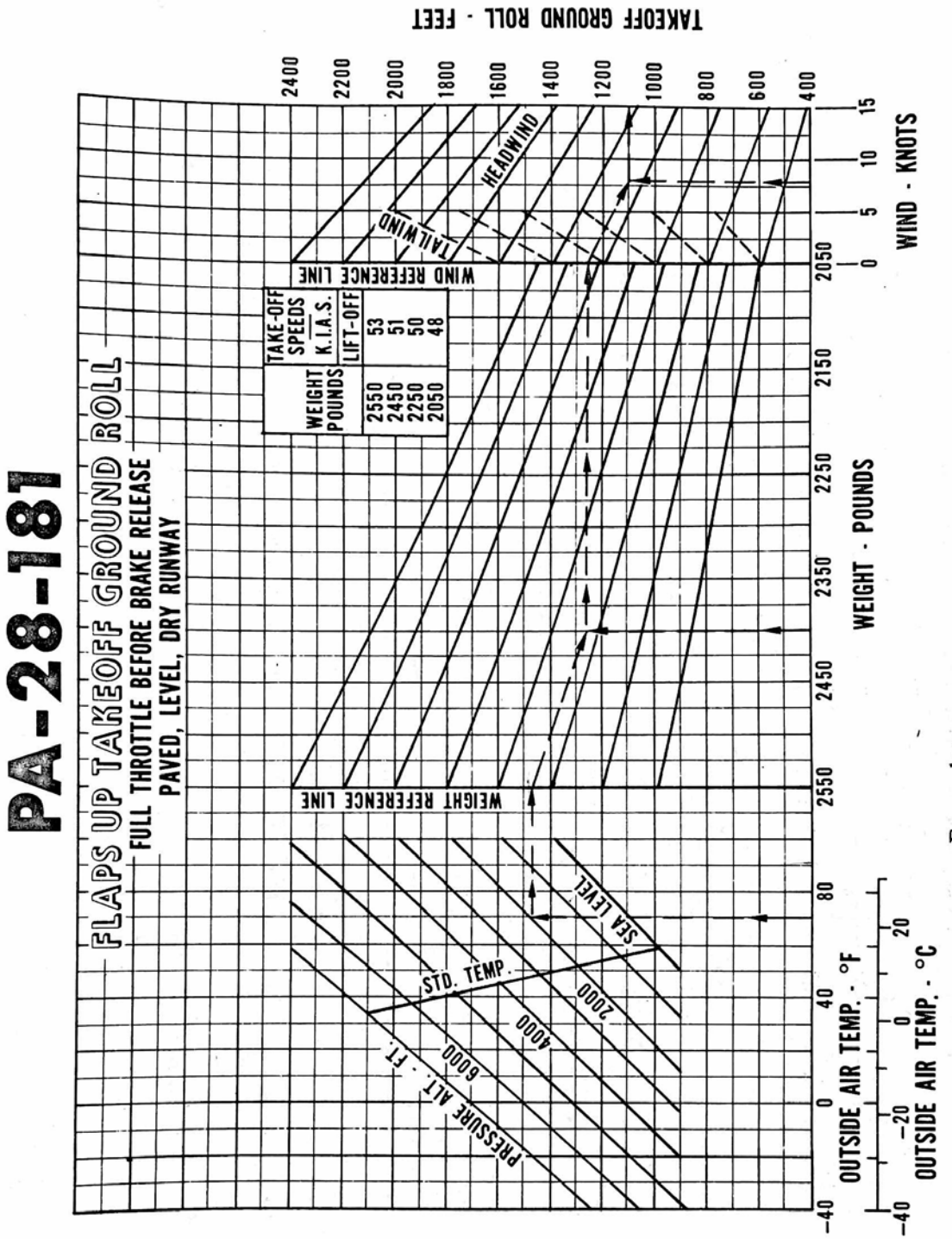
FLAPS UP TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE

Figure 5-5



25° FLAPS TAKEOFF PERFORMANCE

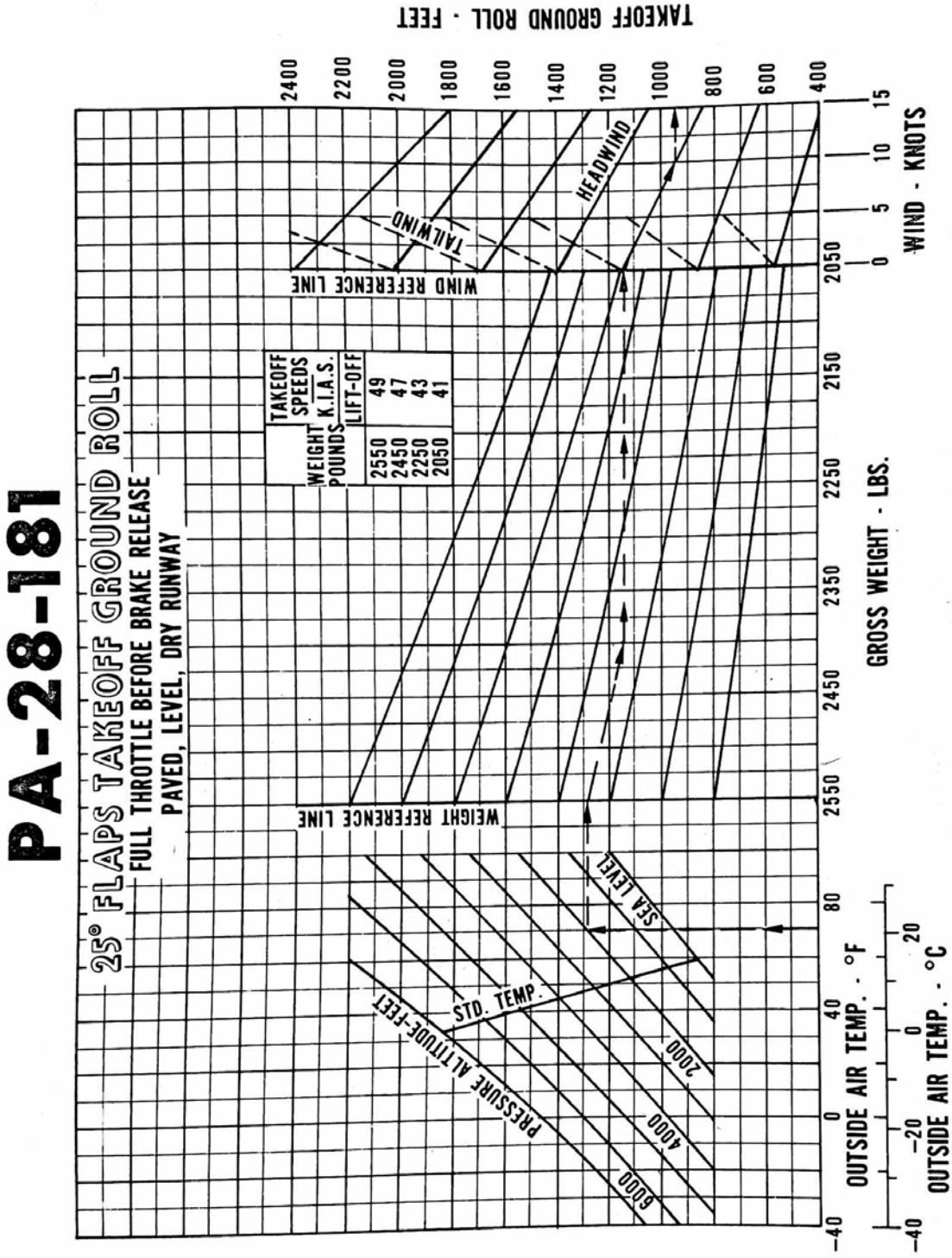
Figure 5-7



Example:
Departure airport pressure altitude: 2000 ft.
Temperature: 70°F
Gross weight: 2400 lbs.
Wind: 8 knots (headwind)
Takeoff ground roll: 1100 ft.

FLAPS UP TAKEOFF GROUND ROLL

Figure 5-9

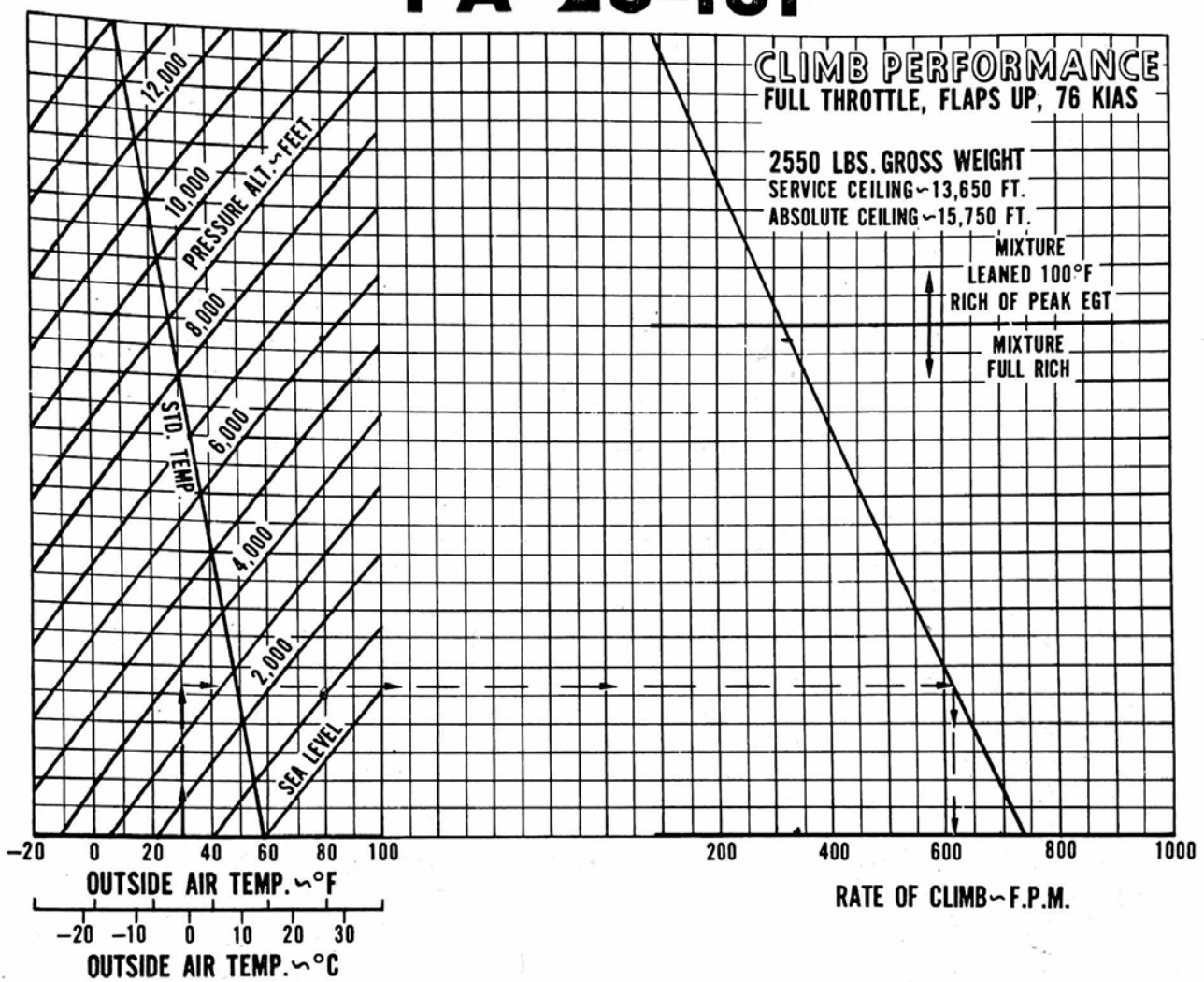


Example:
Departure airport pressure altitude: 2000 ft.
Temperature: 70°F
Gross weight: 2400 lbs.
Wind: 10 knots (headwind)
Takeoff ground roll: 950 ft.

25°FLAPS TAKEOFF GROUND ROLL

Figure 5-11

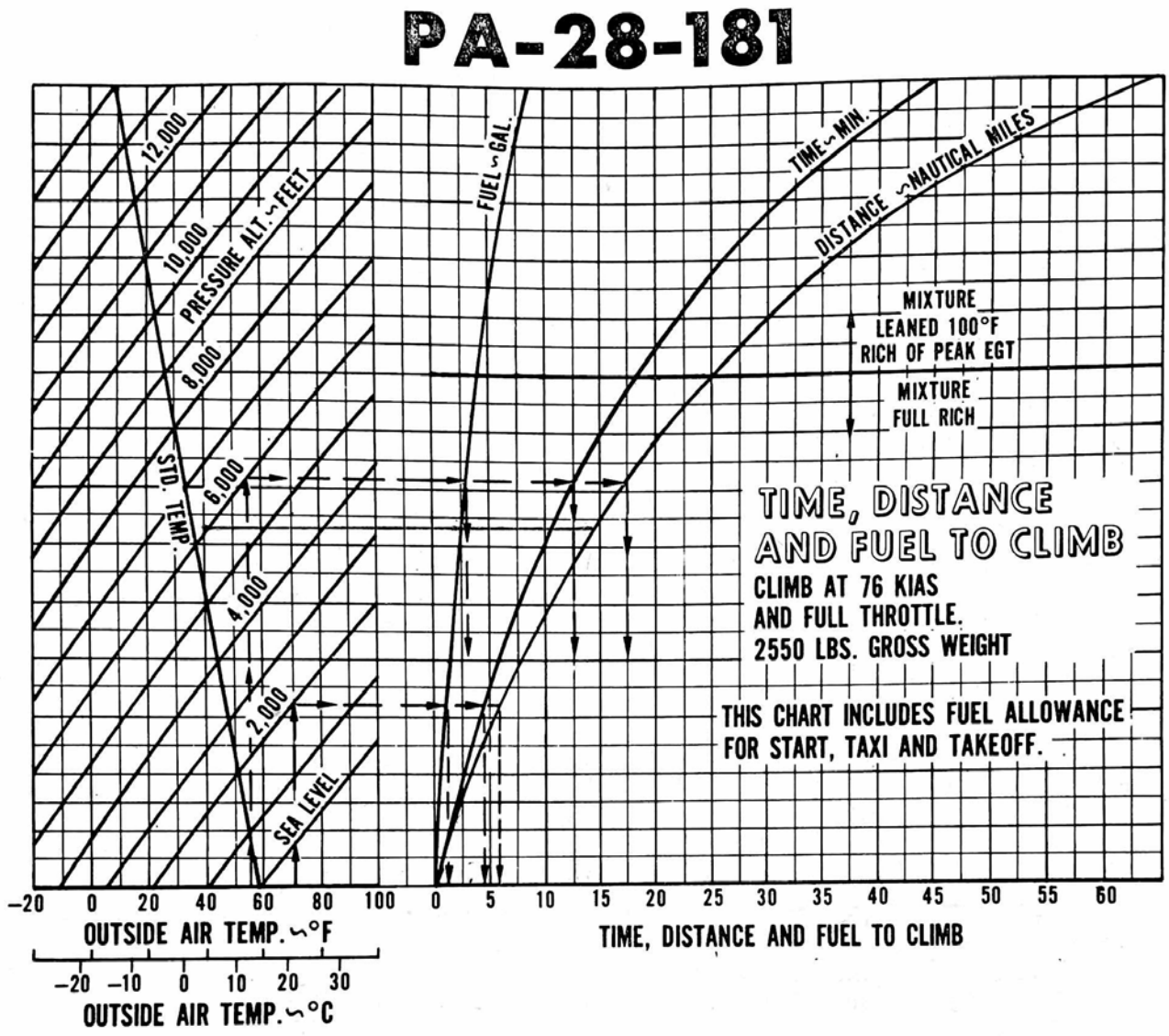
PA-28-181



Example:
Climb pressure altitude: 3600 ft.
OAT: 30°F
Rate of climb: 620 F.P.M.

CLIMB PERFORMANCE

Figure 5-13

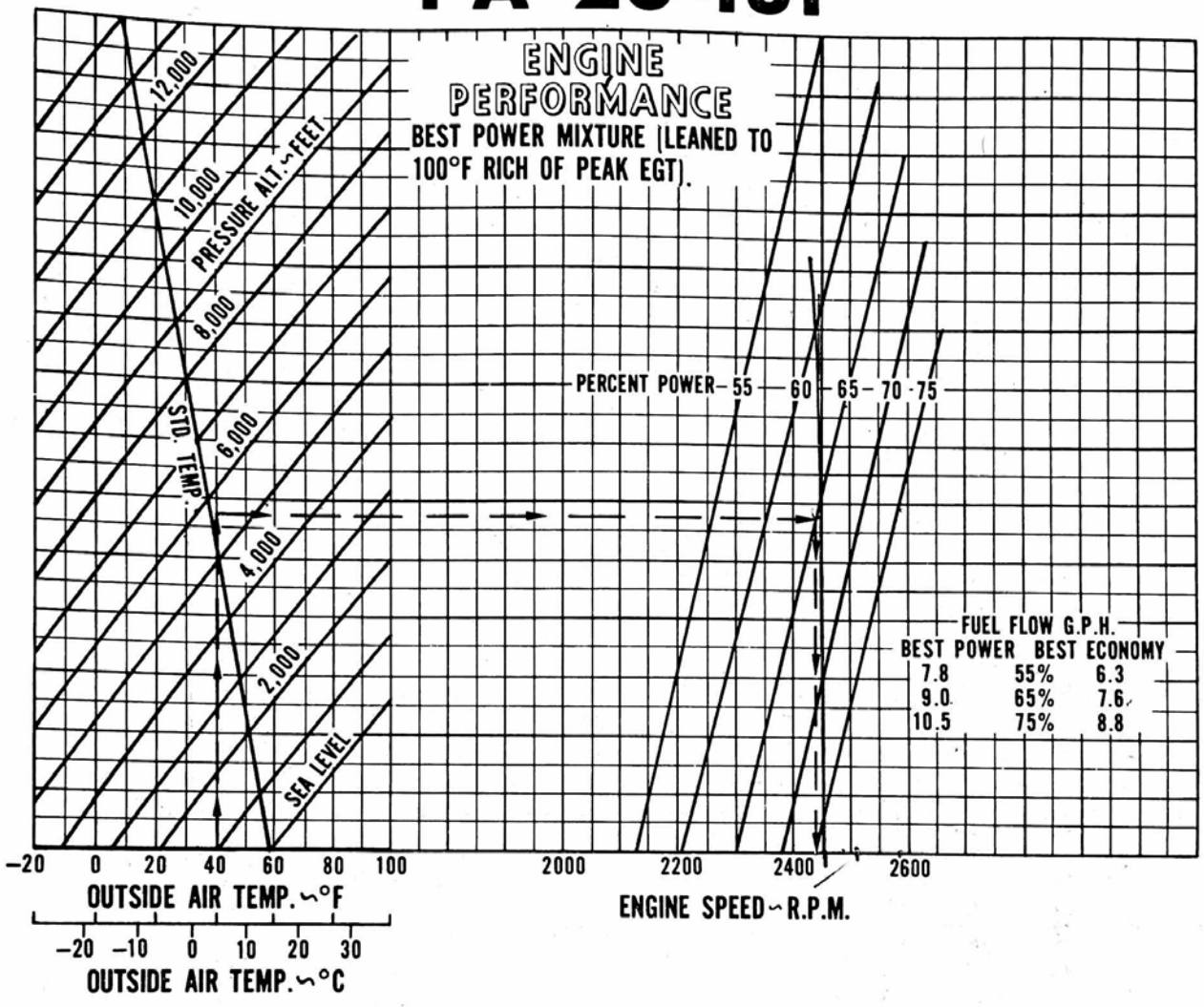


Example:
Departure airport pressure altitude: 2000 ft.
Departure airport temperature: 70° F
Cruise pressure altitude: 6000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 55°F
Time to climb: 12.5 min. minus 4.5 min. = 8 min.
Distance to climb: 17.5 miles minus 6.5 miles = 11 nautical miles
Fuel to climb: 3 gal. minus 1 gal. = 2 gal.

TIME, DISTANCE AND FUEL TO CLIMB

Figure 5-15

PA-28-181

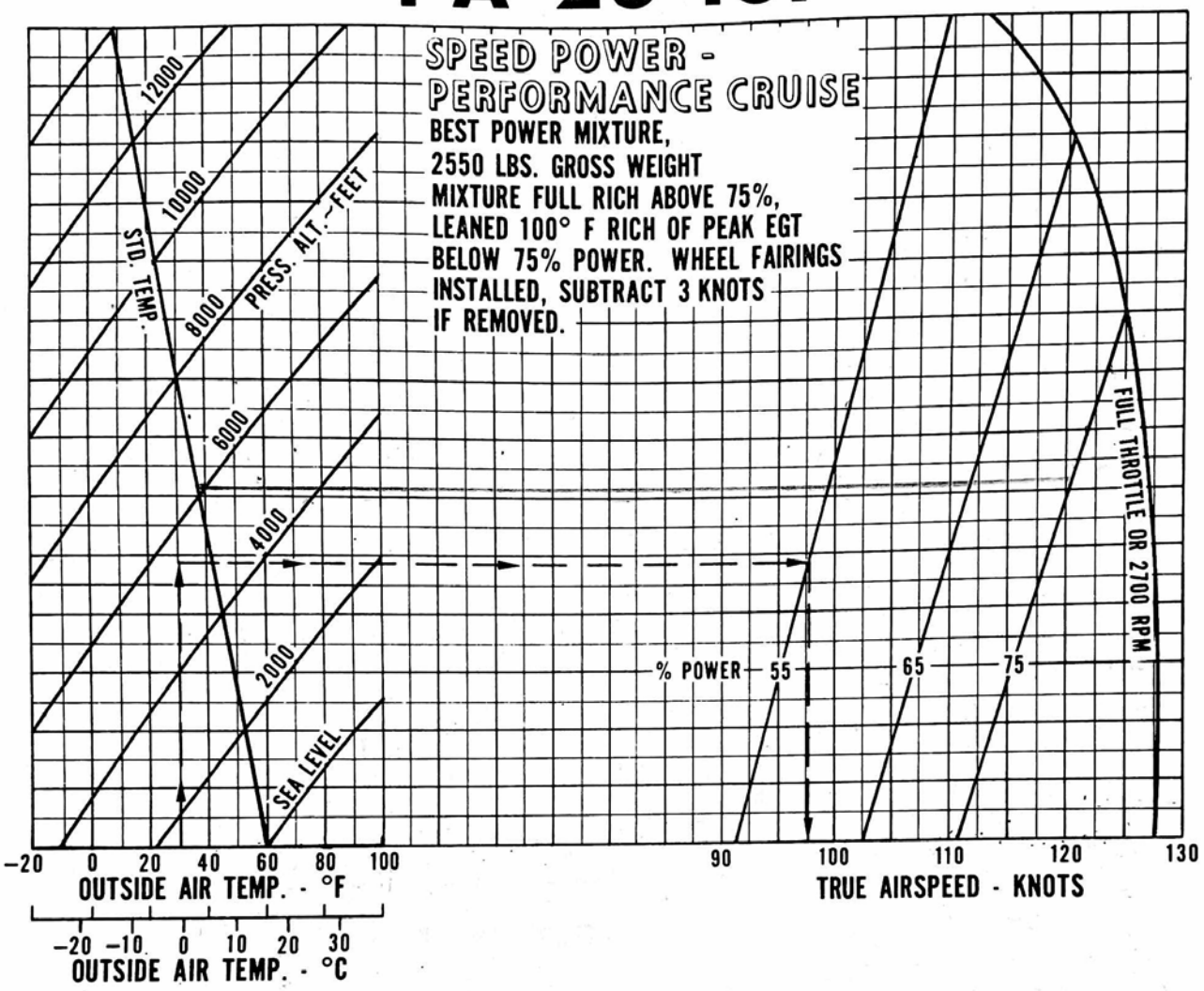


Example:
Cruise pressure altitude: 5500 ft.
Cruise OAT: 40°F
Percent power: 65%
Engine RPM: 2440 RPM

ENGINE PERFORMANCE

Figure 5-17

PA-28-181

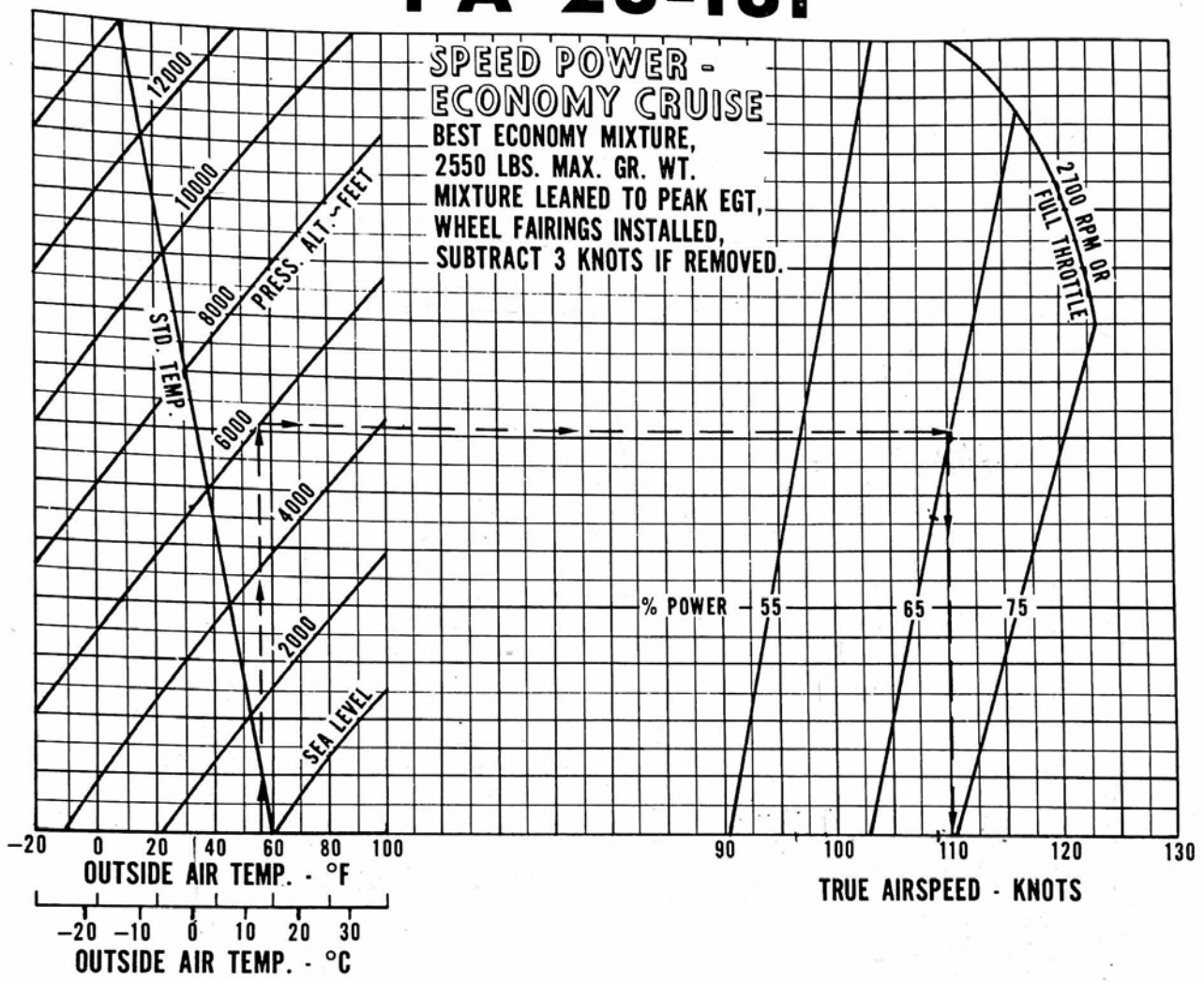


Example:
Cruise pressure altitude: 5500 ft.
Cruise OAT: 30°F
Power: 55%
True airspeed: 97.5 knots

SPEED POWER - PERFORMANCE CRUISE

Figure 5-19

PA-28-181

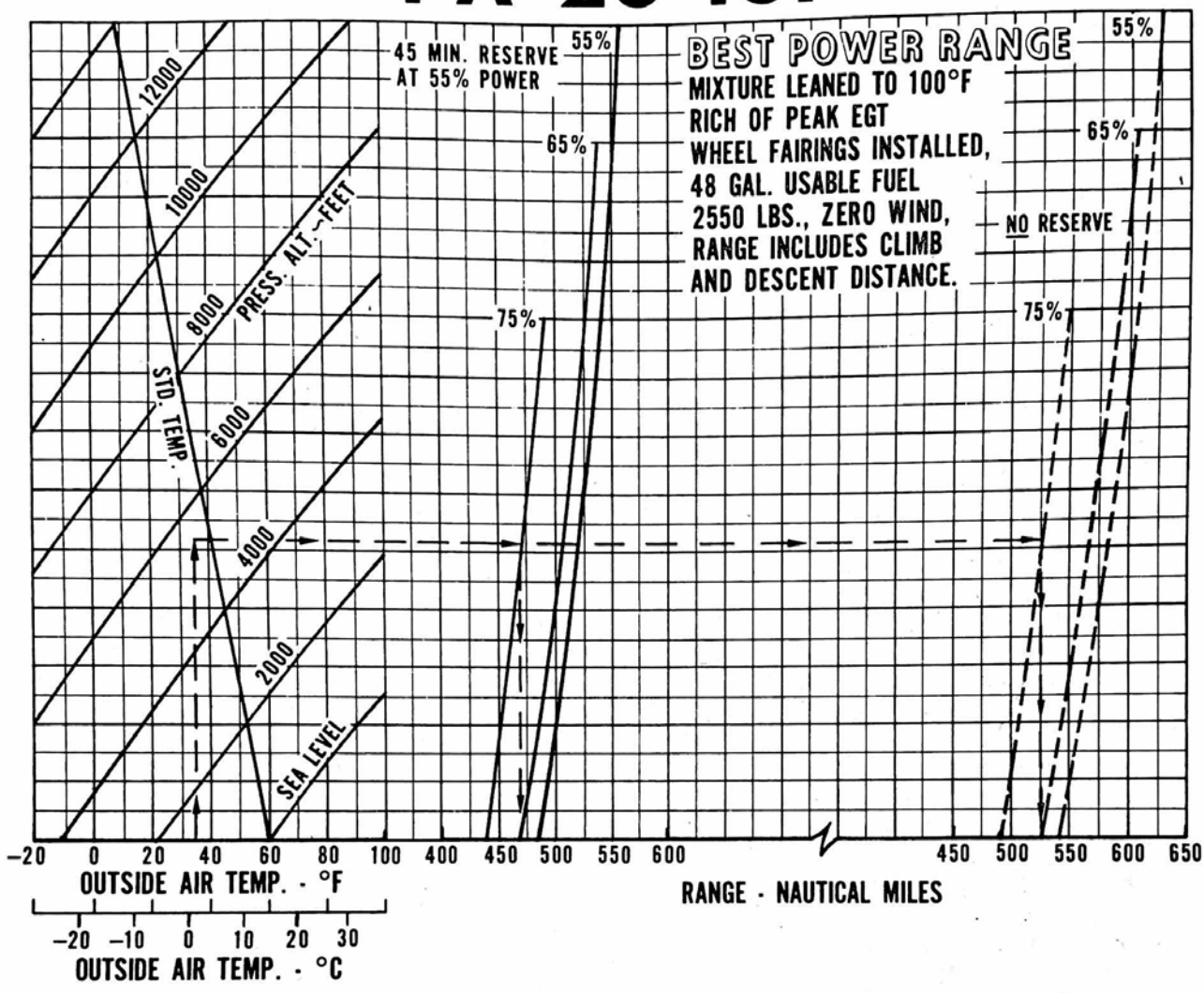


Example:
Cruise pressure altitude: 6000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 55°F
Power: 65%
True airspeed: 110 knots

SPEED POWER - ECONOMY CRUISE

Figure 5-21

PA-28-181

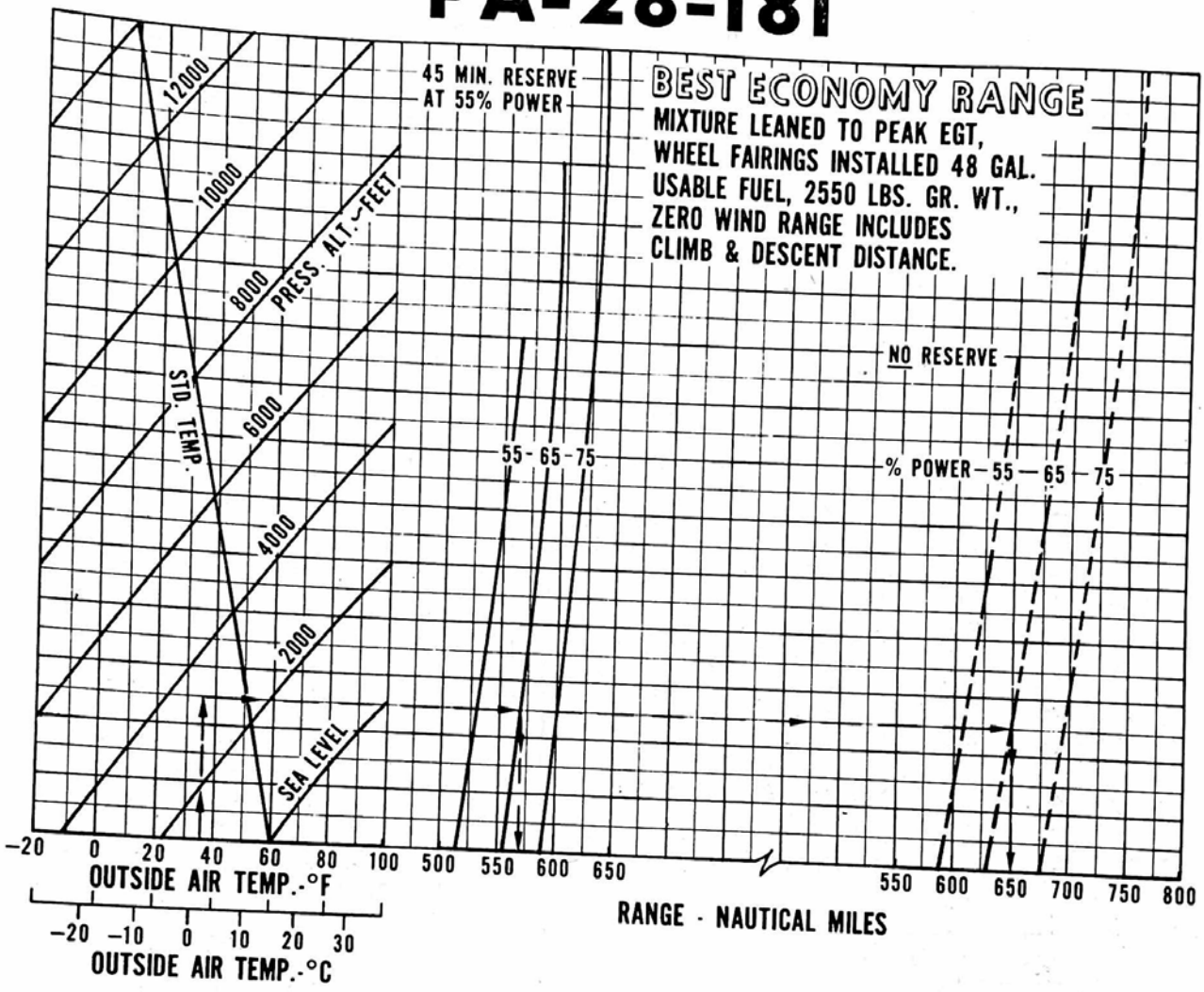


Example:
Cruise pressure altitude: 5500 ft.
Cruise OAT: 35°F
Power setting: 75%
Range (with reserve): 470 nautical miles
Range (no reserve): 525 nautical miles

BEST POWER RANGE

Figure 5-23

PA-28-181



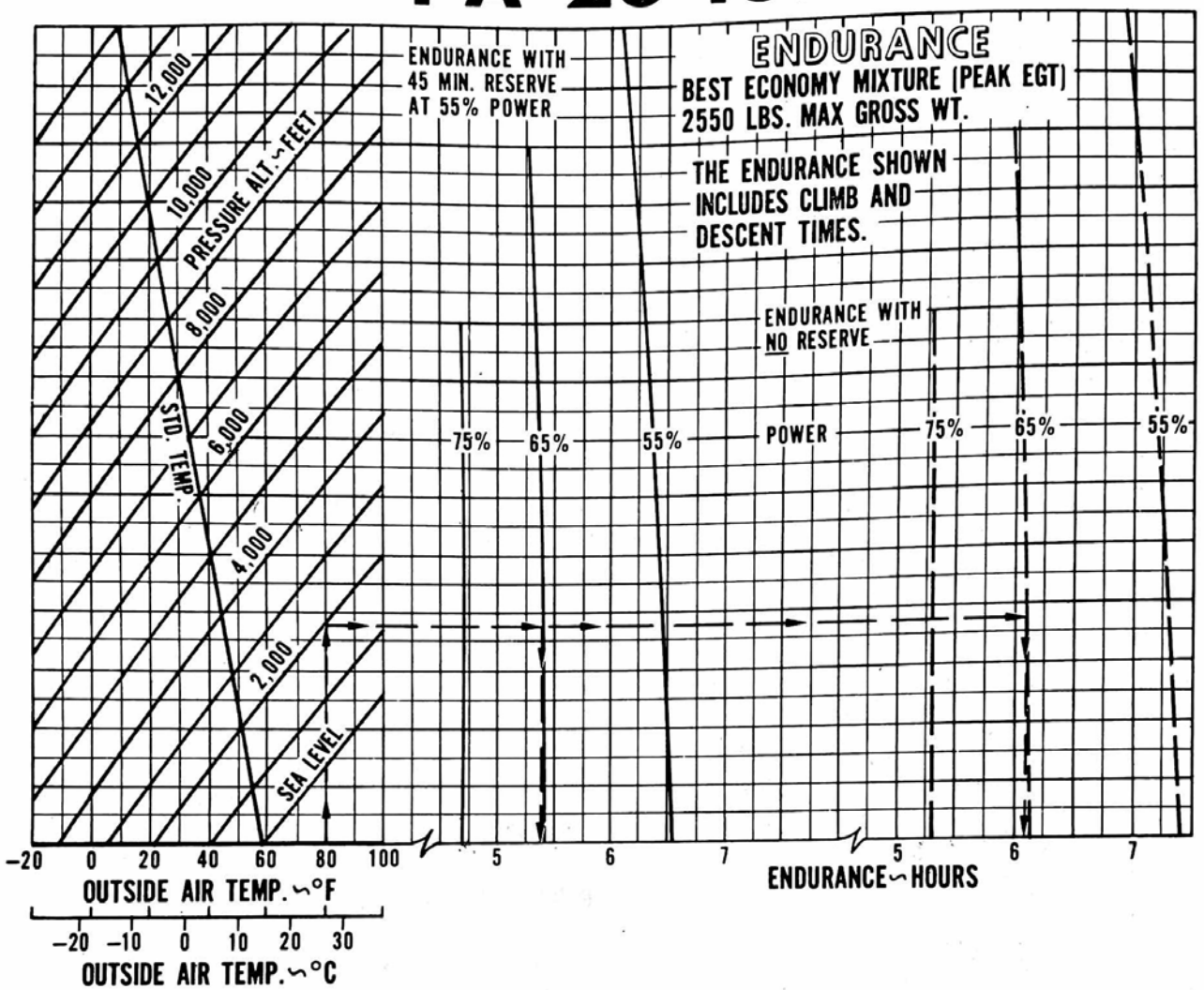
Example:

Cruise pressure altitude: 3000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 35°F
Power setting: 65%
Range (with reserve): 570 nautical miles
Range (no reserve): 650 nautical miles

BEST ECONOMY RANGE

Figure 5-25

PA-28-181

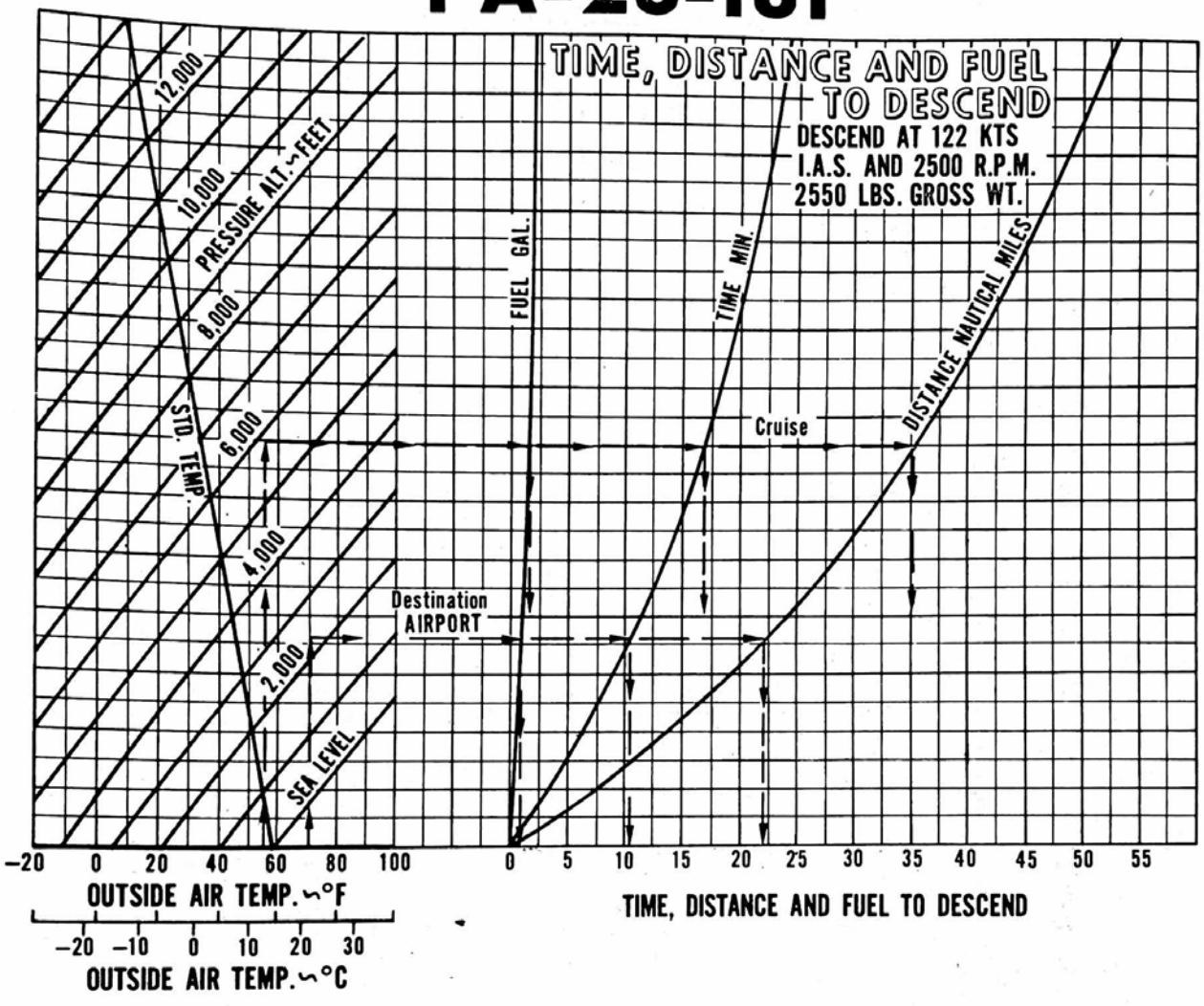


Example:
Cruise pressure altitude: 2000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 80°F
Power setting: 65%
Endurance (with reserve): 5.37 hrs.
Endurance (no reserve): 6.1 hrs.

ENDURANCE

Figure 5-27

PA-28-181

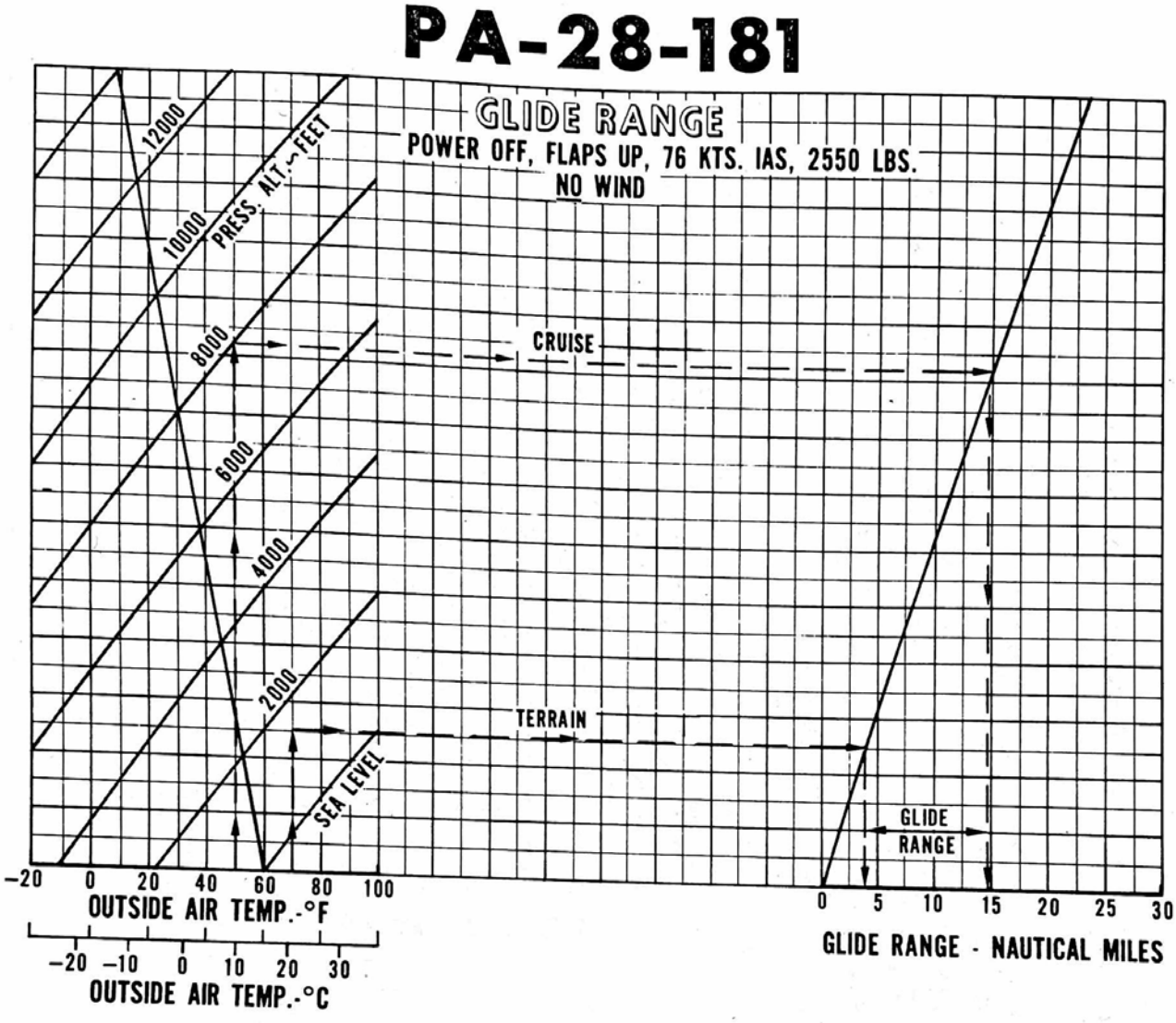


Example:

Cruise pressure altitude: 6000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 55°F
Destination airport pressure altitude: 2300 ft.
Destination airport temperature: 70°F
Fuel to descend: (1.7 gal. minus 1 gal.) = .7 gal.
Time to descend: (17 min. minus 10.5 min.) = 6.5 min.
Distance to descend (35 miles minus 22 miles) = 13 nautical miles

TIME, DISTANCE AND FUEL TO DESCEND

Figure 5-29

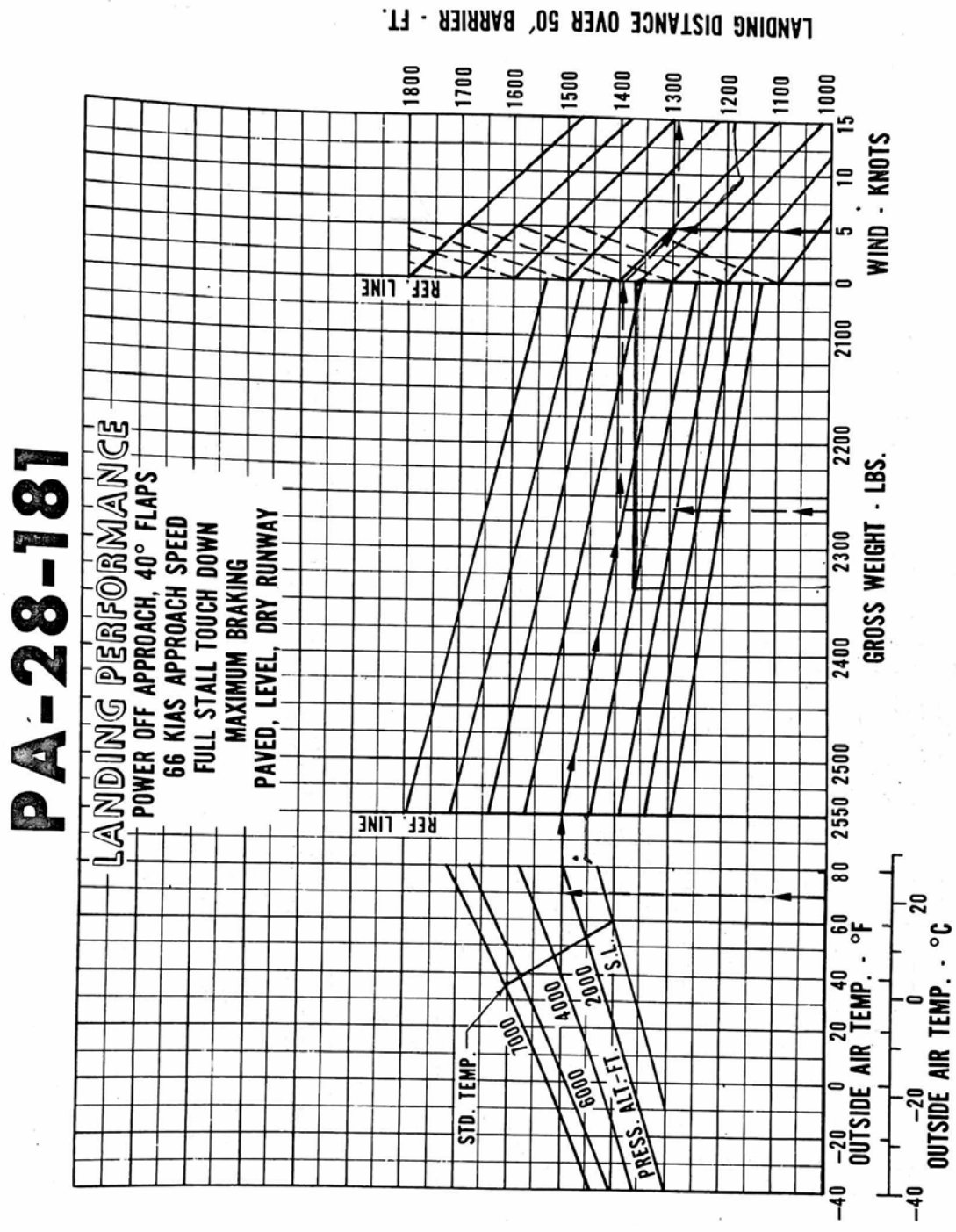


Example:

Cruise pressure altitude: 8000 ft.
Cruise OAT: 50°F
Terrain pressure altitude: 1500 ft.
Terrain temperature: 70°F
Glide Range: 14.5 miles minus 3.5 miles = 11 nautical miles

GLIDE RANGE

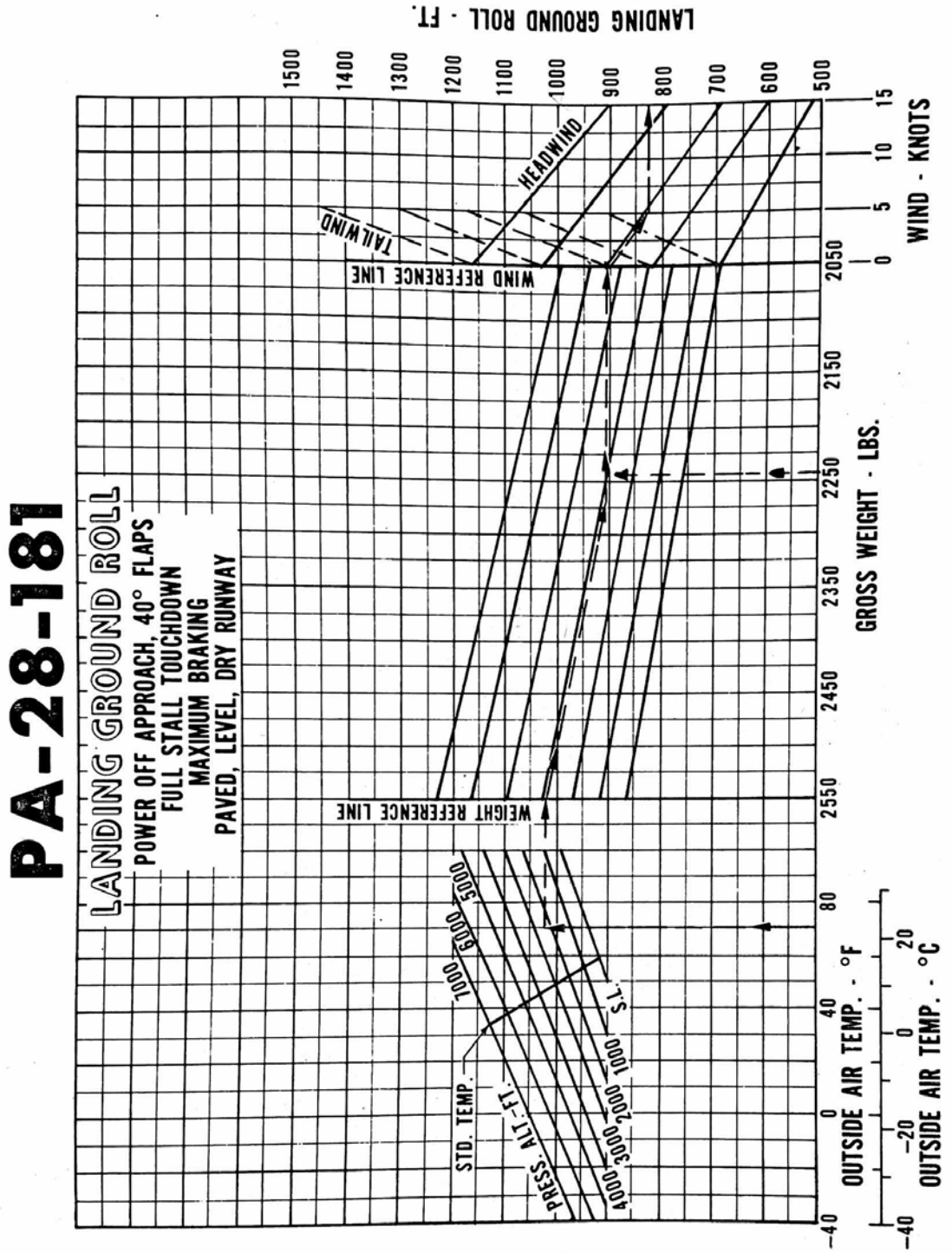
Figure 5-31



Example:
Airport pressure altitude: 2300 ft.
Gross weight: 2264
Temperature: 70°F
Wind: 5 knots (headwind)
Landing distance: 1290 ft.

LANDING PERFORMANCE

Figure 5-33



Example:
Airport pressure altitude: 2300 ft.
Airport temperature: 70°F
Gross weight: 2264 lbs.
Wind: 5 knots (headwind)
Ground roll: 825 ft.

LANDING GROUND ROLL

Figure 5-35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 6

WEIGHT AND BALANCE

SECTION 6

WEIGHT AND BALANCE

6.1 GENERAL

In order to achieve the performance, safety and good flying characteristics which are designed into the airplane, it must be flown with the weight and center of gravity (C.G.) position within the approved operating range (envelope). Although the airplane offers a tremendous flexibility of loading, it cannot be flown with the maximum number of adult passengers, full fuel tanks and maximum baggage. With the flexibility comes responsibility. The pilot must ensure that the airplane is loaded within the loading envelope before he makes a takeoff.

Misloading carries consequences for any aircraft. An overloaded airplane will not take off, climb or cruise as well as a properly loaded one. The heavier the airplane is loaded, the less climb performance it will have.

Center of gravity is a determining factor in flight characteristics. If the C.G. is too far forward in any airplane, it may be difficult to rotate for takeoff or landing. If the C.G. is too far aft, the airplane may rotate prematurely on takeoff or tend to pitch up during climb. Longitudinal stability will be reduced. This can lead to inadvertent stalls and even spins; and spin recovery becomes more difficult as the center of gravity moves aft of the approved limit.

A properly loaded airplane, however, will perform as intended. This airplane is designed to provide excellent performance and safety within the flight envelope. Before the airplane is delivered, it is weighed, and a basic empty weight and C.G. location is computed (basic empty weight consists of the standard empty weight of the airplane plus the optional equipment). Using the basic empty weight and C.G. location, the pilot can easily determine the weight and C.G. position for the loaded airplane by computing the total weight and moment and then determining whether they are within the approved envelope.

The basic empty weight and C.G. location are recorded in the Aircraft Log Book, or the Weight and Balance Data Form (Figure 6-5) and the Weight and Balance Record (Figure 6-7). The current values should always be used. Whenever new equipment is added or any modification work is done, the mechanic responsible for the work is required to compute a new basic empty weight and C.G. position and to write these in the Aircraft Log Book and the Weight and Balance Record. The owner should make sure that it is done.

A weight and balance calculation can be helpful in determining how much fuel or baggage can be boarded so as to keep within allowable limits. Check calculations prior to adding fuel to insure against overloading.

The following pages are forms used in weighing an airplane in production and in computing basic empty weight, C.G. position, and useful load. Note that the useful load includes usable fuel, baggage, cargo and passengers. Following this is the method for computing takeoff weight and C.G.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6.3 AIRPLANE WEIGHING PROCEDURE

At the time of delivery, Piper Aircraft Corporation provides each airplane with the basic empty weight and center of gravity location. This data is supplied by Figure 6-5.

The removal or addition of equipment or airplane modifications can affect the basic empty weight and center of gravity. The following is a weighing procedure to determine this basic empty weight and center of gravity location:

(a) Preparation

(1) Be certain that all items checked in the airplane equipment list are installed in the proper location in the airplane.

(2) Remove excessive dirt, grease, moisture, foreign items such as rags and tools from the airplane before weighing.

(3) Defuel airplane. Then open all fuel drains until all remaining fuel is drained. Operate engine on each tank until all undrainable fuel is used and engine stops. Then add the unusable fuel (2.0 gallons total, 1.0 gallons each wing).

(4) Fill with oil to full capacity.

(5) Place pilot and copilot seats in fourth (4th) notch, aft of forward position. Put flaps in the fully retracted position and all control surfaces in the neutral position. Tow bar should be in the proper location and all entrance and baggage doors closed.

(6) Weigh the airplane inside a closed building to prevent errors in scale readings due to wind.

(b) Leveling

(1) With airplane on scales, block main gear oleo pistons in the fully extended position.

(2) Level airplane (refer to Figure 6-3) deflating nose wheel tire, to center bubble on level.

(c) Weighing - Airplane Basic Empty Weight

(1) With the airplane level and brakes released, record the weight shown on each scale. Deduct the tare, if any, from each reading.

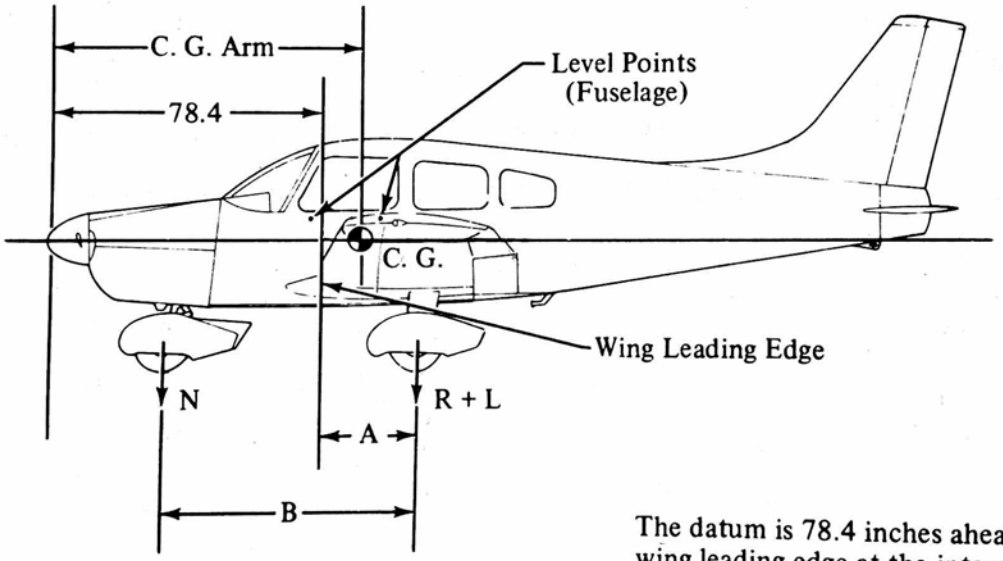
Scale Position and Symbol	Scale Reading	Tare	Net Weight
Nose Wheel (N)			
Right Main Wheel (R)			
Left Main Wheel (L)			
Basic Empty Weight, as Weighed (T)	–	–	

WEIGHING FORM

Figure 6-1

(d) Basic Empty Weight Center of Gravity

(1) The following geometry applies to the PA-28-181 airplane when it is level. Refer to Leveling paragraph 6.3 (b).



The datum is 78.4 inches ahead of the wing leading edge at the intersection of the straight and tapered section.

A =

B =

LEVELING DIAGRAM

Figure 6-3

(2) Obtain measurement "A" by measuring from a plumb bob dropped from the wing leading edge, at the intersection of the straight and tapered section, horizontally and parallel to the airplane centerline, to the main wheel centerline.

(3) Obtain measurement "B" by measuring the distance from the main wheel centerline, horizontally and parallel to the airplane centerline, to each side of the nose wheel axle. Then average the measurements.

(4) The basic empty weight center of gravity (as weighed including optional equipment, full oil and unusable fuel) can be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{C.G. Arm} = 78.4 + A - \frac{B(N)}{T}$$

$$\text{C.G. Arm} = 78.4 + (\quad) - \frac{(\quad)(\quad)}{(\quad)} = \quad \text{inches}$$

6.5 WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA AND RECORD

The Basic Empty Weight, Center of Gravity Location and Useful Load listed in Figure 6-5 are for the airplane as delivered from the factory. These figures apply only to the specific airplane serial number and registration number shown.

The basic empty weight of the airplane as delivered from the factory has been entered in the Weight and Balance Record (Figure 6-7). This form is provided to present the current status of the airplane basic empty weight and a complete history of previous modifications. Any change to the permanently installed equipment or modification which affects weight or moment must be entered in the Weight and Balance Record.

MODEL PA-28-181 CHEROKEE ARCHER II

Airplane Serial Number 28-7790331

Registration Number N1679H

Date 1/19/77

AIRPLANE BASIC EMPTY WEIGHT

Item	Weight (Lbs)	x	C. G. Arm (Inches Aft of Datum)	=	Moment (In-Lbs)
Standard Empty Weight* ~~XXXXX~~ Computed	1414.0		85.4		120750
Optional Equipment	102.0		101.9		10397
Basic Empty Weight	1516.0		86.5		131147

*The standard empty weight includes full oil capacity and 2.0 gallons of unusable fuel.

Superseded 7/12/77 Pennant Aviation 2215 M. Collett

AIRPLANE USEFUL LOAD

(Gross Weight) - (Basic Empty Weight) = Useful Load

Normal Category (2550 lbs) - (1516.0 lbs) = 1034.0 lbs.

Utility Category (1950 lbs) - (1516.0 lbs) = 434.0 lbs.

THIS BASIC EMPTY WEIGHT, C.G. AND USEFUL LOAD ARE FOR THE AIRPLANE AS DELIVERED FROM THE FACTORY. REFER TO APPROPRIATE AIRCRAFT RECORD WHEN ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA FORM

Figure 6-5

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CONTINUOUS LISTING

PA-28-181	Serial Number 28-7790331	Registration Number N1679H	Page Number

Date	Item No. In	Item No. Out	Description of Article or Modification	Wt. (Lb.)	Arm (In.)	Moment /100	Wt. (Lb.)	Arm (In.)	USEFUL LOAD	Running Basic Empty Weight Wt. (Lb.)	Running Basic Empty Weight Moment /~~100~~
1/19/77			As Delivered							1516.0	131147
7-12-77			Radio Inst.					86.2		1534.7	132281
4-20-81			ELT					86.4	1013.5	1536.5	132706.0
4-29-88			Install: STEC 60-2 Autopilot STC#SA5135SW-D II Morrow 604 /A16					86.65	983.7	1566.3	135712.8
12-13-89			Remove KX 175B, ICE 309, KN75 E/S ADF Installed KX 155 W/GS, ICE309					86.69	986.2	1563.8	135,572.8
8/1/91			Removed KR-86, KA-42B & Installed KR-87, KI-227 & KA-44B					86.77	987.2	1562.8	135,596.6
10 Sept 92	X		STAND BY VACUUM SYS.					86.60	977.07	1572.93	136,063.36
6/28/94	X	X	INSTALLED STRIKE FINDER, Removed BOLT CORAN Installed MAGELLAN GPS.					86.47	972.17	1577.83	136,434.52
12/15/97	X		WHELEN STROBE KIT, RE-FIT CYL/oil PRE-HEAT					86.47	967.27	1582.73	136,867.55
5-16-2008			Reweight G. Bolen A&P 3414462372					88.72	906.0	1644.0	145,847.7

WEIGHT AND BALANCE RECORD

Figure 6-7

PA-28-181			Serial Number	Registration Number					Page Number		
Date	Item No.		Description of Article or Modification	Weight Change						Running Basic Empty Weight	
				Added (+)			Removed (-)				
	In	Out		Wt. (Lb.)	Arm (In.)	Moment /100	Wt. (Lb.)	Arm (In.)	Moment /100	Wt. (Lb.)	Moment /100
			As Delivered								

WEIGHT AND BALANCE RECORD (cont)

Figure 6-7 (cont)

Win AIR
THE ISLAND CITY'S FBO
106 GALEWSKI DRIVE
WINONA, MN 55987
(507) 452-2220

05-16-2008 **N1679H** **PIPER 28-181** **SN: 28-7790331**

WHEN FLOWN WITH WHEEL FAIRINGS

AIRCRAFT REWEIGHING
INTERCOMP
MODEL # SW500
PN: 170125
SN: 26612659

FULL FUEL:	Weight	Station	Moment
a. Nose	513.0	38.9	19,955.7
b. Left Main	709.0	108.0	76,572.0
c. Right Main	710.0	108.0	76,680.0
TOTAL	1,932.0 LBS	89.652"	173,207.7"LBS
Less Usable Fuel	- 288.0	95.0	- 27,360.0
A/C EMPTY WEIGHT	**1,644.0 LBS**	**88.715"**	**145,847.7"LBS**

FOR NORMAL CATEGORY

MAX. GROSS WGT **2,550.0 LBS**

MAX. USEFULL WGT **906.0 LBS**

G. Bolon

G. BOLON A&P 541402372

05-16-2008

6.7 WEIGHT AND BALANCE DETERMINATION FOR FLIGHT

(a) Add the weight of all items to be loaded to the basic empty weight.

(b) Use the Loading Graph (Figure 6-13) to determine the moment of all items to be carried in the airplane.

(c) Add the moment of all items to be loaded to the basic empty weight moment.

(d) Divide the total moment by the total weight to determine the C.G. location.

(e) By using the figures of item (a) and item (d) (above), locate a point on the C.G. range and weight graph (Figure 6-15). If the point falls within the C.G. envelope, the loading meets the weight and balance requirements.

	Weight (Lbs)	Arm Aft Datum (Inches)	Moment (In-Lbs)
Basic Empty Weight	1516.0	86.5	131147
Pilot and Front Passenger	340.0	80.5	27370
Passengers (Rear Seats)*	340.0	118.1	40154
Fuel (48 Gallon Maximum)	288	95.0	27360
Baggage*	66.0	142.8	9425
Total Loaded Airplane	2550	92.3	235456

The center of gravity (C.G.) of this sample loading problem is at 92.3 inches aft of the datum line. Locate this point (92.3) on the C.G. range and weight graph. Since this point falls within the weight - C.G. envelope, this loading meets the weight and balance requirements.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PILOT AND AIRCRAFT OWNER TO INSURE THAT THE AIRPLANE IS LOADED PROPERLY.

*Utility Category Operation - No baggage or rear passengers allowed.

SAMPLE LOADING PROBLEM (NORMAL CATEGORY)

Figure 6-9

	Weight (Lbs)	Arm Aft Datum (Inches)	Moment (In-Lbs)
Basic Empty Weight	1588.9	86.62	137,630.51
Pilot and Front Passenger		80.5	
Passengers (Rear Seats)*		118.1	
Fuel (48 Gallon Maximum) 6 LBS/GAL TABS=17 USEABLE	288/204	95.0	27,400/19,400
Baggage*		142.8	
Total Loaded Airplane			

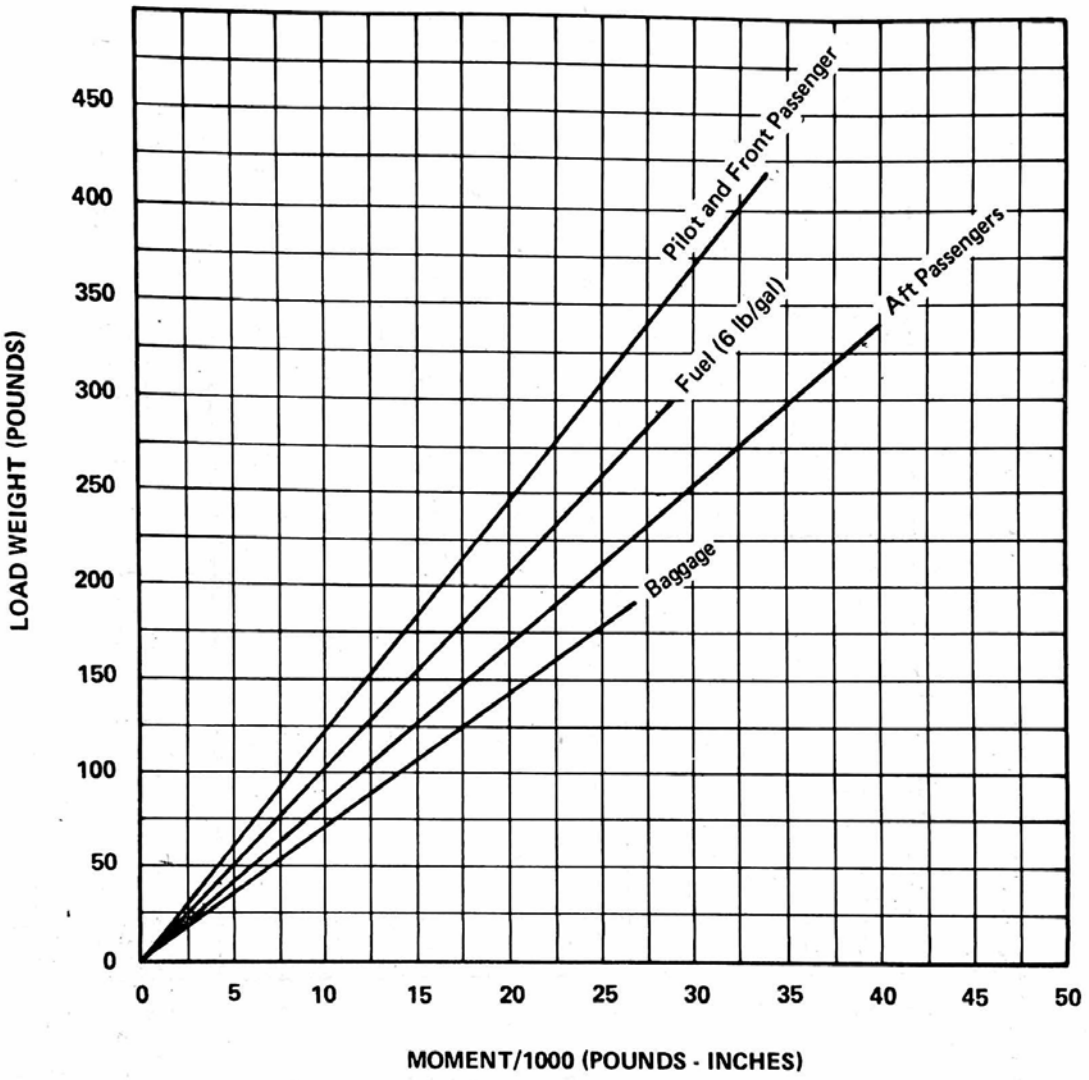
MAX. GROSS 2550

Totals must be within approved weight and C.G. limits. It is the responsibility of the airplane owner and the pilot to insure that the airplane is loaded properly. The Basic Empty Weight C.G. is noted on the Weight and Balance Data Form (Figure 6-5). If the airplane has been altered, refer to the Weight and Balance Record for this information.

*Utility Category Operation - No baggage or rear passengers allowed.

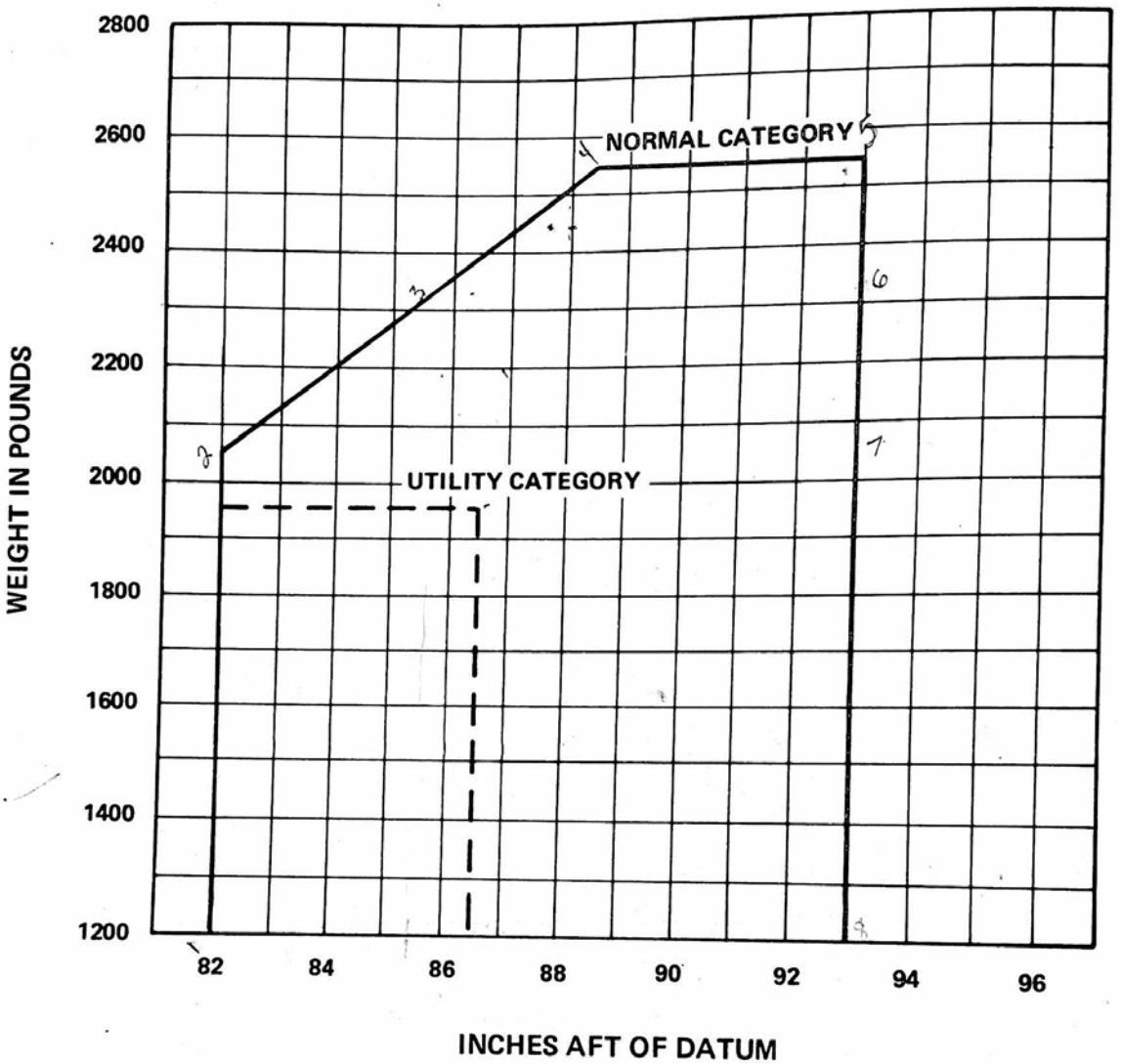
WEIGHT AND BALANCE LOADING FORM

Figure 6-11



LOADING GRAPH

Figure 6-13



C. G. RANGE AND WEIGHT

Figure 6-15

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6.9 EQUIPMENT LIST

The following is a list of equipment which may be installed in the PA-28-181. It consists of those items used for defining the configuration of an airplane when the basic empty weight is established at the time of delivery. Only those standard items which are alternate standard items and those required to be listed by the certificating authority (FAA) are presented. Items marked with an "X" are those items which were installed on the airplane described below as delivered by the manufacturer.

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION PA-28-181 CHEROKEE ARCHER II

SERIAL NO. m 28-7790331 REGISTRATION NO. N1679H DATE: 1/19/77

(a) Propeller and Propeller Accessories

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
1	Propeller, Sensenich 76EM8S5-0-60, Piper Spec. PS50077-8 Cert. Basis - TC P4EA				

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(b) Engine and Engine Accessories

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
11	Engine - Lycoming Model O-360-A4M Piper Dwg. 62941-16 Cert. Basis - TC E286				
13	Oil Filter - Lycoming No. 75528 (AC *OF5578770) Cert. Basis - TC E286	———	3.3	35.5	117
15	Oil Filter - Lycoming *LW-13743 (Champion *CH-48110) Cert. Basis - TC E286	X ———	2.8	35.5	99

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(c) Landing Gear and Brakes

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
27	Two Main Wheel Assemblies Piper Dwg. 63370-0 & -1 a. Cleveland Aircraft Products Wheel Assembly No. 40-86 Brake Assembly No. 30-55 Cert. Basis - TSO C26a b. Two Main 4-Ply Rating Tires 6.00-6 with Regular Tubes Cert. Basis - TSO C62				
29	One Nose Wheel a. Cleveland Aircraft Products Wheel Assembly No. 40-76B (Less Brake Drum) Cert. Basis - TSO C26a b. One Nose Wheel 4-Ply Rating Tire 6.00-6 with Regular Tube Cert. Basis - TSO C62				

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(d) Electrical Equipment

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(e) Instruments

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
53	Airspeed Indicator, Piper Spec. PS50049-30S Cert. Basis - TSO C2b				
55	Altimeter, Piper Spec. PS50008-2 or -3 Cert. Basis - TSO C10b				
57	Compass Cert. Basis - TSO C7c				

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(f) Miscellaneous

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
65	Forward Seat Belts (2) Piper Spec. PS50039-4-2A Cert. Basis - TSO C22f				
67	Rear Seat Belts (2) Piper Spec. PS50039-4-3 Cert. Basis - TSO C22f				

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(g) Engine and Engine Accessories (Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(h) Propeller and Propeller Accessories (Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(i) Landing Gear and Brakes
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
73	Nose Wheel Fairing Piper Dwg. 65348-2 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X	3.6	36.3	131
75	Main Wheel Fairings Piper Dwg. 65237 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X	7.6	113.6	863

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(j) Electrical Equipment
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
		X			
79	Instrument Panel Lights Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	0.3	67.8	20
81	Instrument Light Grimes 15-0083-7 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	0.1	99.0	10
83	Cabin Light Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	0.3	99.0	30
85	Landing Light, G. E. Model 4509 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	.5	13.1	7
87	Navigation Lights (Wing) (2) Grimes Model A1285 (Red and Green) Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	0.4	106.6	43
89	Navigation Light (Rear) (1), Grimes Model 2064 (White) Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	.2	281.0	56
91	Rotating Beacon Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	1.5	263.4	395
93	Anti-Collision Lights (Wing Tip) (Whelen) Cert. Basis - STC SA615EA	———	5.7	157.9	900
95	Heated Pitot Head, Piper Dwg. 69041-7 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	.4	100.0	40
97	Piper Pitch Trim Piper Dwg. 69378-3 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	4.7	145.6	684
99	Battery 12V 35 A.H. Rebat R35 (Wt. 27.2 lbs.) Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	*5.3	168.0	890

*Weight and moment difference between standard and optional equipment.

(j) Electrical Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
101	Auxiliary Power Receptacle, Piper Dwg. 68815 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X	2.7	178.5	482
103	External Power Cable, Piper Dwg. 62355 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13		4.6	142.8	657
105	Lighter, #200462, 12 Volt Universal Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X	.2	62.9	13

(k) Instruments
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
113	Vacuum System Installation Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X _____	4.5	39.1	176
115	Attitude Gyro, Piper Dwg. 99002-2, -3, -4 or -5 Cert. Basis - TSO C4c	X _____	2.2	59.4	131
117	Directional Gyro, Piper Dwg. 99003-2, -3, -4 or -5 Cert. Basis - TSO C5c	X _____	2.6	59.7	155
119	Tru-Speed Indicator, Piper Spec. PS50049-30T Cert. Basis - TSO C2b	X _____	(same as standard equipment)		
121	Encoding Altimeter, Piper PS50008-6 or -7 Cert. Basis - TSO C10b, C88	_____	* .9	60.3	54
123	Vertical Speed Piper Dwg. 99010-2, -4 or -5 Cert. Basis - TSO C8b	X _____	1.0	65.9	66
125	Alternate Static Source Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	.4	61.0	24
127	Turn and Slip Indicator, Piper PS50030-2 or -3 Cert. Basis - TSO C3b	X _____	2.6	59.7	155
129	Exhaust Gas Temperature, Piper Dwg. 99026 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	.7	55.4	39
131	Manifold Pressure Gauge Piper Spec. PS50031-3 or -4 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	0.9	60.8	55

*Weight and moment difference between standard and optional equipment.

(k) Instruments
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
133	Engine Hour Meter Piper Dwg. 79548-0 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	0.3	61.2	18
135	Clock Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X	.4	62.4	25
137	Air Temperature Gauge, Piper Dwg. 99479-0 or -2 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	.2	72.6	15

(l) Autopilots
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
157	AutoFlite II Cert. Basis - STC SA3066SW-D	———	5.6	91.8	514
159	AutoControl IIIB				
	a. Omni Coupler, *1C388	———	9.6	77.6	745
	Cert. Basis - STC SA3065SW-D	———	1.0	59.3	59

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
169	Collins VHF-251 Comm Transceiver				
	a. Single	———	3.4	56.9	193
	b. Dual	———	6.8	56.9	387
	Cert. Basis - TSO C37b, C38b				
171	Collins VIR-351 Nav Receiver				
	a. Single	———	2.7	57.4	155
	b. Dual	———	5.4	57.4	310
	Cert. Basis - TSO C40a, C36c				
173	Collins IND-350 VOR/LOC Indicator				
	a. Single	———	1.0	60.2	60
	b. Dual	———	2.0	60.2	120
	Cert. Basis - TSO C40a, C36c				
175	Collins IND-351 VOR/LOC/ GS Indicator				
	Cert. Basis - TSO C40a, C36c	———	1.3	60.2	78
177	Collins GLS-350 Glide Slope Receiver				
	Cert. Basis - TSO C34c	———	2.0	181.8	364
179	Collins RCR-650 ADF Receiver and Antenna and IND-650 Indicator				
	Cert. Basis - TSO C41c	———	6.6	104.8	692
181	Collins AMR-350 Audio/Marker Panel				
	Cert. Basis - TSO C35d, C50b	———	*3.3	110.0	363

*Weight includes antenna and cable.

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
183	Collins TDR-950 Transponder Cert. Basis - TSO C74c	____	*2.8	62.9	176
X	STEC ST-60-2 Autopilot	X02	25.3	105.0	2656.8
X	II Morrow 604 Loran	sep	4.0	60.	240.0
X	" A16 Antenna	+33 X 29.88	.5	220.	110.0
X	ICX 155 w 6/5		1.5.0	56	980.0
X	KI 209 IND		1.2	60.	72.0

*Weight includes antenna.

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
187	King KX 170 ( ) VHF Comm/Nav	X			
	a. Transceiver, Single	———	7.5	56.6	425
	b. Transceiver, Dual	———	15.0	56.6	849
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
189	King KX 175 ( ) VHF				
	a. Transceiver,	———	9.4	56.6	532
	b. King KN 73 Glide Slope Receiver,	———	3.2	184.3	590
	c. King KN 77 VOR/LOC Converter,	———	3.6	183.6	661
	d. King KNI 520 VOR/ILS Indicator	———	2.8	60.5	169
	Cert. Basis - TSO C3bc, C37b, C38b, C40a				
191	King KX 175 ( ) VHF				
	a. Transceiver (2nd),	———	8.6	56.6	487
	b. King KN 77 VOR/LOC Converter,	———	4.2	183.6	771
	c. King KNI 520 VOR/ILS Indicator	———	2.8	60.5	169
	Cert. Basis - TSO C36c, C37b, C38b, C40a				
193	King KI 201 ( ) VOR/ LOC Ind.	X			
	a. Single	———	2.5	59.6	149
	b. Dual	———	5.0	59.9	300
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
195	King KI 213 VOR/LOC/GS Indicator				
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	2.5	60.4	151
197	King KI 214 ( ) VOR/ LOC/GS Ind.				
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	3.3	59.9	198
199	King KN 74 R-Nav				
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	4.7	56.6	266

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
201	King KN 61 DME Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	12.5	179.0	2237
203	King KN 65A DME Cert. Basis - TSO C66a	_____	13.0	174.9	2274
205	King KR 85 Digital ADF	_____	8.6	85.2	733
	a. Audio Amplifier	_____	0.8	51.0	41
	Cert. Basis - TSO C41b				
207	King KR 86 ADF				
	a. First	_____	6.7	91.6	614
	b. Second	_____	9.7	107.0	1038
	c. Audio Amplifier	_____	0.8	51.0	41
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
209	King KMA 20 ( ) Audio Panel Cert. Basis - TSO C35c, C50b	_____	*3.7	70.8	262
211	King KT 76/78 Transponder Cert. Basis - TSO C74b	_____	*3.1	58.1	180

*Weight and moment difference between standard and optional equipment.

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
213	Narco Comm 10A VHF Transceiver Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	3.9	57.4	224
215	Narco Comm 11A VHF Transceiver a. Single b. Dual Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____ _____	3.6 7.1	57.4 57.4	207 408
217	Narco Comm 11B VHF Transceiver a. Single b. Dual	_____ _____	3.9 7.8	57.4 57.4	224 448
219	Narco Comm 111 VHF Transceiver a. Single b. Dual Cert. Basis - TSO C37b, C38b	_____ _____	3.0 6.0	57.4 57.4	172 344
221	Narco Comm 111B VHF Transceiver a. Single b. Dual Cert. Basis - TSO C37b, C38b	_____ _____	3.9 7.8	57.4 57.4	224 448
223	Narco Nav 10 VHF Receiver Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	1.9	58.6	111
225	Narco Nav 11 VHF Receiver a. Single b. Dual Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____ _____	2.8 5.6	58.6 58.6	164 328
227	Narco Nav 12 VHF Receiver Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	3.4	58.6	199
229	Narco Nav 14 VHF Receiver Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	2.5	57.4	144

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
231	Narco Nav 111 Cert. Basis - TSO C36c, C40a, C66a	_____	2.5	58.6	147
233	Narco Nav 112 Receiver Cert. Basis - TSO C36c, C40a, C66c, C34c	_____	3.3	58.6	193
235	Narco Nav 114 VHF Receiver Cert. Basis - TSO C38b, C40a, C36c, C34c, C66a	_____	2.5	57.4	144
237	Narco UGR-2A Glide Slope Cert. Basis - TSO C34b	_____	4.2	154.0	647
239	Narco UGR-3 Glide Slope Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	4.2	154.0	647
241	Narco MBT-12-R, Marker Beacon Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	3.1	69.1	214
243	Narco CP-125 Audio Selector Panel Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	2.2	55.0	121
245	Narco DME-190 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	_____	5.9	60.9	359
247	Narco DME 195 Receiver and Indicator Cert. Basis - TSO C66a	_____	*13.2	**154.5	2039
249	Narco ADF-140 a. Single b. Dual Cert. Basis - TSO C41c	_____ _____	6.0 17.9	91.2 107.6	547 1926

*Weight includes antenna and cable.
**This arm and moment is applicable only when installed with Collins avionics.

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
251	Narco AT50A Transponder Cert. Basis - TSO C74b				
	a. Narco AR-500 Altitude Encoder	———	*3.0	57.3	172
	Cert. Basis - TSO C88	———	1.0	51.5	52

*Weight includes antenna and cable.

(m) Radio Equipment
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
253	Antenna and Cable				
	a. Nav Receiving	X	1.4	195.7	274
	b. #1 VHF Comm	X	0.7	125.7	88
	c. #2 VHF Comm		0.8	147.5	118
	d. Glide Slope		0.9	120.0	108
	e. Single ADF Sense		0.4	150.0	60
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
255	Anti Static Antenna and Cable				
	a. #1 VHF Comm		1.4	144.3	202
	b. #2 VHF Comm		1.5	170.7	256
	c. Single ADF Sense		0.5	147.5	74
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
257	Emergency Locator w/ HM approved battery	X	3.5	236.2	826.7
	Transmitter	X	~~1.7~~	236.2	~~402~~
	a. Antenna and Coax	X	0.2	224.4	45
	b. Shelf and Access Hole	X	0.3	266.4	80
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
259	Microphone	X			
	a. Piper Dwg. 68856-10		0.3	64.9	19
	b. Piper Dwg. 68856-11		0.6	69.9	42
	c. Piper Dwg. 68856-12		0.3	64.9	19
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13				
261	Cabin Speaker	X			
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13		0.8	99.0	79
263	Headset, Piper Dwg. 68856-10	X			
	Cert. Basis - TC 2A13		0.5	60.0	30

(n) Miscellaneous
(Optional Equipment)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
273	Zinc Chromate Finish Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	____	5.0	158.0	790
275	Stainless Steel Control Cables Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	____	–	–	–
277	Air Conditioner, Piper Dwg. 99575-3 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	____	67.4	102.8	6929
279	Overhead Vent System Piper Dwg. 76304-9 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	____	6.4	159.6	1022
281	Overhead Vent System with Ground Ventilating Blower Piper Dwg. 76304-10 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ____	14.0	170.7	2390
283	Assist Step, Piper Dwg. 65384 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ____	1.8	156.0	281
285	Super Cabin Sound Proofing, Piper Dwg. 79601-3 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ____	18.1	86.8	1571
287	Adjustable Front Seat (Left), Piper Dwg. 79592-0 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ____	*6.6	80.7	533
289	Adjustable Front Seat (Right), Piper Dwg. 79592-1 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	____	*6.8	80.0	544

*Weight and moment difference between standard and optional equipment.

(n) Miscellaneous
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
291	Headrests (2) Front, Piper Dwg. 79337-18 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	2.2	94.5	208
293	Headrests (2) Rear, Piper Dwg. 79337-18 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	2.2	132.1	291
295	Inertia Safety Belts (Rear) (2) 0.8 lbs. each, Piper PS50039-4-14 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	1.6	140.3	224
297	Assist Strap, Piper Dwg. 79455 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	0.2	109.5	22
299	Deluxe Carpeting Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	X ———	*2.8	101.9	285
301	Fire Extinguisher, Piper Dwg. 76167-2 Cert. Basis - TC 2A13	———	4.6	71.0	327

*Weight and moment difference between standard and optional equipment.

(n) Miscellaneous
(Optional Equipment) (cont)

Item No.	Item	Mark if Instl.	Weight (Pounds)	Arm (In.) Aft Datum	Moment (Lb-In.)
	TOTAL OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT		102.0	101.9	10397

EXTERIOR FINISH

Base Color Juneau White

Trim Color Dakota Black

Accent Color Las Vegas Gold

Registration No. Color Gold

Type Finish Lacquer

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 7

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

OF THE AIRPLANE AND ITS SYSTEMS

SECTION 7

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

OF THE AIRPLANE AND ITS SYSTEMS

7.1 THE AIRPLANE

The PA-28-181 Cherokee is a single-engine, low-wing monoplane of all metal construction. It has four-place seating, two hundred pound baggage capacity, and a 180 horsepower engine.

7.3 AIRFRAME

The basic airframe, except for a tubular steel engine mount, steel landing gear struts, and other miscellaneous steel parts, is of aluminum alloy construction. The extremities - the wing tips, the cowling, the tail surfaces - are of fiberglass or ABS thermoplastic. Aerobatics are prohibited in this airplane since the structure is not designed for aerobatic loads.

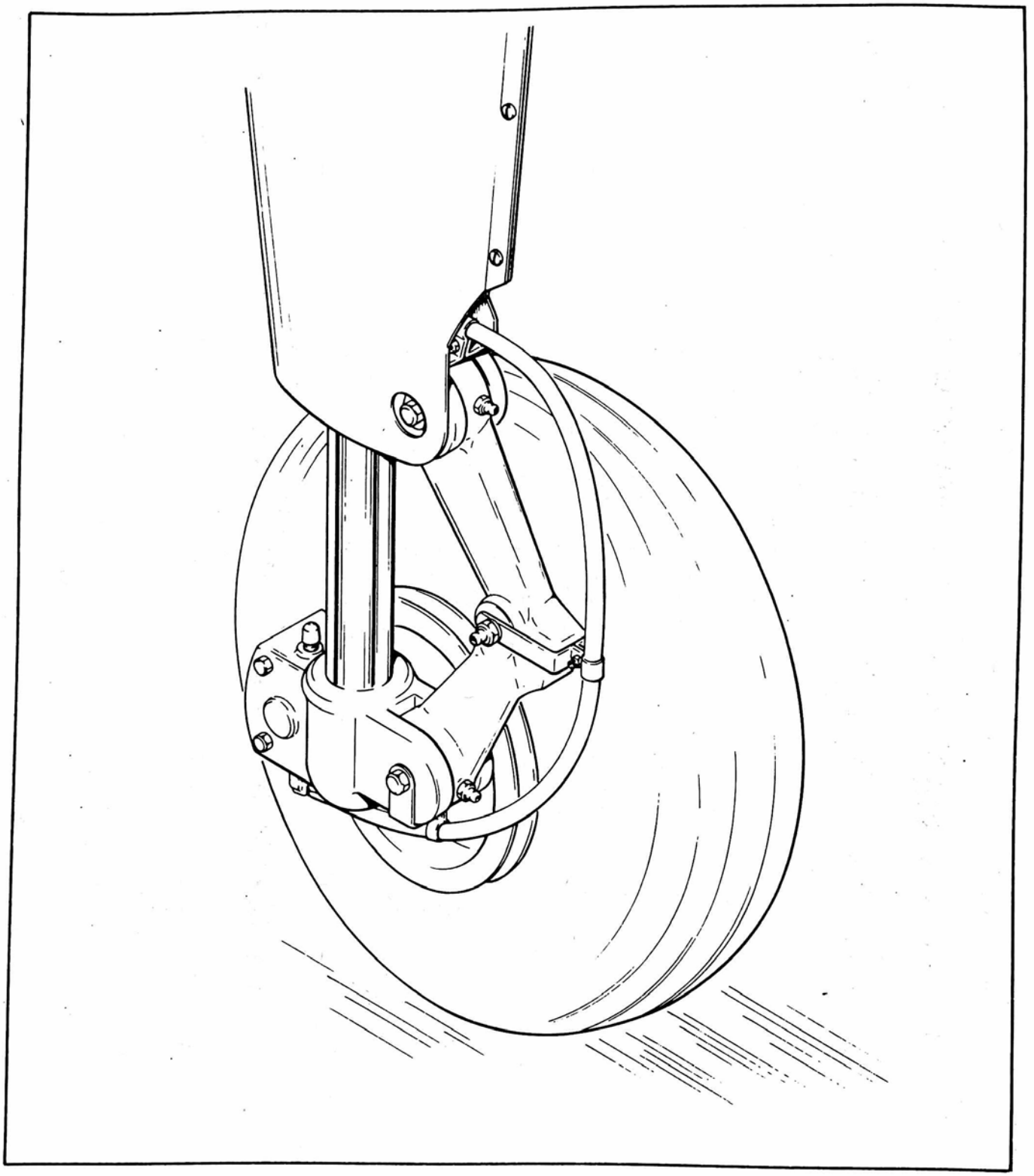
The semi-tapered wings have a laminar flow type NACA 65_2-415 airfoil. The wings are attached to each side of the fuselage by insertion of the butt ends of the respective main spars into a spar box carry-through which is an integral part of the fuselage structure, providing, in effect, a continuous main spar with splices at each side of the fuselage. There are also fore and aft attachments at the rear spar and at an auxiliary front spar.

7.5 ENGINE AND PROPELLER

The Cherokee 181 is powered by a Lycoming O-360-A4M four cylinder, direct drive, horizontally opposed engine rated at 180 horsepower at 2700 rpm. It is furnished with a starter, a 60 ampere, 14 volt alternator, a shielded ignition, vacuum pump drive, a fuel pump, and a dry, automotive type carburetor air filter.

The exhaust system is made entirely from stainless steel and is equipped with dual mufflers. A heater shroud around the mufflers is provided to supply heat for the cabin and windshield defrosting.

The Sensenich 76EM8S5-0-60 fixed-pitch propeller is made from a one-piece alloy forging.



MAIN WHEEL ASSEMBLY

Figure 7-1

7.7 LANDING GEAR

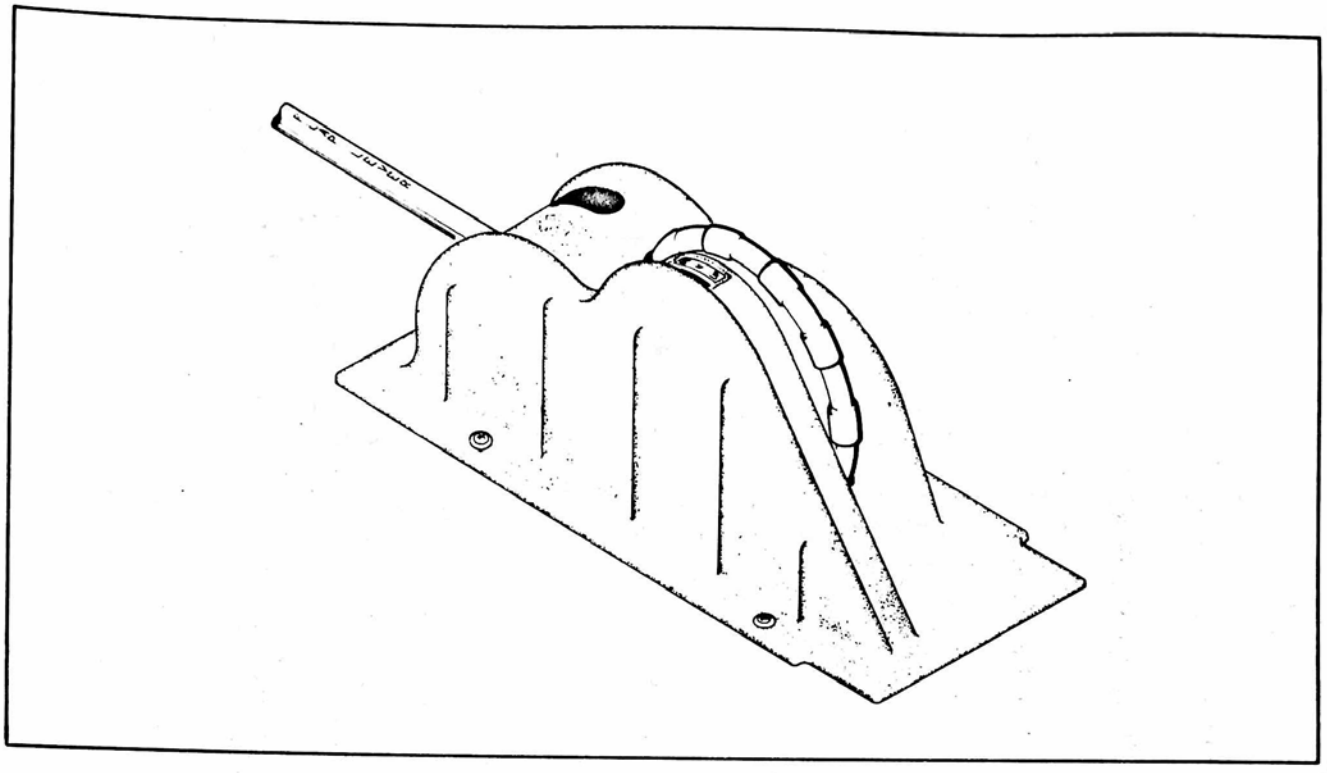
The three landing gears use Cleveland 6.00 x 6 wheels, the main gear wheels (Figure 7-1) being provided with brake drums and Cleveland single disc hydraulic brake assemblies. All three wheels use 6.00 x 6, four-ply rating, Type III tires with tubes.

The nose gear is steerable through a 30 degree arc either side of center by use of the rudder pedals and brakes. A spring device incorporated in the rudder pedal torque tube assembly aids in rudder centering and provides rudder trim. The nose gear steering mechanism also incorporates a bungee assembly to reduce steering effort and to dampen shocks and bumps during taxiing. A shimmy dampener is included in the nose gear.

The three struts are of the air-oil type, with a normal extension of 3.25 inches for the nose gear and 4.50 inches for the main gear.

The standard brake system for this Cherokee consists of dual toe brakes attached to the rudder pedals and a hand lever and master cylinder located below and behind the left center of the instrument sub-panel. The toe brakes and the hand brake have their own brake cylinders, but they share a common reservoir. The brake fluid reservoir is installed on the top left front face of the fire wall. The parking brake is incorporated in the master cylinder and is actuated by pulling back on the brake lever, depressing the knob attached to the left side of the handle, and releasing the brake lever. To release the parking brake, pull back on the brake lever to disengage the catch mechanism and allow the handle to swing forward (refer to Figure 7-5).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



FLIGHT CONTROL CONSOLE

Figure 7-3

7.9 FLIGHT CONTROLS

Dual controls are provided as standard equipment, with a cable system used between the controls and the surfaces. The horizontal tail (stabilator) is of the all-movable slab type with a trim tab mounted on the trailing edge of the stabilator to reduce the control system forces. This tab is actuated by a control wheel on the floor between the front seats (Figure 7-3).

A rudder trim adjustment is mounted on the right side of the pedestal below the throttle quadrant and permits directional trim as needed in flight (refer to Figure 7-5).

The flaps are manually operated and spring-loaded to return to the up position. A past-center lock incorporated in the actuating linkage holds the flap when it is in the up position so that it may be used as a step on the right side. The flap will not support a step load except when in the full up position, so it must be completely retracted when used as a step. The flaps have three extended positions, 10, 25 and 40 degrees.

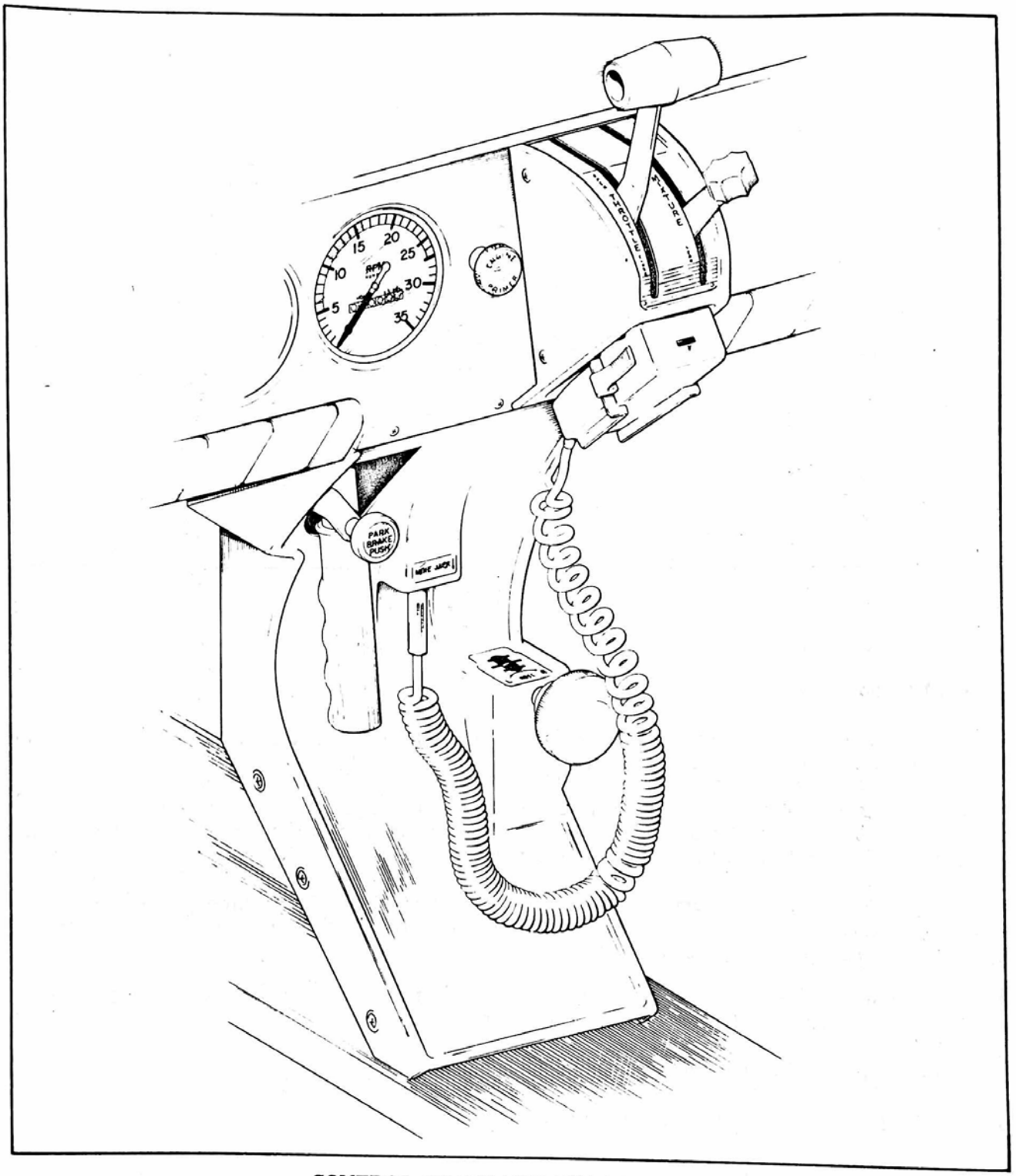
7.11 ENGINE CONTROLS

Engine controls consist of a throttle control and a mixture control lever. These controls are located on the control quadrant on the lower center of the instrument panel (Figure 7-5) where they are accessible to both the pilot and the copilot. The controls utilize teflon-lined control cables to reduce friction and binding.

The throttle lever is used to adjust engine RPM. The mixture control lever is used to adjust the air to fuel ratio. The engine is shut down by the placing of the mixture control lever in the full lean position. In addition, the mixture control has a lock to prevent inadvertent activation of the mixture control. For information on the leaning procedure, see the Avco-Lycoming Operator's Manual.

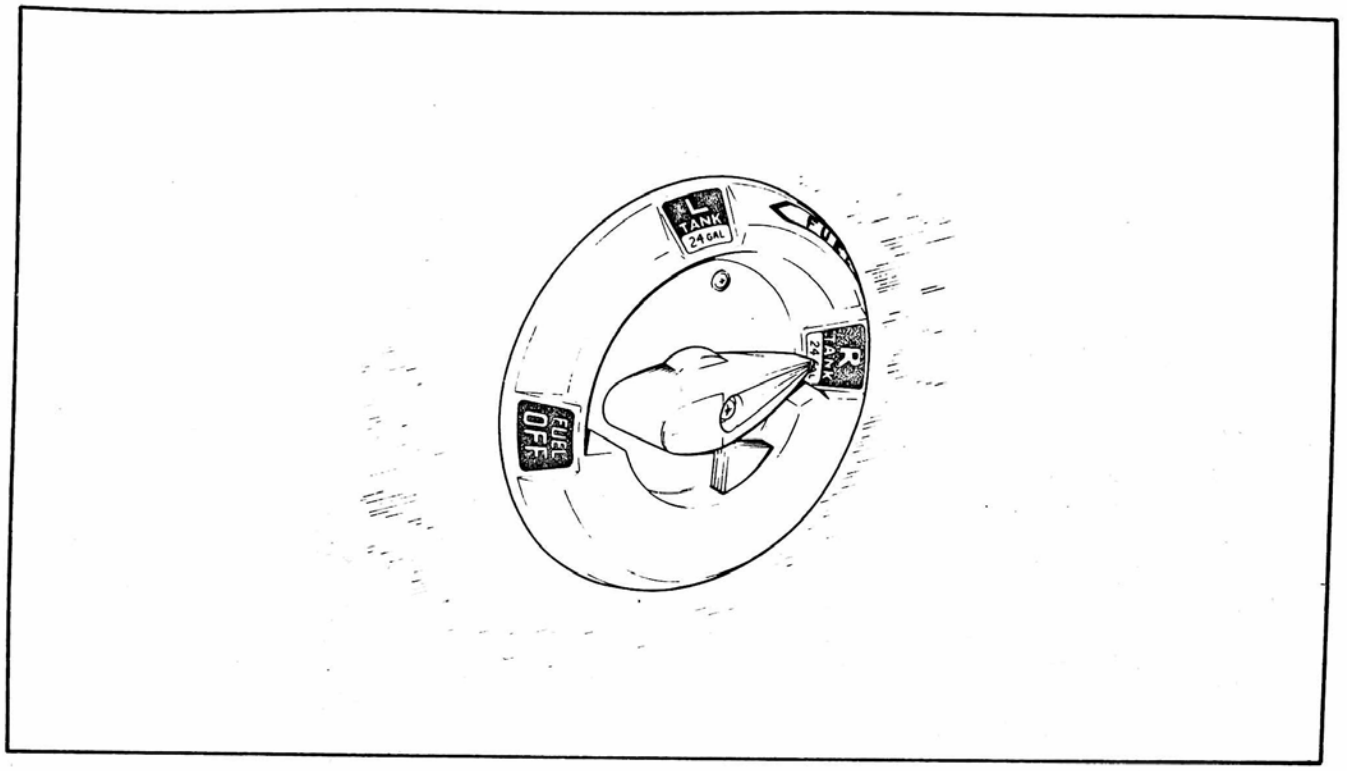
The friction adjustment lever on the right side of the control quadrant may be adjusted to increase or decrease the friction holding the throttle and mixture controls or to lock the controls in a selected position.

The carburetor heat control lever is located to the right of the control quadrant on the instrument panel. The control is placarded with two positions: "ON" (down), "OFF" (up).



CONTROL QUADRANT AND CONSOLE

Figure 7-5



FUEL SELECTOR

Figure 7-7

7.13 FUEL SYSTEM

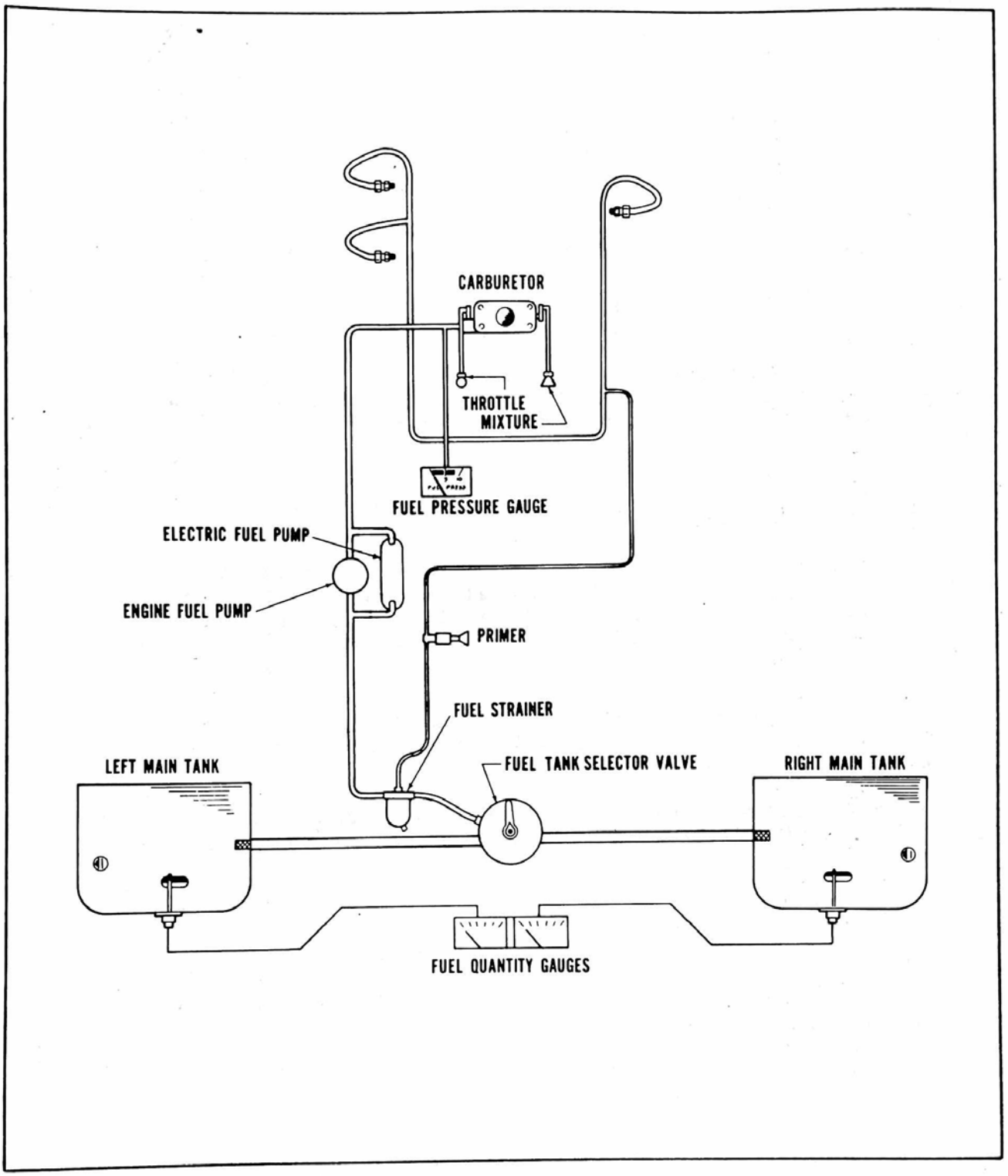
Fuel is stored in two twenty-five gallon (24 gallons usable) tanks which are secured to the leading edge structure of each wing by screws and nut plates.

The fuel selector control (Figure 7-7) is located on the left side-panel, forward of the pilot's seat. The button on the selector cover must be depressed and held while the handle is moved to the OFF position. The button releases automatically when the handle is moved back into the ON position.

An auxiliary electric fuel pump is provided in case of failure of the engine driven pump. The electric pump should be on for all takeoffs and landings, and when switching tanks. The pump switch is located in the switch panel above the throttle quadrant.

The fuel drains should be opened daily prior to first flight to check for water or sediment. Each tank has an individual drain at the bottom, inboard rear corner.

A fuel strainer, located on the lower left front of the fire wall, has a drain which is accessible from outside the nose section. The strainer should also be drained before the first flight of the day. Refer to paragraph 8.21 for the complete fuel draining procedure.



FUEL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

Figure 7-9

Fuel quantity and pressure are indicated on gauges located in a cluster on the left side of the instrument panel.

An optional engine priming system is available to facilitate starting. The primer pump is located to the immediate left of the throttle quadrant (refer to Figure 7-5).

7.15 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The electrical system includes a 14-volt, 60 amp alternator, a 12-volt battery, a voltage regulator, an overvoltage relay and a master switch relay (Figure 7-11). The battery is mounted in a thermoplastic box immediately aft of the baggage compartment. The regulator and overvoltage relay are located on the forward left side of the fuselage behind the instrument panel.

Electrical switches are located on the right center instrument panel, and the circuit breakers are located on the lower right instrument panel. A rheostat switch on the left side of the switch panel controls the navigational lights and the radio lights. The similar switch on the right side controls and dims the panel lights.

Standard electrical accessories include a starter, electric fuel pump, stall warning indicator, cigar lighter, fuel gauge, ammeter, and annunciator panel.

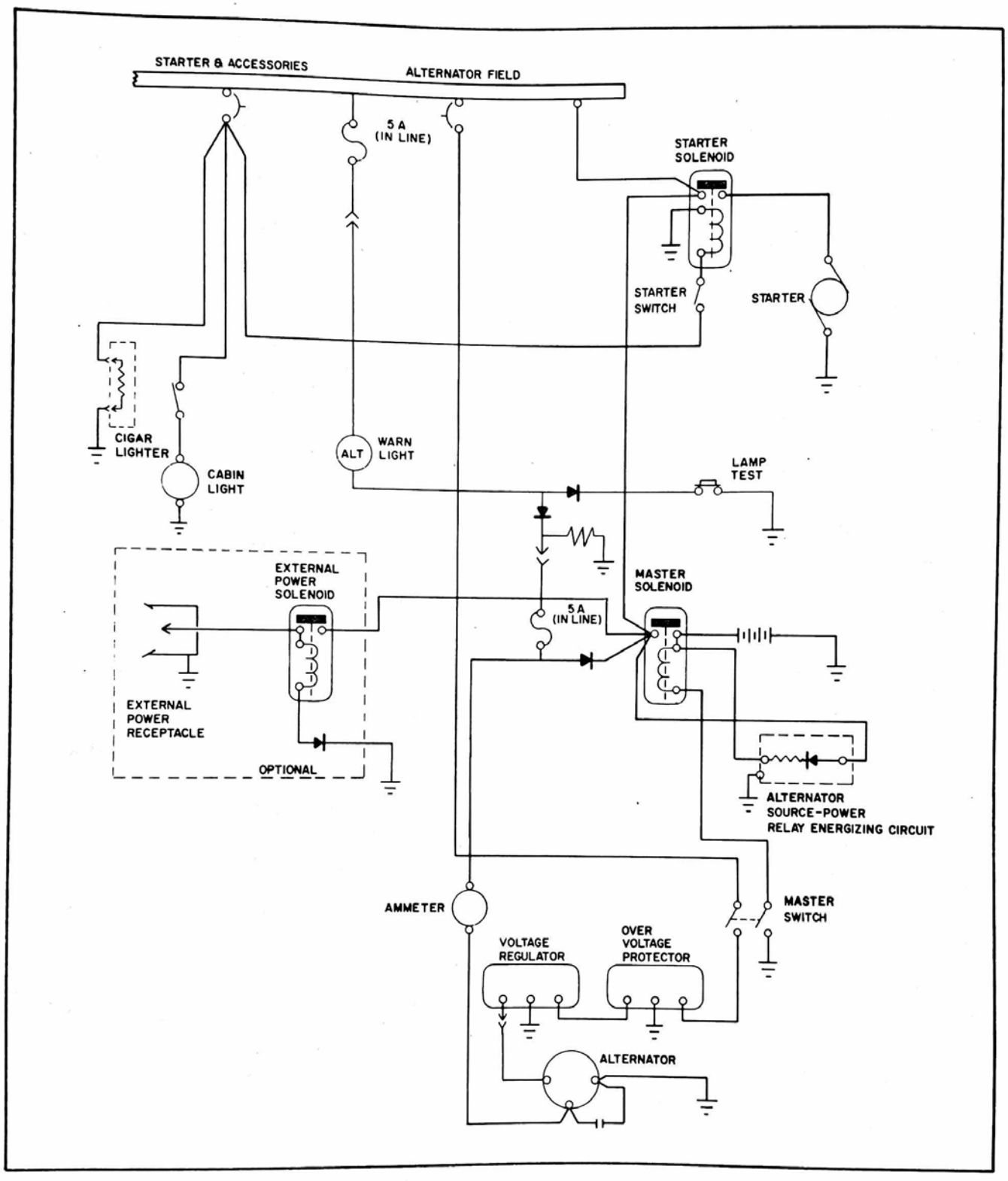
The annunciator panel includes alternator and low oil pressure indicator lights. When the optional gyro system is installed, the annunciator panel also includes a low vacuum indicator light. The annunciator panel lights are provided only as a warning to the pilot that a system may not be operating properly, and that he should check and monitor the applicable system gauge to determine when or if any necessary action is required.

Optional electrical accessories include navigation lights, anti-collision light, landing light, instrument lighting, and cabin dome light. Circuits will handle the addition of communications and navigational equipment.

The words "master switch" used hereafter in this manual indicate both sides of the switch; battery side "BAT" and alternator side "ALT" are to be depressed simultaneously to OFF or ON as directed.

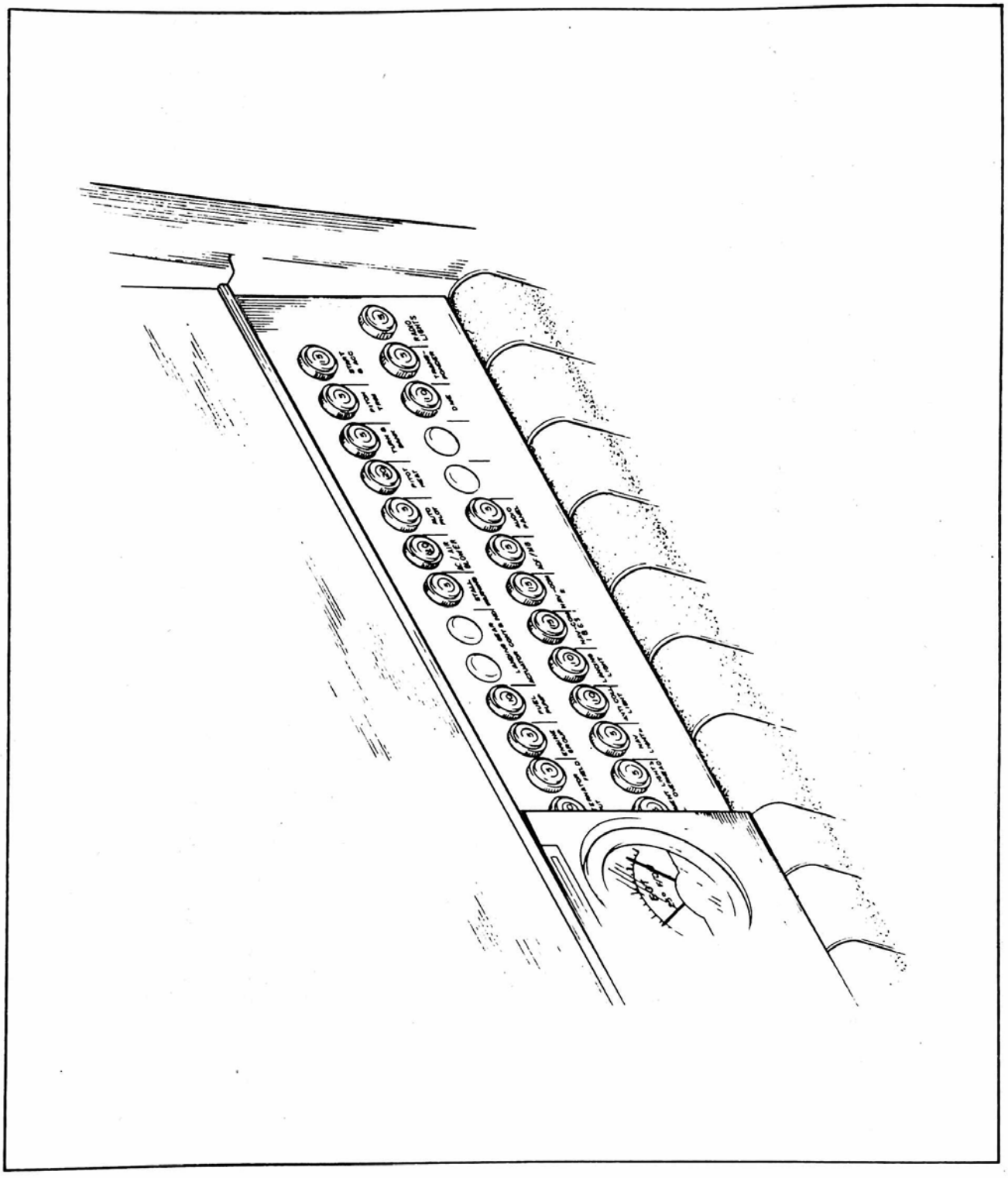
Unlike previous generator systems, the ammeter does not indicate battery discharge; rather it displays in amperes the load placed on the alternator. With all electrical equipment off (except master switch) the ammeter will be indicating the amount of charging current demanded by the battery. As each item of electrical equipment is turned on, the current will increase to a total appearing on the ammeter. This total includes the battery. The maximum continuous load for night flight, with radios on, is about 30 amperes. This 30 ampere value, plus approximately two amperes for a fully charged battery, will appear continuously under these flight conditions. The amount of current shown on the ammeter will tell immediately if the alternator system is operating normally, as the amount of current shown should equal the total amperage drawn by the equipment which is operating.

If no output is indicated on the ammeter during flight, reduce the electrical load by turning off all unnecessary electrical equipment. Check both 5 ampere field breaker and 60 ampere output breaker and reset if open. If neither circuit breaker is open, turn off the "ALT" switch for 1 second to reset the overvoltage relay. If ammeter continues to indicate no output, maintain minimum electrical load and terminate flight as soon as practical.



ALTERNATOR AND STARTER SCHEMATIC

Figure 7-11



CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL

Figure 7-13

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

7.17 VACUUM SYSTEM

The vacuum system is designed to operate the air driven gyro instruments. This includes the directional and attitude gyros when installed. The system consists of an engine driven vacuum pump, a vacuum regulator, a filter and the necessary plumbing.

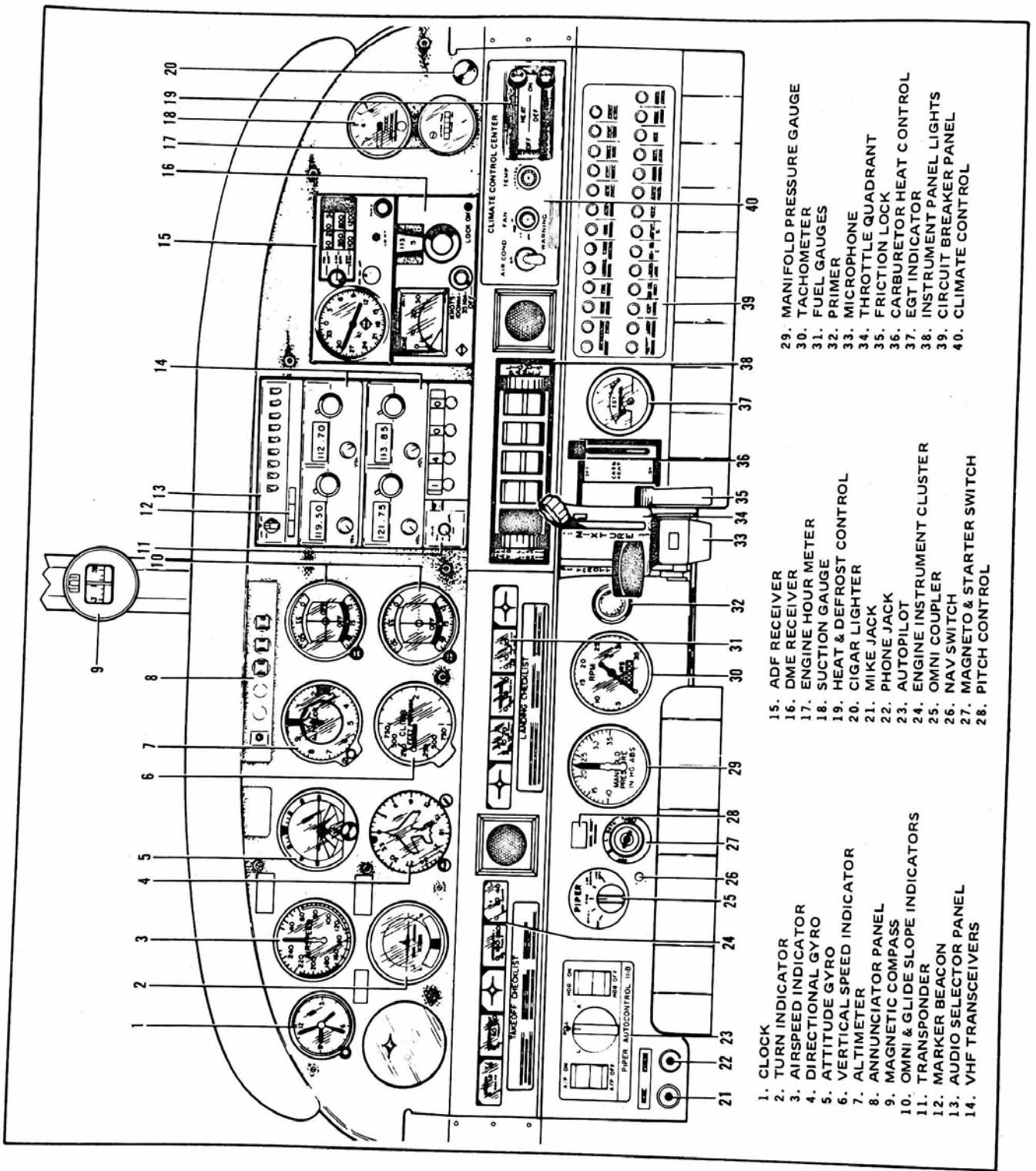
The vacuum pump is a dry type pump which eliminates the need for an air/oil separator and its plumbing. A shear drive protects the pump from damage. If the drive shears, the gyros will become inoperative.

The vacuum gauge, mounted on the right instrument panel to the right of the radios, provides valuable information to the pilot about the operation of the vacuum system. A decrease in pressure in a system that has remained constant over an extended period may indicate a dirty filter, dirty screens, possibly a sticking vacuum regulator or leak in system (a low vacuum indicator light is provided in the annunciator panel). Zero pressure would indicate a sheared pump drive, defective pump, possibly a defective gauge or collapsed line. In the event of any gauge variation from the norm, the pilot should have a mechanic check the system to prevent possible damage to the system components or eventual failure of the system.

A vacuum regulator is provided in the system to protect the gyros. The valve is set so the normal vacuum reads 5.0 ± .1 inches of mercury, a setting which provides sufficient vacuum to operate all the gyros at their rated RPM. Higher settings will damage the gyros and with a low setting the gyros will be unreliable. The regulator is located behind the instrument panel and is accessible from below the instrument panel.

7.19 INSTRUMENT PANEL

The instrument panel (Figure 7-15) of the Cherokee is designed to accommodate the customary advanced flight instruments and the normally required power plant instruments. The artificial horizon and directional gyro are vacuum operated through use of a vacuum pump installed on the engine, while the turn and bank instrument is electrically operated. A vacuum gauge is mounted on the far right side of the instrument panel. The radios and circuit breakers are on the right hand instrument panel. Extra circuits are provided for the addition of optional radio equipment. An annunciator panel is mounted in the upper instrument panel to warn the pilot of a possible malfunction in the alternator, oil pressure, or vacuum systems.



INSTRUMENT PANEL

Figure 7-15

7.21 PITOT-STATIC SYSTEM

The system supplies both pitot and static pressure for the airspeed indicator, altimeter, and the optional vertical speed indicator (Figure 7-17).

Pitot and static pressure are picked up by a pitot head installed on the bottom of the left wing and carried through pitot and static lines within the wing and fuselage to the gauges on the instrument panel.

A static valve, which is mounted to the knee guard below the instrument panel on the left side, provides an alternate static source for the system when opened.

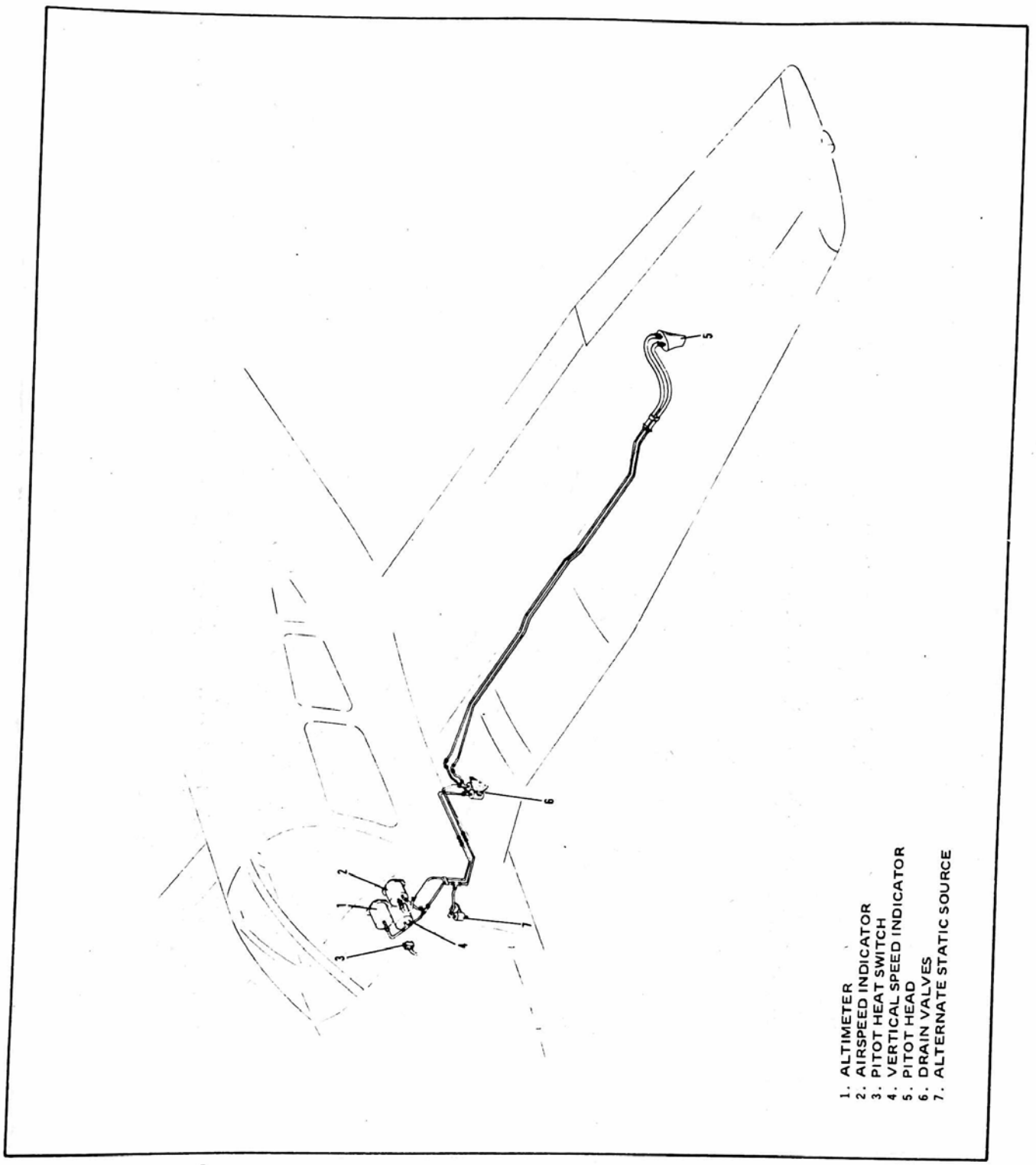
Both the pitot and static lines can be drained through separate drain valves located on the left lower side of the fuselage interior.

A heated pitot head, which alleviates problems with icing and heavy rain, is available as optional equipment. The switch for the heated pitot head is located on the electrical switch panel to the left of the right control wheel.

To prevent bugs and water from entering the pitot and static pressure holes, a cover should be placed over the pitot head. A partially or completely blocked pitot head will give erratic or zero readings on the instruments.

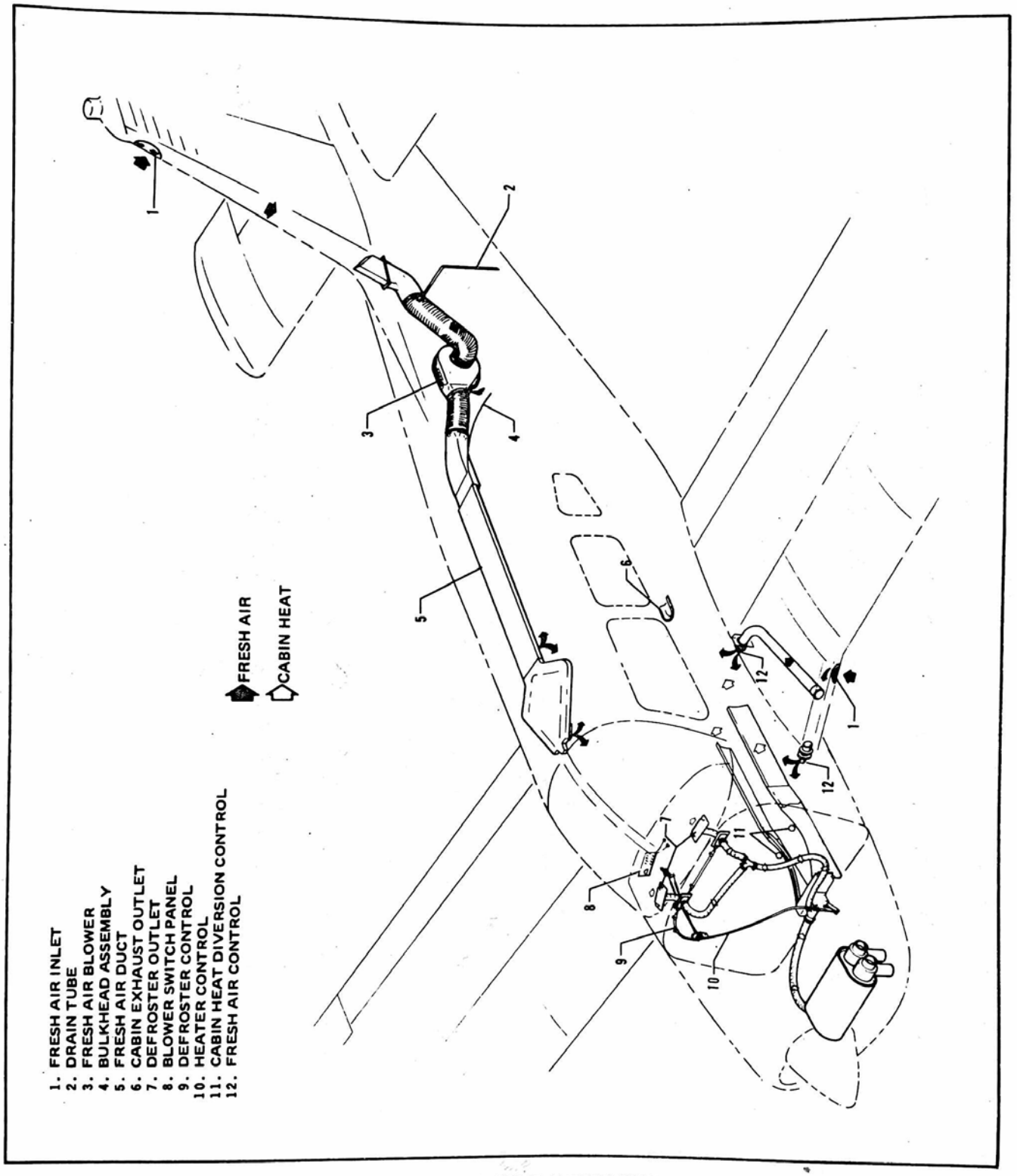
NOTE

During the preflight, check to make sure the pitot cover is removed.



PITOT-STATIC SYSTEM

Figure 7-17



HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

Figure 7-19

7.23 HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM

Heat for the cabin interior and the defroster system is provided by a heater muff attached to the exhaust system (Figure 7-19). The amount of heat desired can be regulated with the controls located on the far right side of the instrument panel.

The air flow can be regulated between the front and rear seats by levers located on top of the heat ducts next to the console.

Fresh air inlets are located in the leading edge of the wing near the fuselage. An adjustable outlet is located on the side of the cabin near the floor at each seat location; overhead air outlets are offered as optional equipment. Air is exhausted through an outlet under the rear seat. A cabin air blower, incorporated in the ventilating system, is also available as optional equipment. An optional overhead ventilating system with a cabin air blower is available on models without air conditioning. This blower is operated by a "FAN" switch with 4 positions - "OFF," "LOW," "MED," or "HIGH."

7.25 CABIN FEATURES

For ease of entry and exit and pilot-passenger comfort, the front seats are adjustable fore and aft. The rear seats may be removed to provide room for bulky items. Rear seat installations incorporate leg retainers with latching mechanisms which must be released before the rear seats can be removed. Releasing the retainers is accomplished by turning the latching mechanisms 90° with a coin or screwdriver. Armrests are also provided for the front seats. All seats are available with optional headrests and optional vertical adjustment may be added to the front seats.

The cabin interior includes a pilot storm window, two sun visors, ash trays, two map pockets, and pockets on the backs of each front seat.

A single strap shoulder harness controlled by an inertia reel is standard equipment for the front seats, and is offered as an option for the rear seats. The shoulder strap is routed over the shoulder adjacent to the windows and attached to the lap belt in the general area of the person's inboard hip.

A check of the inertia reel mechanism is made by pulling sharply on the strap. The reel will lock in place under this test and prevent the strap from extending. Under normal movement the strap will extend and retract as required.

7.27 BAGGAGE AREA

A 24 cubic foot baggage area, located behind the rear seats, is accessible either from the cabin or through an outside baggage door on the right side of the aircraft. Maximum capacity is 200 pounds. Tie-down straps are provided and should be used at all times.

NOTE

It is the pilot's responsibility to be sure when the baggage is loaded that the aircraft C.G. falls within the allowable C.G. Range (refer to Section 6 - Weight and Balance).

7.29 STALL WARNING

An approaching stall is indicated by a stall warning horn which is activated between five and ten knots above stall speed. Mild airframe buffeting and gentle pitching may also precede the stall. Stall speeds are shown on graphs in the Performance Section. The stall warning horn emits a continuous sound and is activated by a lift detector installed on the leading edge of the left wing. During preflight, the stall warning system should be checked by turning the master switch "ON," lifting the detector and checking to determine if the horn is actuated.

7.31 FINISH

All exterior surfaces are primed with etching primer and finished with acrylic lacquer. To keep a new look, economy size "Touch-Up" spray paint cans are available from Piper Dealers.

7.33 AIR CONDITIONING*

The air conditioning system is a recirculating air system. The major items include: evaporator, condenser, compressor, blower, switches and temperature controls.

The evaporator is located behind the left rear side of the baggage compartment. This cools the air that is used for air conditioning.

The condenser is mounted on a retractable scoop located on the bottom of the fuselage and to the rear of the baggage compartment area. The scoop extends when the air conditioner is "ON" and retracts to a flush position when the system is "OFF."

The compressor is mounted on the forward right underside of the engine. It has an electric clutch which automatically engages or disengages the compressor to the belt drive system of the compressor.

An electrical blower is mounted on the aft side of the rear cabin panel. Air from the baggage area is drawn through the evaporator by the blower and distributed through an overhead duct to individual outlets located adjacent to each occupant.

The switches and temperature control are located on the lower right side of the instrument panel in the climate control center panel. The temperature control regulates the desired temperature of the cabin. Turn the control clockwise for increased cooling, counterclockwise for decreased cooling.

Located inboard of the temperature control is the fan speed switch and the air conditioning "ON-OFF" switch. The fan can be operated independently of the air conditioning. However, it must be on for air conditioner operation. Turning either switch off will disengage the compressor clutch and retract the condenser door. Cooling air should be felt within one minute after the air conditioner is turned on.

NOTE

If the system is not operating in 5 minutes, turn the system "OFF" until the fault is corrected.

The "FAN" switch allows operation of the fan with the air conditioner turned "OFF" to aid cabin air circulation if desired. A "LOW," "MED" or "HIGH" flow of air can be selected to the air conditioner outlets located in the overhead duct. The outlets can be adjusted or turned off by each occupant to regulate individual cooling effect.

The "DOOR OPEN" indicator light is located to the left of the radio stack in front of the pilot. The light illuminates whenever the condenser door is open and remains on until the door is closed.

A circuit breaker located on the circuit breaker panel protects the air conditioning electrical system.

Whenever the throttle is in the full throttle position, it actuates a micro switch which disengages the compressor and retracts the scoop. This is done to obtain maximum power and maximum rate of climb. The fan continues to operate and the air will remain cool for approximately one minute. When the throttle is retarded approximately 1/4 inch, the clutch will engage and the scoop will extend, again supplying cool, dry air.

*Optional equipment

7.35 PIPER EXTERNAL POWER*

An optional starting installation known as Piper External Power (PEP) is accessible through a receptacle located on the right side of the fuselage aft of the wing. An external battery can be connected to the socket, thus allowing the operator to crank the engine without having to gain access to the airplane's battery.

7.37 EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER*

The Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) when installed, is located in the aft portion of the fuselage just below the stabilator leading edge and is accessible through a plate on the right side of the fuselage. This plate is attached with three slotted-head nylon screws for ease of removal; these screws may be readily removed with a variety of common items such as a dime, a key, a knife blade, etc. If there are no tools available in an emergency the screw heads may be broken off by any means. The ELT is an emergency locator transmitter which meets the requirements of FAR 91.52. It is automatically activated by a longitudinal force of 5 g's and transmits a distress signal on both 121.5 MHz and 243.0 MHz for a period of from 48 hours in low temperature areas up to 100 hours in high temperature areas. The unit operates on a self-contained battery.

The battery has a useful life of 10 years. However, to comply with FAA regulations it must be replaced after 5 years of shelf life or service life. The battery should also be replaced if the transmitter has been used in an emergency situation or if accumulated test time exceeds one hour. The replacement date is marked on the transmitter label.

On the unit itself is a three position selector switch placarded "OFF," "ARM" and "ON." The "ARM" position is provided to set the unit to the automatic position so that it will transmit only after impact and will continue to transmit until the battery is drained to depletion or until the switch is manually moved to the "OFF" position. The "ARM" position is selected when the transmitter is installed at the factory and the switch should remain in that position whenever the unit is installed in the airplane. The "ON" position is provided so the unit can be used as a portable transmitter or in the event the automatic feature was not triggered by impact or to periodically test the function of the transmitter.

Select the "OFF" position when changing the battery, when rearming the unit if it has been activated for any reason, or to discontinue transmission.

NOTE

If the switch has been placed in the "ON" position for any reason, the "OFF" position has to be selected before selecting "ARM." If "ARM" is selected directly from the "ON" position, the unit will continue to transmit in the "ARM" position.

*Optional equipment

A pilot's remote switch, located on the left side panel, is provided to allow the transmitter to be controlled from inside the cabin. The pilot's remote switch is placarded "ON, AUTO/ARM and OFF/RESET." The switch is normally left in the "AUTO/ARM" position. To turn the transmitter off, move the switch momentarily to the "OFF/RESET" position. The aircraft master switch must be "ON" to turn the transmitter "OFF." To actuate the transmitter for tests or other reasons, move the switch upward to the "ON" position and leave it in that position as long as transmission is desired.

The unit is equipped with a portable antenna to allow the locator to be removed from the airplane in case of an emergency and used as a portable signal transmitter.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 8

AIRPLANE HANDLING, SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

SECTION 8

AIRPLANE HANDLING, SERVICING, AND MAINTENANCE

8.1 GENERAL

This section provides general guidelines relating to the handling, servicing, and maintenance of the Archer II. For complete maintenance instructions, refer to the PA-28 Service Manual.

Every owner should stay in close contact with an authorized Piper Service Center or Piper's Customer Services Department to obtain the latest information pertaining to their airplane, and to avail themselves of Piper Aircraft's support systems.

Piper Aircraft Corporation takes a continuing interest in having owners get the most efficient use from their airplane and keeping it in the best mechanical condition. Consequently, Piper Aircraft, from time to time, issues service releases including Service Bulletins, Service Letters, Service Spares Letters, and others relating to the airplane.

Piper Service Bulletins are of special importance and Piper considers compliance mandatory. These are sent directly to the latest FAA-registered owners in the United States (U.S.) and Piper Service Centers worldwide. Depending on the nature of the release, material and labor allowances may apply. This information is provided to all authorized Piper Service Centers.

Service Letters deal with product improvements and servicing techniques pertaining to the airplane. They are sent to Piper Service Centers and, if necessary, to the latest FAA-registered owners in the U.S. Owners should give careful attention to Service Letter information.

Service Spares Letters offer improved parts, kits, and optional equipment which were not available originally, and which may be of interest to the owner.

Piper Aircraft Corporation offers a subscription service for Service Bulletins, Service Letters, and Service Spares Letters. This service is available to interested persons such as owners, pilots, and mechanics at a nominal fee, and may be obtained through an authorized Piper Service Center or Piper's Customer Services Department.

Service manuals, parts catalogs, and revisions to both, are available from Piper Service Centers or Piper's Customer Services Department.

Any correspondence regarding the airplane should include the airplane model and serial number to ensure proper response.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 8

AIRPLANE HANDLING, SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

8.1 GENERAL

This section provides general guidelines relating to the handling, servicing and maintenance of the Archer II.

Every owner should stay in close contact with his Piper dealer or distributor and Authorized Piper Service Center to obtain the latest information pertaining to his aircraft and to avail himself of the Piper Aircraft Service Back-up.

Piper Aircraft Corporation takes a continuing interest in having the owner get the most efficient use from his aircraft and keeping it in the best mechanical condition. Consequently, Piper Aircraft from time to time issues Service Bulletins, Service Letters and Service Spares Letters relating to the aircraft.

Service Bulletins are of special importance and should be complied with promptly. These are sent to the latest registered owners, distributors and dealers. Depending on the nature of the bulletin, material and labor allowances may apply, and will be addressed in the body of the Bulletin.

Service Letters deal with product improvements and service hints pertaining to the aircraft. They are sent to dealers, distributors and occasionally (at the factory's discretion) to latest registered owners, so they can properly service the aircraft and keep it up to date with the latest changes. Owners should give careful attention to the Service Letter information.

Service Spares Letters offer improved parts, kits and optional equipment which were not available originally and which may be of interest to the owner.

If an owner is not having his aircraft serviced by an Authorized Piper Service Center, he should periodically check with a Piper dealer or distributor to find out the latest information to keep his aircraft up to date.

Piper Aircraft Corporation has a Subscription Service for the Service Bulletins, Service Letters and Service Spares Letters. This service is offered to interested persons such as owners, pilots and mechanics at a nominal fee, and may be obtained through Piper dealers and distributors.

A service manual, parts catalog, and revisions to both, are available from your Piper dealer or distributor. Any correspondence regarding the airplane should include the airplane model and serial number to insure proper response.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

8.3 AIRPLANE INSPECTION PERIODS

Piper Aircraft Corporation has developed inspection items and required inspection intervals for the PA-28 (see PA-28 Service and Inspection Manuals). The PA-28 Service Manual contains appropriate forms, and all inspection procedures should be complied with by a properly trained, knowledgeable, and qualified mechanic at an authorized Piper Service Center or a reputable repair shop. Piper Aircraft Corporation cannot accept responsibility for the continued airworthiness of any aircraft not maintained to these standards, and/or not brought into compliance with applicable Service Bulletins issued by Piper Aircraft Corporation, instructions issued by the engine, propeller, or accessory manufacturers, or Airworthiness Directives issued by the FAA.

A Progressive Inspection, approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is also available to the owner. This involves routine and detailed inspections to allow maximum utilization of the airplane. Maintenance inspection costs are reduced, and the maximum standard of continued airworthiness is maintained. Complete details are available from Piper Aircraft Corporation.

In addition, but in conjunction with the above, the FAA requires periodic inspections on all aircraft to keep the Airworthiness Certificate in effect. The owner is responsible for assuring compliance with these inspection requirements and for maintaining proper documentation in logbooks and/or maintenance records.

A spectrographic analysis of the engine oil is available from several sources. This inspection, if performed properly, provides a good check of the internal condition of the engine. To be accurate, induction air filters must be cleaned or changed regularly, and oil samples must be taken and sent in at regular intervals.

8.5 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The holder of a pilot certificate issued under Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 61 may perform certain preventive maintenance as defined in the FARs. This maintenance may be performed only on an aircraft which the pilot owns and operates, and which is not used in air carrier or air taxi/commercial operations service.

All other aircraft maintenance must be accomplished by a person or facility appropriately certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to perform that work.

Anytime maintenance is accomplished, an entry must be made in the appropriate aircraft maintenance records. The entry shall include:

(1) The date the work was accomplished.
(2) Description of the work.
(3) Number of hours on the aircraft.
(4) The certificate number of pilot performing the work.
(5) Signature of the individual doing the work.

8.3 AIRPLANE INSPECTION PERIODS

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) occasionally publishes Airworthiness Directives (ADs) that apply to specific groups of aircraft. They are mandatory changes and are to be complied with within a time limit set by the FAA. When an AD is issued, it is sent to the latest registered owner of the affected aircraft and also to subscribers of the service. The owner should periodically check with his Piper dealer or A & P mechanic to see whether he has the latest issued AD against his aircraft.

Piper Aircraft Corporation provides for the initial and first 50-hour inspection, at no charge to the owner. The Owner Service Agreement which the owner receives upon delivery of the aircraft should be kept in the aircraft at all times. This identifies him to authorized Piper dealers and entitles the owner to receive service in accordance with the regular service agreement terms. This agreement also entitles the transient owner full warranty by any Piper dealer in the world.

One hundred hour inspections are required by law if the aircraft is used commercially. Otherwise this inspection is left to the discretion of the owner. This inspection is a complete check of the aircraft and its systems, and should be accomplished by a Piper Authorized Service Center or by a qualified aircraft and power plant mechanic who owns or works for a reputable repair shop. The inspection is listed, in detail, in the inspection report of the appropriate Service Manual.

An annual inspection is required once a year to keep the Airworthiness Certificate in effect. It is the same as a 100-hour inspection except that it must be signed by an Inspection Authorized (IA) mechanic or a General Aviation District Office (GADO) representative. This inspection is required whether the aircraft is operated commercially or for pleasure.

A Progressive Maintenance program is approved by the FAA and is available to the owner. It involves routine and detailed inspections at 50-hour intervals. The purpose of the program is to allow maximum utilization of the aircraft, to reduce maintenance inspection cost and to maintain a maximum standard of continuous airworthiness. Complete details are available from Piper dealers.

A spectographic analysis of the oil is available from several sources. This system, if used intelligently, provides a good check of the internal condition of the engine. For this system to be accurate, oil samples must be sent in at regular intervals, and induction air filters must be cleaned or changed regularly.

8.5 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The holder of a Pilot Certificate issued under FAR Part 61 may perform certain preventive maintenance described in FAR Part 43. This maintenance may be performed only on an aircraft which the pilot owns or operates and which is not used in air carrier service. The following is a list of the maintenance which the pilot may perform:

(a) Repair or change tires and tubes.
(b) Service landing gear wheel bearings, such as cleaning, greasing or replacing.
(c) Service landing gear shock struts by adding air, oil or both.
(d) Replace defective safety wire and cotter keys.
(e) Lubrication not requiring disassembly other than removal of non-structural items such as cover plates, cowling or fairings.
(f) Replenish hydraulic fluid in the hydraulic reservoirs.
(g) Refinish the exterior or interior of the aircraft (excluding balanced control surfaces) when removal or disassembly of any primary structure or operating system is not required.
(h) Replace side windows and safety belts.
(i) Replace seats or seat parts with replacement parts approved for the aircraft.
(j) Replace bulbs, reflectors and lenses of position and landing lights.
(k) Replace cowling not requiring removal of the propeller.
(l) Replace, clean or set spark plug clearance.
(m) Replace any hose connection, except hydraulic connections, with replacement hoses.
(n) Replace prefabricated fuel lines.
(o) Replace the battery and check fluid level and specific gravity.

Although the above work is allowed by law, each individual should make a self analysis as to whether he has the ability to perform the work.

If the above work is accomplished, an entry must be made in the appropriate logbook. The entry should contain:

(a) The date the work was accomplished.
(b) Description of the work.
(c) Number of hours on the aircraft.
(d) The certificate number of pilot performing the work.
(e) Signature of the individual doing the work.

8.7 AIRPLANE ALTERATIONS

If the owner desires to have his aircraft modified, he must obtain FAA approval for the alteration. Major alterations accomplished in accordance with Advisory Circular 43.13-2, when performed by an A & P mechanic, may be approved by the local FAA office. Major alterations to the basic airframe or systems not covered by AC 43.13-2 require a Supplemental Type Certificate.

The owner or pilot is required to ascertain that the following Aircraft Papers are in order and in the aircraft.

(a) To be displayed in the aircraft at all times:
  (1) Aircraft Airworthiness Certificate Form FAA-8100-2.
  (2) Aircraft Registration Certificate Form FAA-8050-3.
  (3) Aircraft Radio Station License if transmitters are installed.

(b) To be carried in the aircraft at all times:
  (1) Pilot's Operating Handbook.
  (2) Weight and Balance data plus a copy of the latest Repair and Alteration Form FAA-337, if applicable.
  (3) Aircraft equipment list.

Although the aircraft and engine logbooks are not required to be in the aircraft, they should be made available upon request. Logbooks should be complete and up to date. Good records will reduce maintenance cost by giving the mechanic information about what has or has not been accomplished.

8.9 GROUND HANDLING

(a) Towing

The airplane may be moved on the ground by the use of the nose wheel steering bar that is stowed below the forward ledge of the baggage compartment or by power equipment that will not damage or excessively strain the nose gear steering assembly. Towing lugs are incorporated as part of the nose gear fork.

CAUTION

When towing with power equipment, do not turn the nose gear beyond its steering radius in either direction, as this will result in damage to the nose gear and steering mechanism.

CAUTION

Do not tow the airplane when the controls are secured.

In the event towing lines are necessary, ropes should be attached to both main gear struts as high up on the tubes as possible. Lines should be long enough to clear the nose and/or tail by not less than fifteen feet, and a qualified person should ride in the pilot's seat to maintain control by use of the brakes.

(b) Taxiing

Before attempting to taxi the airplane, ground personnel should be instructed and approved by a qualified person authorized by the owner. Engine starting and shut-down procedures as well as taxi techniques should be covered. When it is ascertained that the propeller back blast and taxi areas are clear, power should be applied to start the taxi roll, and the following checks should be performed:

(1) Taxi a few feet forward and apply the brakes to determine their effectiveness.
(2) While taxiing, make slight turns to ascertain the effectiveness of the steering.
(3) Observe wing clearance when taxiing near buildings or other stationary objects. If possible, station an observer outside the airplane.
(4) When taxiing over uneven ground, avoid holes and ruts.
(5) Do not operate the engine at high RPM when running up or taxiing over ground containing loose stones, gravel, or any loose material that may cause damage to the propeller blades.

(c) Parking

When parking the airplane, be sure that it is sufficiently protected from adverse weather conditions and that it presents no danger to other aircraft. When parking the airplane for any length of time or overnight, it is suggested that it be moored securely.

(1) To park the airplane, head it into the wind if possible.
(2) Set the parking brake by pulling back on the brake lever and depressing the knob on the handle. To release the parking brake, pull back on the handle until the catch disengages; then allow the handle to swing forward.

CAUTION

Care should be taken when setting brakes that are overheated or during cold weather when accumulated moisture may freeze a brake.

(3) Aileron and stabilator controls should be secured with the front seat belt and chocks used to properly block the wheels.

(d) Mooring

The airplane should be moored for immovability, security and protection. The following procedures should be used for the proper mooring of the airplane:

(1) Head the airplane into the wind if possible.
(2) Retract the flaps.
(3) Immobilize the ailerons and stabilator by looping the seat belt through the control wheel and pulling it snug.
(4) Block the wheels.
(5) Secure tie-down ropes to the wing tie-down rings and to the tail skid at approximately 45 degree angles to the ground. When using rope of non-synthetic material, leave sufficient slack to avoid damage to the airplane should the ropes contract.

CAUTION

Use bowline knots, square knots or locked slip knots. Do not use plain slip knots.

NOTE

Additional preparations for high winds include using tie-down ropes from the landing gear forks and securing the rudder.

(6) Install a pitot head cover if available. Be sure to remove the pitot head cover before flight.
(7) Cabin and baggage doors should be locked when the airplane is unattended.

8.11 ENGINE AIR FILTER

(a) Removing Engine Air Filter

(1) Remove the lower cowl.
(2) Remove the wing nuts securing the filter. Remove the filter.

(b) Cleaning Engine Air Filter

The induction air filter must be cleaned at least once every 50 hours, and more often, even daily, when operating in dusty conditions. Extra filters are inexpensive, and a spare should be kept on hand for use as a rapid replacement.

To clean the filter:
(1) Tap the filter gently to remove dirt particles, being careful not to damage the filter. DO NOT wash the filter in any liquid. DO NOT attempt to blow out dirt with compressed air.
(2) If the filter is excessively dirty or shows any damage, replace it immediately.
(3) Wipe the filter housing with a clean cloth and install the filter. The usable life of the filter should be restricted to one year or 500 hours, whichever comes first.

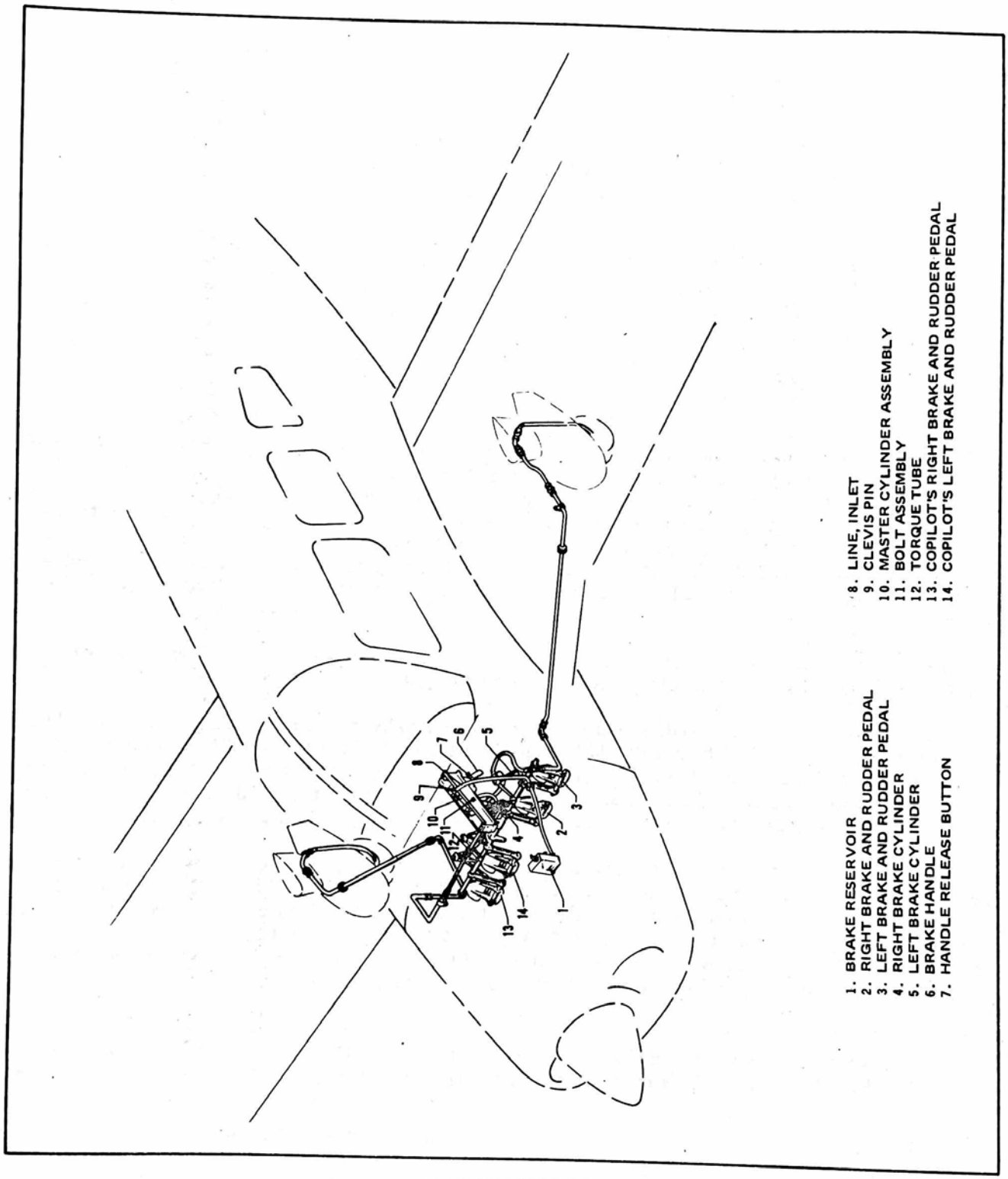
(c) Installation Of Engine Air Filter

After cleaning or when replacing the filter, install the filter in the reverse order of removal.

8.13 BRAKE SERVICE

The brake system is filled with MIL-H-5606 (petroleum base) hydraulic brake fluid. The fluid level should be checked periodically or at every 50 hour inspection and replenished when necessary. The brake reservoir is located on the fire wall in the engine compartment. If the entire system must be refilled, fill with fluid under pressure from the brake end of the system. This will eliminate air from the system.

No adjustment of the brake clearances is necessary. If after extended service brake blocks become excessively worn, they should be replaced with new segments.



BRAKE SYSTEM

Figure 8-1

8.15 LANDING GEAR SERVICE

The three landing gears use Cleveland Aircraft Products 6.00 x 6, four-ply rating, type III tires and tubes. (Refer to paragraph 8.23.)

Wheels are removed by taking off the hub cap, cotter pin, axle nut, and the two bolts holding the brake segment in place. Mark tire and wheel for reinstallation; then dismount by deflating the tire, removing the three through-bolts from the wheel and separating the wheel halves.

Landing gear oleos on the Cherokee Archer II should be serviced according to the instructions on the units. The main oleos should be extended under normal static load until 4.50 ± .25 inches of oleo piston tube is exposed, and the nose gear should show 3.25 ± .25 inches. Should the strut exposure be below that required, it should be determined whether air or oil is required by first raising the airplane on jacks. Depress the valve core to allow air to escape from the strut housing chamber. Remove the filler plug and slowly raise the strut to full compression. If the strut has sufficient fluid, it will be visible up to the bottom of the filler plug hole and will then require only proper inflation.

Should fluid be below the bottom of the filler plug hole, oil should be added. Replace the plug with valve core removed; attach a clear plastic hose to the valve stem of the filler plug and submerge the other end in a container of hydraulic fluid. Fully compress and extend the strut several times, thus drawing fluid from the container and expelling air from the strut chamber. To allow fluid to enter the bottom chamber of the main gear strut housing, the torque link assembly must be disconnected to let the strut be extended a minimum of 10 inches (the nose gear torque links need not be disconnected). Do not allow the strut to extend more than 12 inches. When air bubbles cease to flow through the hose, compress the strut fully and again check fluid level. Reinstall the valve core and filler plug, and the main gear torque links, if disconnected.

With fluid in the strut housing at the correct level, attach a strut pump to the air valve and with the airplane on the ground, inflate the oleo strut to the correct height.

In jacking the aircraft for landing gear or other service, two hydraulic jacks and a tail stand should be used. At least 250 pounds of ballast should be placed on the base of the tail stand before the airplane is jacked up. The hydraulic jacks should be placed under the jack points on the bottom of the wing and the airplane jacked up until the tail skid is at the right height to attach the tail stand. After the tail stand is attached and the ballast added, jacking may be continued until the airplane is at the height desired.

The steering arms from the rudder pedals to the nose wheel are adjusted at the nose wheel by turning the threaded rod end bearings in or out. Adjustment is normally accomplished at the forward end of the rods and should be done in such a way that the nose wheel is in line with the fore and aft axis of the plane when the rudder pedals and rudder are centered. Alignment of the nose wheel can be checked by pushing the airplane back and forth with the rudder centered to determine that the plane follows a perfectly straight line. The turning arc of the nose wheel is 30.0° ± 2° in either direction and is limited by stops on the bottom of the forging.

The rudder pedal arm stops should be carefully adjusted so that the pedal arms contact the stops just after the rudder hits its stops. This guarantees that the rudder will be allowed to move through its full travel.

8.17 PROPELLER SERVICE

The spinner and backing plate should be frequently cleaned and inspected for cracks. Before each flight the propeller should be inspected for nicks, scratches, and corrosion. If found, they should be repaired as soon as possible by a rated mechanic, since a nick or scratch causes an area of increased stress which can lead to serious cracks or the loss of a propeller tip. The back face of the blades should be painted when necessary with flat black paint to retard glare. To prevent corrosion, the surface should be cleaned and waxed periodically.

8.19 OIL REQUIREMENTS

The oil capacity of the engine is 8 quarts and the minimum safe quantity is 2 quarts. It is recommended that engine oil be drained and renewed every 50 hours. The oil filter element should be changed every 50 hours of operation. The interval between oil and oil filter changes should not exceed a total of four (4) months. Under unfavorable dusty conditions, the oil and oil filter should be changed more frequently.

It is recommended that single or multi viscosity aviation grade oils in accordance with latest issue of Textron Lycoming Service Instruction 1014 be used. The following seasonal aviation oil grades and seasonal ambient temperature ranges are recommended:

Average Ambient Air Temperature For Starting	MIL-L-6082B Mineral SAE Grade	MIL-L-22851 Ashless Dispersant SAE Grades
All Temperatures	--	15W-50 or 20W-50
Above 80°F	60	60
Above 60°F	50	40 or 50
30°F to 90°F	40	40
0°F to 70°F	30	30, 40 or 20W-40
0°F to 90°F	20W-50	20W-50 or 15W-50
Below 10°F	20	30 or 20W-30

When operating temperatures overlap indicated ranges, use the lighter grade oil.

NOTE

Refer to the latest issue of Textron Lycoming Service Instruction 1014 (Lubricating Oil Recommendations) for further information.

8.21 FUEL SYSTEM

(a) Servicing Fuel System

Refer to the PA-28 Cherokee Service Manual and Periodic Inspection Report for fuel system servicing and inspection.

(b) Fuel Requirements (AVGAS ONLY)

Aviation grade fuel with a minimum octane of 100/130 must be used in this airplane. Since the use of lower grades can cause serious damage in a short period of time, the engine warranty is invalidated by the use of lower octanes. Refer to the latest issue of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1070 for alternate fuels and additional information.

A summary of the current grades as well as the previous fuel designations is shown in the following chart:

FUEL GRADE COMPARISON CHART

Previous Commercial Fuel Grades (ASTM-D910)			Current Commercial Fuel Grades (ASTM-D910-75)			Current Military Fuel Grades (MIL-G-5572F)		
Grade	Color	Max. TEL ml/U.S. gal.	Grade	Color	Max. TEL ml/U.S. gal.	Grade	Color	Max. TEL ml/U.S. gal.
80/87	red	0.5	80	red	0.5	80/87	red	0.5
91/96	blue	2.0	*100LL	blue	2.0	none	none	none
100/130	green	3.0	100	green	**3.0	100/130	blue	2.0
115/145	purple	4.6	none	none	none	115/145	purple	4.6

* - Grade 100LL fuel in some overseas countries is currently colored green and designated as "100L."
** - Commercial fuel grade 100 and grade 100/130 having TEL content of up to 4 ml/U.S. gallon are approved for use in all engines certificated for use with grade 100/130 fuel.

The operation of the aircraft is approved with an anti-icing additive in the fuel. When an anti-icing additive is used, it must reflect the specification MIL-I 27686, must be uniformally blended with the fuel while refueling, must not exceed .15% by volume of the refueled quantity, and to ensure its effectiveness must be blended at not less than .10% by volume. One and one half liquid ozs. per ten gallons of fuel would fall within this range. A blender supplied by the additive manufacturer should be used. Except for the information contained in this section, the manufacturer's mixing or blending instructions should be carefully followed.

CAUTIONS

Assure that the additive is directed into the flowing fuel stream. The additive flow should start after the stop before the fuel flow. Do not permit the concentrated additive to come in contact with the aircraft painted surfaces or the interior surfaces of the fuel tanks.

Some fuels have anti-icing additives preblended in the fuel at the refinery, so no further blending should be performed.

8.17 PROPELLER SERVICE

The spinner and backing plate should be frequently cleaned and inspected for cracks. Before each flight the propeller should be inspected for nicks, scratches, and corrosion. If found, they should be repaired as soon as possible by a rated mechanic, since a nick or scratch causes an area of increased stress which can lead to serious cracks or the loss of a propeller tip. The back face of the blades should be painted when necessary with flat black paint to retard glare. To prevent corrosion, the surface should be cleaned and waxed periodically.

8.19 OIL REQUIREMENTS

The oil capacity of the Lycoming O-360-A4M series engines is 8 quarts and the minimum safe quantity is 2 quarts. It is recommended that the oil filter element be changed every 50 hours or sooner under unfavorable conditions. Engine oil is normally changed with the filter. However, if the full flow (cartridge type) oil filter is used and changed every 50 hours of operation, the intervals between oil changes may be increased as much as 100 percent. The following grades are recommended for the specified temperatures:

Average Ambient Air Temperature For Starting	Single Viscosity Grade	Multi-Viscosity Grades
Above 60°F	SAE 50	SAE 40 or SAE 50
30° to 90°F	SAE 40	SAE 40
0° to 70°F	SAE 30	SAE 40 or 20W-30
Below 10°F	SAE 20	SAE 20W-30

8.21 FUEL SYSTEM

(a) Servicing Fuel System

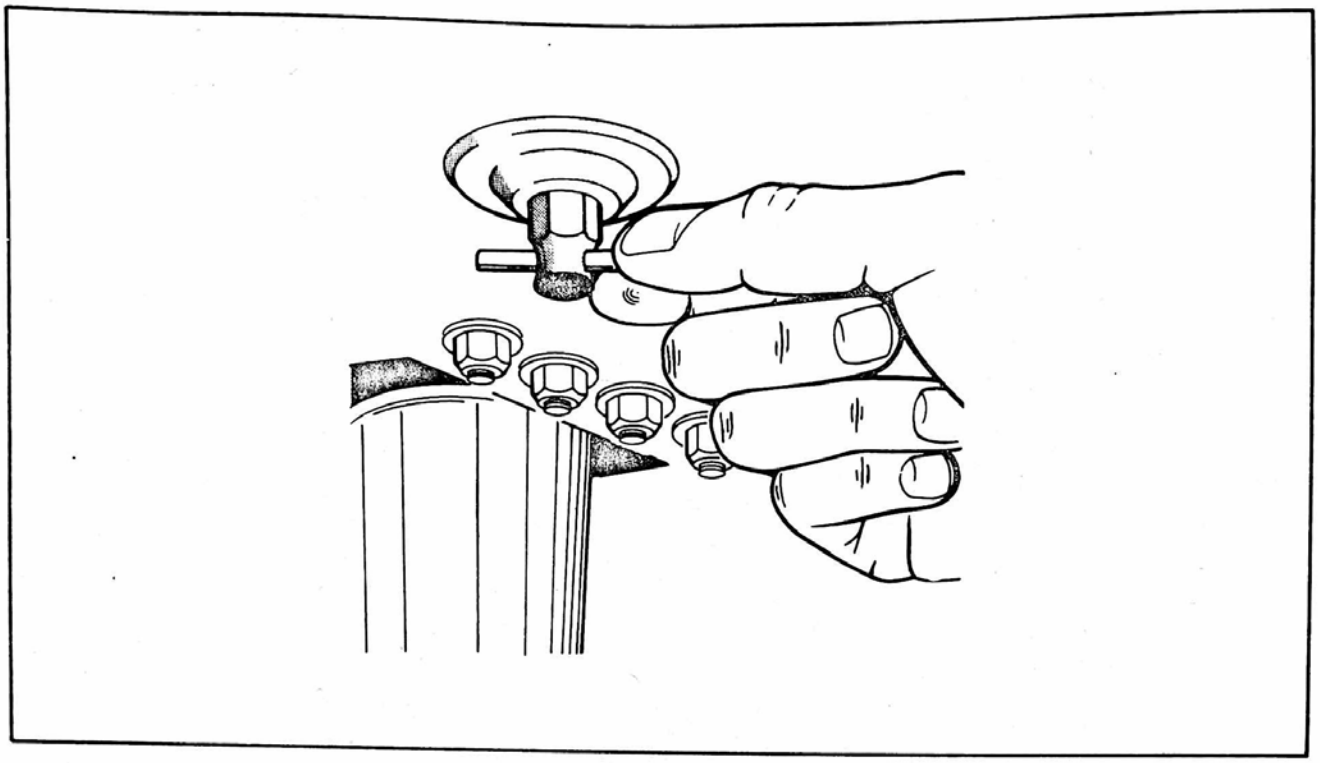
Refer to the PA-28 Cherokee Service Manual and Periodic Inspection Report for fuel system servicing and inspection.

(b) Fuel Requirements

Aviation grade fuel with a minimum octane of 100/130 is specified for use in this airplane. Since the use of lower grades can cause serious damage in a short period of time, the engine warranty is invalidated by the use of lower octanes. Refer to the latest issue of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1070 for alternate fuels and additional information.

(c) Filling Fuel Tanks

Observe all required precautions for handling gasoline. Fuel is stored in two twenty-five gallon (24 gal. usable) tanks.



FUEL DRAIN

Figure 8-3

(d) Draining Fuel Strainer, Sumps and Lines

The fuel system sumps and strainer should be drained daily prior to the first flight and after refueling to avoid the accumulation of contaminants such as water or sediment. Each fuel tank is equipped with an individual quick drain located at the lower inboard rear corner of the tank. The fuel strainer is equipped with a quick drain located on the front lower corner of the firewall. Each of the fuel tank sumps should be drained first. Then the fuel strainer should be drained twice, once with the fuel selector valve on each tank. Each time fuel is drained, sufficient fuel should be allowed to flow to ensure removal of contaminants. This fuel should be collected in a suitable container, examined for contaminants, and then discarded.

CAUTION

When draining any amount of fuel, care should be taken to ensure that no fire hazard exists before starting the engine.

Each quick drain should be checked after closing it to make sure it has closed completely and is not leaking.

(e) Draining Fuel System

The bulk of the fuel may be drained from the system by opening the valve at the inboard end of each fuel tank. Push up on the arms of the drain valve and turn counterclockwise to hold the drain open. The remaining fuel in the system may be drained through the filter bowl. Any individual tank may be drained by closing the selector valve and then draining the desired tank.

8.23 TIRE INFLATION

For maximum service from the tires, keep them inflated to the proper pressures - 18 psi for the nose gear and 24 psi for the main gear. All wheels and tires are balanced before original installation, and the relationship of tire, tube and wheel should be maintained upon reinstallation. Unbalanced wheels can cause extreme vibration in the landing gear; therefore, in the installation of new components, it may be necessary to rebalance the wheels with the tires mounted. When checking tire pressure, examine the tires for wear, cuts, bruises, and slippage.

8.25 BATTERY SERVICE

Access to the 12-volt battery is through an access panel at the right rear side of the baggage compartment. The battery box has a plastic tube which is normally closed off with a cap and which should be opened occasionally to drain off any accumulation of liquid. The battery should be checked for proper fluid level. DO NOT fill the battery above the baffle plates. DO NOT fill the battery with acid - use water only. A hydrometer check will determine the percent of charge in the battery.

If the battery is not up to charge, recharge starting at a 4 amp rate and finishing with a 2 amp rate. Quick charges are not recommended.

8.27 CLEANING

(a) Cleaning Engine Compartment

Before cleaning the engine compartment, place a strip of tape on the magneto vents to prevent any solvent from entering these units.

(1) Place a large pan under the engine to catch waste.

(2) With the engine cowling removed, spray or brush the engine with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser. In order to remove especially heavy dirt and grease deposits, it may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed.

CAUTION

Do not spray solvent into the alternator, vacuum pump, starter, or air intakes.

(3) Allow the solvent to remain on the engine from five to ten minutes. Then rinse the engine clean with additional solvent and allow it to dry.

CAUTION

Do not operate the engine until excess solvent has evaporated or otherwise been removed.

(4) Remove the protective tape from the magnetos.
(5) Lubricate the controls, bearing surfaces, etc., in accordance with the Lubrication Chart.

(b) Cleaning Landing Gear

Before cleaning the landing gear, place a plastic cover or similar material over the wheel and brake assembly.

(1) Place a pan under the gear to catch waste.
(2) Spray or brush the gear area with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser, as desired. Where heavy grease and dirt deposits have collected, it may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed, in order to clean them.
(3) Allow the solvent to remain on the gear from five to ten minutes. Then rinse the gear with additional solvent and allow to dry.
(4) Remove the cover from the wheel and remove the catch pan.
(5) Lubricate the gear in accordance with the Lubrication Chart.

(c) Cleaning Exterior Surfaces

The airplane should be washed with a mild soap and water. Harsh abrasives or alkaline soaps or detergents could make scratches on painted or plastic surfaces or could cause corrosion of metal. Cover areas where cleaning solution could cause damage. To wash the airplane, use the following procedure:

(1) Flush away loose dirt with water.
(2) Apply cleaning solution with a soft cloth, a sponge or a soft bristle brush.
(3) To remove exhaust stains, allow the solution to remain on the surface longer.
(4) To remove stubborn oil and grease, use a cloth dampened with naphtha.
(5) Rinse all surfaces thoroughly.
(6) Any good automotive wax may be used to preserve painted surfaces. Soft cleaning cloths or a chamois should be used to prevent scratches when cleaning or polishing. A heavier coating of wax on the leading surfaces will reduce the abrasion problems in these areas.

(d) Cleaning Windshield and Windows

(1) Remove dirt, mud and other loose particles from exterior surfaces with clean water.
(2) Wash with mild soap and warm water or with aircraft plastic cleaner. Use a soft cloth or sponge in a straight back and forth motion. Do not rub harshly.
(3) Remove oil and grease with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

CAUTION

Do not use gasoline, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachoride, thinner, acetone, or window cleaning sprays.

(4) After cleaning plastic surfaces, apply a thin coat of hard polishing wax. Rub lightly with a soft cloth. Do not use a circular motion.
(5) A severe scratch or mar in plastic can be removed by rubbing out the scratch with jeweler's rouge. Smooth both sides and apply wax.

(e) Cleaning Headliner, Side Panels and Seats

(1) Clean headliner, side panels, and seats with a stiff bristle brush, and vacuum where necessary.
(2) Soiled upholstery, except leather, may be cleaned with a good upholstery cleaner suitable for the material. Carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions. Avoid soaking or harsh rubbing.

CAUTION

Solvent cleaners require adequate ventilation.

(3) Leather should be cleaned with saddle soap or a mild hand soap and water.

(f) Cleaning Carpets

To clean carpets, first remove loose dirt with a whisk broom or vacuum. For soiled spots and stubborn stains use a noninflammable dry cleaning fluid. Floor carpets may be removed and cleaned like any household carpet.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 9

SUPPLEMENTS

SECTION 9

SUPPLEMENTS

9.1 GENERAL

This section provides information in the form of Supplements which are necessary for efficient operation of the airplane when equipped with one or more of the various optional systems and equipment not provided with the standard airplane.

All of the Supplements provided by this section are "FAA Approved" and consecutively numbered as a permanent part of this Handbook. The information contained in each Supplement applies only when the related equipment is installed in the airplane.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SUPPLEMENT 1

AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATION

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

This supplement supplies information necessary for the efficient operation of the airplane when the optional air conditioning system is installed. The information contained within this supplement is to be used "as described" in conjunction with the complete handbook.

This supplement has been "FAA Approved" as a permanent part of this handbook and must remain in this handbook at all times when the optional air conditioning system is installed.

SECTION 2 - LIMITATIONS

(a) To insure maximum climb performance the air conditioner must be turned "OFF" manually prior to takeoff to disengage the compressor and retract the condenser door. Also the air conditioner must be turned "OFF" manually before the landing approach in preparation for a possible go-around.

(b) Placards
In full view of the pilot, in the area of the air conditioner controls when the air conditioner is installed:

"WARNING - AIR CONDITIONER MUST BE OFF TO INSURE
NORMAL TAKEOFF CLIMB PERFORMANCE."

In full view of the pilot, to the right of the engine gauges (condenser door light):

"AIR COND DOOR
OPEN"

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

No changes to the basic Emergency Procedures provided by Section 3 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

SECTION 4 - NORMAL PROCEDURES

Prior to takeoff, the air conditioner should be checked for proper operation as follows:

(a) Check aircraft master switch "ON."

(b) Turn the air conditioner control switch to "ON" and the fan switch to one of the operating positions - the "AIR COND DOOR OPEN" warning light will turn on, thereby indicating proper air conditioner condenser door actuation.

(c) Turn the air conditioner control switch to "OFF" - the "AIR COND DOOR OPEN" warning light will go out, thereby indicating the air conditioner condenser door is in the up position.

(d) If the "AIR COND DOOR OPEN" light does not respond as specified above, an air conditioner system or indicator bulb malfunction is indicated and further investigation should be conducted prior to flight.

The above operational check may be performed during flight if an in flight failure is suspected.

The condenser door light is located to the right of the engine instrument cluster in front of the pilot. The door light illuminates when the door is open and is off when the door is closed.

SECTION 5 - PERFORMANCE

Operation of the air conditioner will cause slight decreases in cruise speed and range. Power from the engine is required to run the compressor, and the condenser door, when extended, causes a slight increase in drag. When the air conditioner is turned off there is normally no measurable difference in climb, cruise or range performance of the airplane.

NOTE

To insure maximum climb performance the air conditioner must be turned off manually before takeoff to disengage the compressor and retract the condenser door. Also the air conditioner must be turned off manually before the landing approach in preparation for a possible go-around.

Although the cruise speed and range are only slightly affected by the air conditioner operation, these changes should be considered in preflight planning. To be conservative, the following figures assume that the compressor is operating continuously while the airplane is airborne. This will be the case only in extremely hot weather.

(a) The decrease in true airspeed is approximately 4 KTS at all power settings.
(b) The decrease in range may be as much as 32 nautical miles for the 48 gallon capacity.

The climb performance is not compromised measurably with the air conditioner operating since the compressor is declutched and the condenser door is retracted, both automatically, when a full throttle position is selected. When the full throttle position is not used or in the event of a malfunction which would cause the compressor to operate and the condenser door to be extended, a decrease in rate of climb of as much as 100 fpm can be expected. Should a malfunction occur which prevents condenser door retraction when the compressor is turned off, a decrease in rate of climb of as much as 50 fpm can be expected.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SUPPLEMENT 2

AUTOFLITE II AUTOPILOT INSTALLATION

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

This supplement supplies information necessary for the operation of the airplane when the optional AutoFlite II Autopilot is installed. The information contained within this supplement is to be used "as described" in conjunction with the complete handbook.

This supplement has been "FAA Approved" as a permanent part of this handbook and must remain in this handbook at all times when the optional AutoFlite II Autopilot is installed.

SECTION 2 - LIMITATIONS

(a) Autopilot use prohibited above 149 KIAS.
(b) Autopilot "OFF" during takeoff and landing.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

(a) In case of malfunction DEPRESS and hold Disconnect switch on pilot's control wheel.
(b) Rocker switch on instrument panel "OFF."
(c) Unit may be overpowered manually.
(d) In climb, cruise or descent configuration a malfunction with a 3 second delay in recovery initiation may result in 45° bank and 180' altitude loss. Maximum altitude loss measured at 149 KIAS in a descent.
(e) In approach configuration a malfunction with a 1 second delay in recovery initiation results in 18° bank and 10' altitude loss.

SECTION 4 - NORMAL PROCEDURES

(a) Engagement
  (1) Rocker Switch on instrument panel - ON.
  (2) Disconnect Switch on left hand side of pilot's control wheel - RELEASED.

(b) Disengagement
  (1) Depress Disconnect Switch on pilot's control wheel (or)
  (2) Rocker Switch on instrument panel - OFF.

(c) Heading Changes
  (1) Depress Disconnect Switch, make Heading Change, release Disconnect Switch.
  (2) Move Trim Knob on instrument for Drift Correction from a constant heading.
  (3) Move Turn Command Knob on instrument for right or left banked turns.

(d) OMNI Tracker
  (1) Center Turn Command Knob and push IN to engage Tracker.
  (2) Trim Knob - push IN for high sensitivity.

SECTION 5 - PERFORMANCE

No changes to the basic performance provided by Section 5 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

SUPPLEMENT 3

AUTOCONTROL IIIB AUTOPILOT INSTALLATION

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

This supplement cupplies information necessary for the operation of the airplane when the optional Piper AutoControl IIIB Autopilot is installed. The information contained within this supplement is to be used "as described" in conjunction with the complete handbook.

This supplement has been "FAA Approved" as a permanent part of this handbook and must remain in this handbook at all times with the optional Piper AutoControl IIIB Autopilot is installed.

SECTION 2 - LIMITATIONS

(a) Autopilot use prohibited above 149 KIAS.
(b) Autopilot "OFF" during takeoff and landing.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY OPERATION

(a) In an emergency the AutoControl IIIB can be disconnected by:
  (1) Pushing the roll ON-OFF Rocker Switch "OFF."
  (2) Pulling the Autopilot Circuit Breaker (aircraft serial nos. 28-7790001 through 28-7890475 only)
(b) The autopilot can be overpowered at either control wheel.
(c) An autopilot runaway, with a 3 second delay in the initiation of recovery while operating in a climb, cruise or descending flight, could result in a 45° bank and 180' altitude loss. Maximum altitude loss measured at 149 KIAS in a descent.
(d) An autpilot runaway, with a 1 second delay in the initiation of recovery, during an approach operation, coupled or uncoupled, could result in a 18° bank and 10' altitude loss.

SECTION 4 - NORMAL PROCEDURES

PREFLIGHT

(a) AUTOPILOT
  (1) Place Radio Coupler in "HDG" Mode (if installed) and place the AP "ON-OFF" switch to the "ON" position to engage roll section. Rotate roll command knob left and right and observe that control wheel describes a corresponding left and right turn, then center knob.
  (2) Set correct compass heading on D.G. and turn HDG bug to aircraft heading. Engage "HDG" mode rocker switch and rotate HDG bug left and right. Aircraft control wheel should turn same direction as bug. Grasp control wheel and manually override servo, both directions.

(b) RADIO COUPLER - (OPTIONAL)

(1) Tune and identify VOR or VOT station. Position Radio Coupler to OMNI Mode. Engage Autopilot ROLL and HDG switches. Set HDG bug to aircraft heading and rotate O.B.S. to cause OMNI indicator Needle to swing left and right slowly. Observe that control wheel rotates in direction of needle movement.

(2) Disengage AP "ON-OFF" Switch. Reset Radio Coupler control to HDG.

IN FLIGHT

(a) Trim airplane (ball centered).

(b) Check air pressure vacuum to ascertain that the directional gyro and attitude gyro are receiving sufficient air.

(c) Roll Section.

(1) To engage, center ROLL knob, push AP "ON-OFF" switch to "ON" position. To turn, rotate console ROLL knob in desired direction. (Maximum angle of bank should not exceed 30°.)

(2) For heading mode, set directional gyro with magnetic compass. Push directional gyro HDG knob in, rotate bug to aircraft heading. Push console heading rocker (HDG) switch to "ON" position. To select a new aircraft heading, push D.G. heading knob "IN" and rotate, in desired direction of turn, to the desired heading.

(d) Radio Coupling — VOR/ILS with Standard directional gyro. (Optional)

(1) For VOR Intercepts and Tracking:

Select the desired VOR course and set the HDG bug to the same heading. Select OMNI mode on the coupler and HDG Mode on the autopilot console.

(2) For ILS Front Course Intercepts and Tracking:

Tune the localizer frequency and place the HDG bug on the inbound, front course heading. Select LOC-NORM mode on the coupler and HDG mode on the autopilot console.

(3) For LOC Back Course Intercepts and Tracking:

Tune the localizer frequency and place the HDG bug on the inbound course heading to the airport. Select LOC-REV mode with coupler and HDG mode on the autopilot console.

SECTION 5 - PERFORMANCE

No changes to the basic performance provided by Section 5 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

SUPPLEMENT 3

AUTOCONTROL IIIB AUTOPILOT INSTALLATION

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

This supplement supplies information necessary for the operation of the airplane when the optional Piper AutoControl IIIB Autopilot is installed. The information contained within this supplement is to be used "as described" in conjunction with the complete handbook.

This supplement has been "FAA Approved" as a permanent part of this handbook and must remain in this handbook at all times when the optional Piper AutoControl IIIB Autopilot is installed.

SECTION 2 - LIMITATIONS

(a) Autopilot use prohibited above 149 KIAS.
(b) Autopilot "OFF" during takeoff and landing.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY OPERATION

(a) In an emergency the AutoControl IIIB can be disconnected by:
  (1) Pushing the roll ON-OFF Rocker Switch "OFF."
  (2) Pulling the Autopilot Circuit Breaker.
(b) The autopilot can be overpowered at either control wheel.
(c) An autopilot runaway, with a 3 second delay in the initiation of recovery while operating in a climb, cruise or descending flight, could result in a 45° bank and 180' altitude loss. Maximum altitude loss measured at 149 KTS in a descent.
(d) An autopilot runaway, with a 1 second delay in the initiation of recovery, during an approach operation, coupled or uncoupled, could result in a 18° bank and 10' altitude loss.

SECTION 4 - NORMAL PROCEDURES

PREFLIGHT

(a) AUTOPILOT
  (1) Place Radio Coupler in "HDG" Mode (if installed) and place the AP "ON-OFF" switch to the "ON" position to engage roll section. Rotate roll command knob left and right and observe that control wheel describes a corresponding left and right turn, then center knob.
  (2) Set correct compass heading on D.G. and turn HDG bug to aircraft heading. Engage "HDG" mode rocker switch and rotate HGD bug right and left. Aircraft control wheel should turn same direction as bug. Grasp control wheel and manually override servo, both directions.

(b) RADIO COUPLER -(OPTIONAL)

(1) Tune and identify VOR or VOT station. Position Radio Coupler to OMNI Mode. Engage Autopilot ROLL and HDG switches. Set HDG bug to aircraft heading and rotate O.B.S. to cause OMNI indicator Needle to swing left and right slowly. Observe that control wheel rotates in direction of needle movement.

(2) Disengage AP "ON-OFF" switch. Reset Radio Coupler control to HDG.

IN-FLIGHT

(a) Trim airplane (ball centered).

(b) Check air pressure vacuum to ascertain that the directional gyro and attitude gyro are receiving sufficient air.

(c) Roll Section.

(1) To engage, center ROLL knob, push AP "ON-OFF" switch to "ON" position. To turn, rotate console ROLL knob in desired direction. (Maximum angle of bank should not exceed 30°.)

(2) For heading mode, set directional gyro with magnetic compass. Push directional gyro HDG knob in, rotate bug to aircraft heading. Push console heading rocker (HDG) switch to "ON" position. To select a new aircraft heading, push D.G. heading knob "IN" and rotate, in desired direction of turn, to the desired heading.

(d) Radio Coupling – VOR/ILS with Standard directional gyro. (Optional)

(1) For VOR Intercepts and Tracking:

Select the desired VOR course and set the HDG bug to the same heading. Select OMNI mode on the coupler and HDG Mode on the autopilot console.

(2) For ILS Front Course Intercepts and Tracking:

Tune the localizer frequency and place the HDG bug on the inbound, front course heading. Select LOC-NORM mode on the coupler and HDG mode on the autopilot console.

(3) For LOC Back Course Intercepts and Tracking:

Tune the localizer frequency and place the HDG bug on the inbound course heading to the airport. Select LOC-REV mode with coupler and HDG mode on the autopilot console.

SECTION 5 - PERFORMANCE

No changes to the basic performance provided by Section 5 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SUPPLEMENT 4

PIPER ELECTRIC PITCH TRIM

SECTION 1 - GENERAL

This supplement supplies information necessary for the operation of the airplane when the optional Piper Electric Pitch Trim is installed. The information contained within this supplement is to be used "as described" in conjunction with the complete handbook.

This supplement has been "FAA Approved" as a permanent part of this handbook and must remain in this handbook at all times when the optional Piper Electric Pitch Trim is installed.

SECTION 2 - LIMITATIONS

No changes of the basic limitations provided by Section 2 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

(a) In case of malfunction, PRESS disconnect switch located above the ignition switch.
(b) In case of malfunction, overpower the electric trim at either control wheel.
(c) Maximum altitude change with a 4 second delay in recovery initiation is 800 feet and occurs in the descent configuration. Maximum altitude change in the approach configuration with a 4 second recovery delay is 100 feet.

SECTION 4 - NORMAL PROCEDURES

The electric trim system may be turned ON or OFF by a switch located above the ignition switch. The pitch trim may be changed when the electric trim system is turned on either by moving the manual pitch trim control wheel or by operating the trim control switch on the pilot's control yoke. To prevent excessive speed increase in the event of an electric trim run-away malfunction, the system incorporates an automatic disconnect feature which renders the system inoperative above approximately 143 KIAS. The disconnected condition does not affect the manual trim system.

SECTION 5 - PERFORMANCE

No changes to the basic performance provided by Section 5 of this Pilot's Operating Handbook are necessary for this supplement.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 10

SAFETY TIPS

SECTION 10

SAFETY TIPS

10.1 GENERAL

This section provides safety tips of particular value in the operation of the Cherokee Archer II.

10.3 SAFETY TIPS

(a) Learn to trim for takeoff so that only a very light back pressure on the control wheel is required to lift the airplane off the ground.

(b) The best speed for takeoff is about 53 KIAS under normal conditions. Trying to pull the airplane off the ground at too low an airspeed decreases the controllability of the airplane in the event of engine failure.

(c) Flaps may be lowered at airspeeds up to 102 KIAS. To reduce flap operating loads, it is desirable to have the airplane at a slower speed before extending the flaps.

(d) Before attempting to reset any circuit breaker, allow a two to five minute cooling off period.

(e) Before starting the engine, check that all radio switches, light switches and the pitot heat switch are in the off position so as not to create an overloaded condition when the starter is engaged.

(f) Strobe lights should not be operating when flying through overcast and clouds, since reflected light can produce spacial disorientation. Do not operate strobe lights when taxiing in the vicinity of other aircraft.

(g) The rudder pedals are suspended from a torque tube which extends across the fuselage. The pilot should become familiar with the proper positioning of his feet on the rudder pedals so as to avoid interference with the torque tube when moving the rudder pedals or operating the toe brakes.

(h) In an effort to avoid accidents, pilots should obtain and study the safety related information made available in FAA publications such as regulations, advisory circulars, Aviation News, AIM and safety aids.

(i) The shape of the wing fuel tanks is such that in certain maneuvers the fuel may move away from the tank outlet. If the outlet is uncovered, the fuel flow will be interrupted and a temporary loss of power may result. Pilots can prevent inadvertent uncovering of the outlet by avoiding maneuvers which could result in uncovering the outlet.

Extreme running turning takeoffs should be avoided as fuel flow interruption may occur.

Prolonged slips or skids which result in excess of 2000 ft. of altitude loss, or other radical or extreme maneuvers which could cause uncovering of the fuel outlet must be avoided as fuel flow interruption may occur when tank being used is not full.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

S-TEC CORPORATION
RT. 3, BLDG. 946
WOLTERS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS 76067

FAA APPROVED SUPPLEMENT
TO
PILOT'S OPERATING HANDBOOK AND/OR
FAA APPROVED AIRPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL
FOR
PIPER MODELS PA-28-151, S/N 28-7615001
AND UP PA-28-161, PA-28-181, AND PA-28-236
WITH
S-TEC SYSTEM 60 TWO AXIS
AUTOMATIC FLIGHT GUIDANCE SYSTEM
(14 VOLT SYSTEM)

REG. NO. N1679H

SER. NO. 28-7790331

This Supplement must be attached to the applicable FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual, Pilot's Operating Handbook, or Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual modified by the installation of S-TEC System 60 Autopilot Model ST-086 installed in accordance with STC SA 5135SW-D. The information contained herein supplements the information of the basic POH and/or AFM; for Limitations, Procedures and Performance information not contained in this Supplement, consult the basic POH and/or AFM.

SECTION I

GENERAL

This manual is to acquaint the pilot with the features and functions of the System 60 Two Axis and to provide operating instructions for the system when installed in the listed aircraft model(s). The aircraft must be operated within the limitations herein provided when the autopilot is in use.

The System 60 Two Axis Autopilot is comprised of the following elements:

ELEMENT	LOCATION
Electric Turn Coordinator Instrument	Instrument Panel
Air Driven Directional Gyro (3") (STD)	Instrument Panel
Mode Programmer/Annunciator	Instrument Panel
Roll Flight Guidance Computer	Aft Radio Rack
Pitch Flight Guidance Computer	Aft Radio Rack
Roll Servo Actuator	Fuselage Center
Pitch Servo Actuator	Fuselage Center
Master Switch and Control Wheel Disengage Switch	Instrument Panel and Control Wheel
Altitude Transducer	Near Altimeter, Forward of Instrument Panel

SECTION II

OPERATING LIMITATIONS

1. Autopilot use prohibited above the following airspeeds:
   a. For Models PA-28-151, PA-28-161, PA-28-181, 140 KIAS (Autopilot Vmo)
   b. For Models PA-28-236, 160 KIAS (Autopilot Vmo)
2. Autopilot use prohibited with flap extensions greater than (1) notch (10^{o}).
3. Go-around or missed approach maneuver prohibited during autopilot operation.
4. Autopilot must be off during take-off and landing.
5. Category I operations only.

SECTION III

EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

In the event of an autopilot malfunction, or any time the autopilot is not performing as expected or commanded, do not attempt to identify the system problem. Immediately regain control of the aircraft by overpowering the autopilot as necessary and then immediately disconnect the autopilot. Do not reengage the autopilot until the problem has been identified and corrected.

1. Autopilot
   The autopilot may be disconnected by:
   a. Depressing the "AP Disconnect" Switch on the left horn of the pilot's control wheel.
   b. Placing the "AP Master Switch" in the "OFF" position.
2. Trim
   a. In the event of a trim failure, manually control aircraft and DEPRESS AND HOLD, "Trim Interrupt/AP Disconnect Switch" on control wheel.
   b. Place trim master switch in "OFF" position, pull circuit breaker, release interrupt switch.
   c. Retrim aircraft. Leave trim system OFF until corrected.

3. Altitude loss during a malfunction:
   a. An autopilot or autotrim malfunction during climb, cruise or descent with a three second delay in recovery initiation could result in as much as 55^{o} bank and a 320 ft. altitude loss. Maximum altitude loss recorded in descent

   b. An autopilot or autotrim malfunction during an approach with one second delay in recovery initiation could result in as much as a 20^{o} bank and a 80 ft. altitude loss. Maximum altitude loss measured with flaps down 10^{o} and operating either coupled or uncoupled.

4. System Failure and Caution Annunciations:

The System 60 Autopilot includes a number of automatic failure and caution annunciations to advise the pilot of operational problems. Following is a list of annunciatons, their cause and recommended pilot actions:

	ANNUNCIATION	CONDITIONS	ACTION
a.	Flashing "RDY" for 5 seconds	Indicates autopilot disconnect. All annunciations except RDY are cleared.	N/A
b.	Flashing "RDY" then extinguished	Turn Coordinator gyro rotor RPM low. Autopilot disconnects, cannot be re-engaged.	Check instrument power, conduct other system checks as necessary.
c.	Flashing "NAV" or "REV"	Indicates Off Course by 50% needle displacement.	Use "HDG" mode until problem is identified. Cross check Raw NAV Data, Compass HDG, D.G. and radio operation.
d.	Flashing "NAV" or "REV" with steady "FAIL"	Indicates invalid radio navigation signal	Check navigation radio. Use "HDG" mode until problem is corrected. On ILS Approach, initiate go-around inform A.T.C.
e.	Flashing "GS"	Indicates off glide slope center line by 50%	Check attitude and power. Add or reduce power as appropriate.
f.	Flashing "GS" with steady "FAIL"	Indicates invalid glide slope radio navigation signal	Initiate go-around - Inform A.T.C.
g.	Flashing "VS"	Indicates excessive vertical speed error over selected VS (usually in climb).	Reduce command VS and/ or adjust power
h.	Flashing "GS" Steady "DSBL"	Indicates manual glide slope disable	To re-enable glide slope, select "NAV" mode again.

NOTE: If any of the above annunciations occur at low altitude or during an actual instrument approach disconnect the autopilot, execute a go-around and inform ATC of the problem (IFR). Do not attempt to trouble shoot or otherwise ascertain the nature of the failure until a safe altitude and maneuvering area is reached.

SECTION IV

NORMAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

4-1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

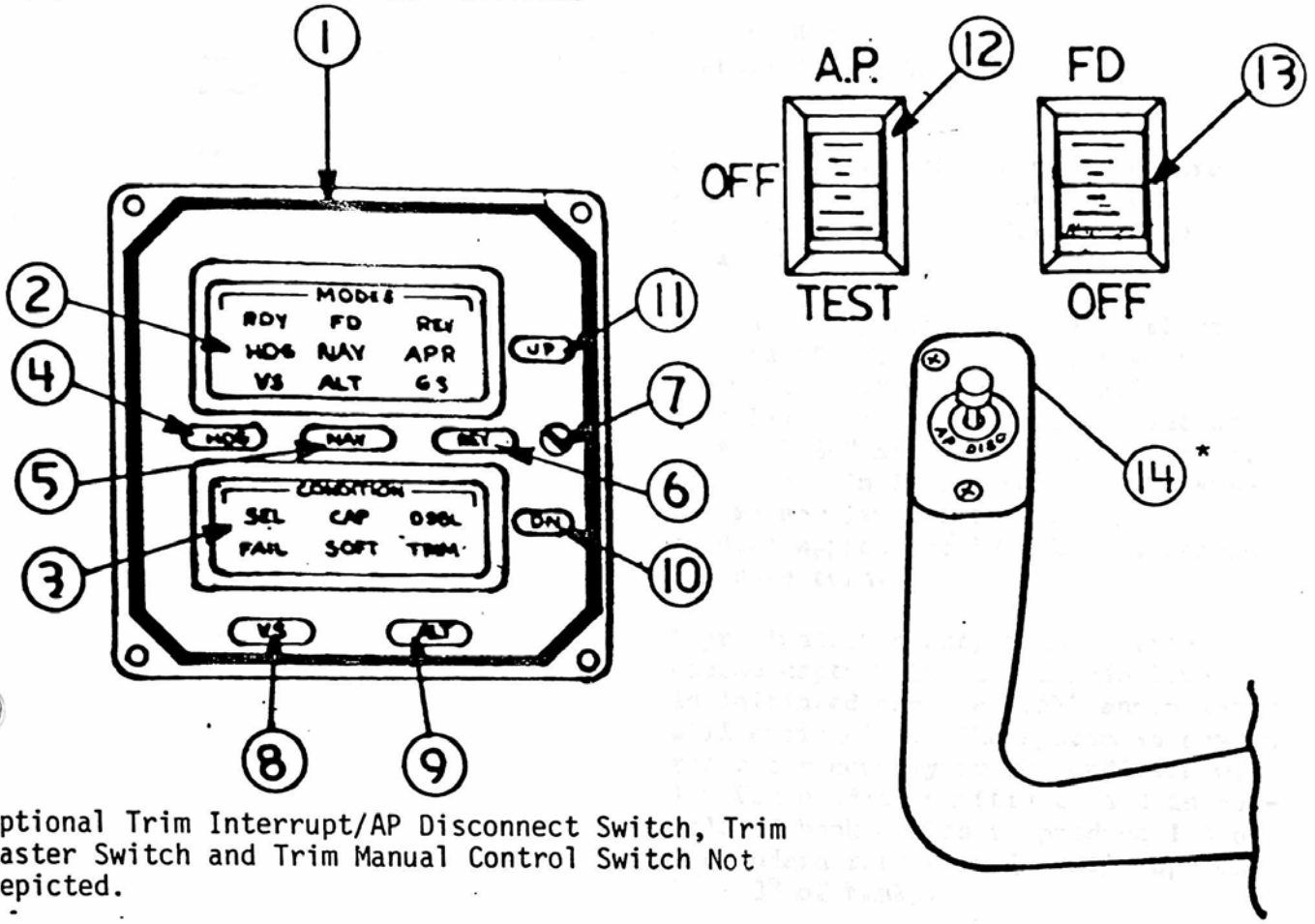
The System 60 is a pure rate autopilot using an inclined rate gyro in the turn coordinator instrument as the primary roll and turn rate sensor and an absolute pressure transducer as the primary pitch rate sensor. The turn coordinator includes an autopilot pick-off, a gyro RPM detector and an instrument power monitor. Low electrical power will cause the "flag" to appear while low RPM will cause the autopilot to disconnect, flashing the "RDY" annunciator for five seconds and then extinguishing all annunciations. The autopilot cannot be engaged unless the RDY annunciator is illuminated. The standard D.G. provided with the system is a 3" diameter vacuum or pressure air driven instrument. Directional information is provided to the autopilot by a heading bug in the D.G. instrument. The autopilot may also be used with an HSI type instrument providing both heading and course outputs.

Pitch axis control is provided by deriving vertical speed, altitude position, altitude error and rate of vertical speed (acceleration) from a solid state absolute pressure transducer. The basic pitch modes provided are vertical speed, for use in climbs and descents, and altitude hold for maintaining a selected altitude (pressure) level. Pitch attitude changes to accomplish commands are limited by acceleration in operation, providing a very slow, comfortable, maneuvering rate.

The programmer unit includes an ambient light sensor which automatically adjusts annunciator and knob light intensity for prevailing ambient conditions.

Other than the D.G. instrument, the system is entirely electrical and operates with very low power consumption.

4-2 COCKPIT CONTROLS AND FUNCTIONS



Optional Trim Interrupt/AP Disconnect Switch, Trim Master Switch and Trim Manual Control Switch Not Depicted.

1. **Mode Programmer and Annunciator Unit - Provides mode switches and annunciation for the system.**

2. **Mode Annunciation Window - Displays mode in use and armed modes.**

3. **Condition Annunciator Window - Displays NAV mode tracking gain conditions, NAV failure, G/S "DSBL" (Disable) and out of trim annunciations. "SEL" indicates the optional vertical speed selector is in use.**

4. **HDG Mode Switch - Momentary actuation engages "HDG" mode causing autopilot to track HDG bug on D.G. or H.S.I. instrument.**

5. **NAV Mode Switch - Momentary actuation engages navigation mode and illuminates NAV mode annunciator. If an ILS frequency is channeled on the NAV Radio the "APR" mode (approach) annunciator will also illuminate indicating localizer gain.**

6. **REV Mode Switch - Momentary actuation engages "REV" (reverse) mode for back course tracking. For ILS "APR" annunciator will illuminate as in NAV mode.**

NOTE: VOR NAV mode includes three separate dynamic gain schedules which will be annunciated as follows during VOR-Navigation mode use:

CAP	Indicates navigation course capture with high rate gain schedule and providing 90% of standard rate turn capability.
CAP SOFT	Approximately fifteen seconds after capture of the VOR radial, the system will shift to an intermediate gain level indicated by annunciation of the "CAP" and "SOFT" annunciators. The rate gain is reduced and the system is now limited to bank angles to produce approximately 45% of a standard rate turn.
SOFT	Approximately ninety seconds after course capture the third gain level is initiated and the "CAP" annunciator will extinguish. The system is now in the cross country track condition with low VOR needle sensitivity and is capable of bank angles to produce 15% of a standard rate turn (usually approx. 2^{o} - 3^{o} of bank).

During NAV-APR and REV-APR (ILS Localizer) tracking the "SOFT" mode is inhibited providing only capture and Capture-Soft dynamic conditions. When tracking VOR or Localizer and the system developes a 50% course error, the in-use NAV mode will flash indicating an off course condition. During VOR tracking operations and when a 50% course error occurs, the system will automatically revert to CAP-SOFT after approximately one minute to allow more rapid recapture. This condition will normally occur only if a course change is made at the station and the appropriate NAV Mode is not manually reselected.

7. Ambient light sensor - will adjust annunciator lamp and knob recognition lamp intensity automatically for optimum brilliance level.

8. "VS" (Vertical Speed) Mode Switch - Momentary actuation engages vertical speed mode. If installation is equipped with an optional VS selector the autopilot will maneuver the aircraft to track the selected vertical speed. If not equipped with a vertical speed selector, engagement will synchronize the autopilot to the vertical speed existing at engagement.

NOTE: The vertical speed limits of the autopilot are ± 1500 FPM. If the autopilot is engaged above 1500 FPM, it will maneuver to produce 1500 FPM.

9. "ALT" (Altitude) Mode Switch - Momentary actuation engages the altitude hold mode at the altitude existing at engagement.

10. Down (DN) Pitch Modifier Switch - The down modifier switch is used to modify the commanded vertical speed in VS mode or the altitude in altitude mode.

VERTICAL SPEED	In VS mode the down modifier will increase a down vertical speed, or decrease a climb vertical speed, approximately 160 FPM per each second of actuation, i.e. a three second actuation will provide a VS change of approximately 500 FPM.
ALTITUDE CHANGE	In "ALT" mode the down modifier will lower the altitude reference 20' per each second of actuation.

11. UP Pitch Modifier Switch - The Up pitch modifier switch is used to increase climb vertical speed and decrease descent vertical speeds. In altitude hold mode it will cause an increase in the reference altitude. The rates of change are explained above for the down modifier (Item 10).

12. AP Master Switch - Master power switch for the system. A three position switch having "AP", "OFF", and "TEST" positions. When the master switch is on ("AP") the turn coordinator gyro is functioning properly, the "RDY" light will appear in the mode annunciator window. When the optional flight director instrument (A.D.I.) is installed the master switch activates both the A/P and Flight Director functions. The "APFD" position will cause the pitch steering bar to disappear until a pitch mode is selected.

13. Flight Director Switch (FD) - Optional - When the optional flight director instrument (Attitude Director Indicator - A.D.I.) is installed, selection of the FD Switch only (without the AP Switch) will allow use of the flight director for manual aircraft control. To engage the autopilot, simply place the AP Master Switch to "AP" which will engage the servoes in the existing modes.

14. AP Disconnect Switch - The AP Disconnect Switch is a momentary type mounted in the left horn of the pilot's control wheel. When depressed it will disconnect the autopilot and clear the annunciator windows of all previously existing modes and conditions. When the optional autotrim is installed, the disconnect switch will also interrupt all electric trim operation when depressed and held. When released it will automatically restore trim operation.

4-3 PRE-FLIGHT PROCEDURES

NOTE: During system functional checks the system must be provided adequate D.C. voltage (12.0 VDC minimum).

1. AP Master Switch - Push to "TEST" position - observe all messages illuminate. Position switch to - "AP" observe "RDY" light on.

2. Rotate HDG knob on D.G. to position bug under lubber line.

3. Engage HDG Mode - Move bug left and right and observe control wheel moves in direction of bug displacement. Return HDG bug to center.

4. Overpower - Grasp control wheel and manually overpower roll servo left and right.

5. Radio Check - A. Turn on NAV Radio, with valid NAV signal, engage NAV mode and move VOR O.B.S. so that VOR needle moves left and right - control wheel should follow the direction of needle movement.

   B. Select REV Mode - the control wheel should rotate in <u>opposite</u> direction of the NAV needle.

   C. Channel a VOR that has an invalid NAV signal - "NAV" annunciator should flash and the "FAIL" annunciator should be steady (If the radio signal has a NAV flag output).

6. Move control wheel to level flight position - Engage VS Mode - Depress UP Modifier Switch and hold - Observe control wheel moves slowly OUT. Depress DN Modifier Switch and hold - Observe control wheel moves slowly - IN.

7. Overpower Pitch By Pulling Control Wheel Out - Observe that "TRIM" Annunciator illuminates and "DN" modifier illuminates with audio - Overpower by pushing control wheel IN - Observe that "TRIM" annunciator illuminates and "UP" modifier illuminates with audio, (If optional Autotrim is installed, Trim Master Switch must be "OFF" for trim indicators to function)

   NOTE: There will be approximately a 2-3 second delay between the overpower and the trim indication. If the trim lights do not function the pitch section of the autopilot should not be used until the problem is corrected.

8. Disconnect - Momentarily depress the control wheel mounted disconnect switch. Move control wheel to assure freedom of the controls and check the "RDY" lamp flashes for approximately five seconds indicating AP disconnect.

9. Pitch Limiter Check (Once Per Flight Day):

   A. Select "TEST" position on Master Switch
   B. Engage HDG Mode
   C. Move Control Wheel To Center - Engage VS
   D. Hold Control Wheel - Depress "UP" Modifier- Pitch should disconnect. Release UP modifier Pitch should re-engage.
   E. Repeat Item D, using "DN" modifier.

If pitch servo does not disengage controls when the UP and DN modifier are momentarily selected, the limit accelerometer may have failed. The pitch section of the autopilot should not be used until the problem is corrected.

10. Electric Trim Check (If Optional Autotrim is installed)

Manual Electric Trim - Test Prior to Each Flight

A. Trim Switch and A/P Master Switch - ON
B. Operate Manual Trim Switch (Both Knob Sections) Nose DN - Check trim moves nose down and trim in motion indicator ("TRIM") in A/P Programmer flashes. Operate trim switch NOSE UP - Check Trim moves nose up and for "in motion" light.
C. With trim operating nose up and down - grasp manual trim control and overpower electric trim.
D. Operate each half of the trim switch separately - trim should not operate unless both switch knob segments are moved together.
E. With Trim Operating - Depress trim interrupt switch - Trim motion should stop while interrupt switch is depressed - when released trim should operate normally.

Autotrim

A. Engage HDG and VS modes of the autopilot.
B. Grasp control wheel and apply forward pressure (nose down) - After approximately three (3) seconds trim should run NOSE UP.
C. Apply aft pressure (Nose UP) to control wheel - after approximately three (3) seconds trim should run NOSE DOWN.
D. Move manual trim switch UP or DN - Autopilot should disconnect and trim operates in the commanded direction. (Trim Switch will disconnect autopilot only when pitch is engaged.)
E. Re-engage autopilot HDG and VS modes and depress trim interrupt/AP Disconnect Switch - autopilot should disconnect.
F. Retrim aircraft for take-off - Check all controls for freedom of motion and to determine that the autopilot and trim have disconnected.

If either the manual electric or autotrim fails any portion of the above check procedure, move the trim master switch "OFF" and do not attempt to use the trim system until the fault is corrected. With the trim master switch "OFF" the autopilot trim indicators and audio system will return to operation. If the electric trim system suffers a power failure in flight, the system will automatically revert to the indicator lights and audio horn. If this occurs turn the trim master switch "OFF" and trim manually, using the indicators, until the fault can be located and corrected.

4-4 IN FLIGHT PROCEDURES

ROLL AXIS MODES

1. Master Switch - "AP" - Check "RDY" light on.
2. Trim aircraft for existing flight conditions.
3. Set HDG bug to desired heading.
4. Depress HDG Mode Switch.
5. Select headings, as desired.

VOR INTERCEPT AND TRACK (Standard Directional Gyro)

1. Tune Navigation Receiver and select VOR radial.
2. Move HDG bug to match the course of the radial selected, in direction of desired travel.
3. Engage NAV Mode. If the VOR needle is full scale, the autopilot will cause a turn to a 45° intercept HDG. As the aircraft approaches the selected radial, the autopilot will cause a turn to join the radial. The point at which this turn begins is variable and depends upon the aircraft position and closure rate to the radial, however, the turn will always start between a 100% (full scale) VOR needle off set and 50% of full scale.
4. During the intercept sequence the system will operate with maximum gain and sensitivity to VOR needle rate and position. When the selected course is intercepted, the "CAP" annunciator will illuminate indicating course capture and the initiation of the tracking gain program. (See Page 6).
5. Course changes - if a course of 10° or more is required at the enroute VOR, select the new course and re-select NAV mode to reinitiate the capture sequence.

VOR APPROACH

1. For the most rapid recapture of the VOR radial after station passage, during a VOR approach, it is recommended that the NAV Mode Switch be selected again just after TO-FROM reversal. This will return the system to capture dynamics and reinitiate the gain schedule.

LOCALIZER INTERCEPT AND TRACK - (STANDARD DIRECTIONAL GYRO)

1. When a localizer frequency is channeled and NAV mode selected, the autopilot will automatically change gains for additional localizer sensitivity and the "APR" annunciator will illuminate.
2. Set the HDG bug to the inbound localizer course and engage NAV mode to intercept and track the front localizer course inbound or back course outbound.
3. REV Mode - Reverse mode is used to track the front course outbound or the back course inbound to the airport. The HDG bug must be set to the direction of travel.

VOR LOCALIZER INTERCEPT AND TRACK - HSI COMPASS (OPTIONAL)

An H.S.I. type integrated VOR-Compass display provides the autopilot with both VOR left-right information and course information when the O.B.S. is set to the desired VOR radial or localizer course. The HDG bug is not used during radio tracking. Simply set the desired radial or localizer course with the O.B.S. and select the appropriate NAV mode.

ILS/Localizer approaches with an H.S.I. require that the inbound front course be set on the OBS for all approach operations, either front or back course. Select NAV mode to track inbound on the front course or outbound on the back course. Select REV mode to track outbound on the front course and inbound on the back course.

DUAL MODE INTERCEPT

During operations with an HSI compass all angle intercept capability is provided by simultaneously selecting HDG and NAV modes. The autopilot will follow the HDG bug until the proper on course turn point and then switch from HDG to NAV automatically. Selected angle intercepts may be used during VOR, localizer front courses or localizer back course (REV) operations.

Localizer intercept angles higher than 45° will usually result in some course overshoot depending upon distance from the station and aircraft velocity. Generally, intercept angles higher than 45° should not be used.

PITCH AXIS MODES

VERTICAL SPEED

1. Engage HDG or NAV Mode.
2. Engage VS Mode. Vertical speed mode will synchronize to the vertical speed existing at engagement if it is less than 1500 FPM. If the VS at engagement is more than 1500 FPM, the system will hold 1500 FPM.
3. To modify (change) vertical speed - Depress the desired UP-DN modifier switch as necessary. The UP-DN modifier switch will change the reference vertical speed approximately 160 FPM per each second of actuation. Thus to increase VS 500 FPM it will be necessary to hold the UP Modifier for approximately three (3) seconds.

NOTE: The autopilot response to a command VS change is slow. When the modifier switch is depressed the aircraft will change attitude very slowly in the direction commanded. Do not hold the modifier switch depressed until the attitude change looks correct - remember the amount of modification is time related, 160 FPM per second of actuation.

ALTITUDE HOLD

1. At the desired altitude, depress the "ALT" Mode Switch. The ALT Hold will engage at the precise pressure level existing at engagement, it is not necessary to "lead" the desired altitude. In the event that a difference exists between the altitude engage point and the altimeter the altitude may be modified.
2. To modify the selected altitude, depress the UP-DN modifier switch, in the direction of desired change, for the required time period. The UP-DN modifier will change the reference altitude 20 feet per second of switch activation, i.e. if a barometric change requires a 40' climb to return to the desired altitude, depress the "UP" modifier switch for approximately two seconds. The aircraft will slowly change altitude to the new reference.

NOTE: The total range of the modifier in "ALT" mode is 200 feet of change. If more than 200 feet of change is required after "ALT" mode engagement, it will be necessary to return to VS mode and reselect "ALT" mode when the desired altitude is reached.

GLIDE SLOPE COUPLING

AUTOMATIC ARM-ENGAGE

To arm the automatic glide slope capture feature, the following conditions must be met:

1. NAV Receiver tuned to a localizer frequency.
2. GS signal must be valid - no flag.
3. Autopilot must be in "NAV-APR" mode and in "ALT" mode.
4. Aircraft must be under the GS centerline and be within 50% radio deviation of the localizer centerline.

Glide Slope arming will occur when the above conditions have been met for approximately ten (10) seconds and will be indicated by lighting the "GS" annunciator while the "ALT" annunciator remains lighted.

Glide Slope capture is indicated by the extinguishing of the "ALT" annunciator.

MANUAL ARM-AUTOMATIC ENGAGE

If approach vectoring results in the aircraft being above the glide slope at the intercept point, the system may be manually armed by selecting the "ALT" mode switch to engage altitude and then selecting "ALT" a second time to command arming. If all other conditions have been met, "GS" will immediately engage, extinguishing "ALT".

GLIDE SLOPE FLIGHT PROCEDURE

Approach the GS intercept point (usually the O.M.) with the flaps set to approach deflection of 10^0 (See Limitations Section) and with the aircraft stabilized in altitude hold mode. At the glide slope intercept, adjust power for the desired descent speed. For best tracking results make power adjustments in small, smooth increments to maintain desired airspeed. At the missed approach point or the decision height, disconnect the autopilot for landing or for the go-around maneuver. (See Limitations Section). If a missed approach is required, the autopilot may be reengaged after the aircraft has been reconfigured for and established in a stabilized climb.

ELEVATOR TRIM INDICATOR

The autopilot pitch servo contains a sensor to detect the out of trim loads being imposed on the autopilot during maneuvers producing a trim change. When the out of trim force exceeds a preset amount, the "TRIM" annunciator in the caution window will illuminate along with the UP-DN modifier switch button to indicate the direction of required trim. The annunciations will be accompanied by a low level audio signal and will be steady for approximately five seconds and will flash thereafter, until the aircraft is retrimmed. For instance, if the "TRIM" and "UP" lights are illuminated, you must TRIM "UP" to extinguish the lights and restore trim.

NOTE: If the trim indicator is illuminated and the autopilot is disconnected there will be a residual out of trim force at the control wheel - be alert for this condition if you disconnect the system with the trim lights "ON".

AUTOTRIM (IF OPTIONAL AUTOTRIM IS INSTALLED)

If the autopilot is equipped with the optional electric autotrim system, the aircraft elevator trim will be maintained automatically when the "TRIM" Master Switch is "ON" and a pitch mode is selected. When the trim master switch is "ON", the trim indicator lights are disabled. Should the trim power fail or the switch be "OFF", the indicator lights will return to operation automatically. Refer to Section 4-3 Pre-Flight Procedures for check out information. The S-TEC electric trim system is designed to accept any type of single failure (either electrical or mechanical) without uncontrolled operation resulting. To assure that no hidden failures have occurred, conduct the trim pre-flight check prior to each flight.

NOTE: With optional autotrim system installed, do not overpower autopilot pitch axis for more than three (3) seconds because autotrim will operate to oppose the pilot causing an increase in overpower loads. If necessary to overpower the pitch axis, immediately disconnect the autopilot using the control wheel disconnect switch.

FLIGHT DIRECTOR (ATTITUDE DIRECTOR INDICATOR - ADI)(OPTIONAL)

The optional A.D.I. is a two-cue type providing a vertical steering bar for roll commands and a horizontal steering bar for pitch commands. The instrument includes a "FD" Flag which is in full view when the steering bars are not active. The horizontal pitch steering bar is biased out of view when the "FA/AP" Master Switch is "ON" until a pitch mode is selected.

The FD includes a remote switch to allow use of the FD without the autopilot. When the autopilot is engaged the flight director is automatically provided.

The FD may be used in roll only or in roll and pitch and is programmed by use of the autopilot mode switches. A remote pitch paralax adjustment is provided to change the heighth of the pitch steering bar for different seat positions or heights.

Proper flight technique for a two cue steering presentation requires the pilot to roll and pitch the aircraft toward the steering bar until the bars return to the center which indicates the commands are satisfied. For instance, if the vertical (roll) bar is left and the pitch bar is up, the pilot would start a bank to the left and a pitch up attitude change. As the bank angle and vertical speed approach the required values, the bars will move to the center or "cross haired" position. At this point you have the command satisfied. Thereafter, it is only necessary to maneuver the aircraft to keep the steering bars "cross haired" in order to accurately fly modes programmed. It should be noted that accurate flight director flight demands that the pilot stay alert to the movement of the steering bars and maneuver the aircraft in a timely fashion to bar commands.

SECTION V

OPERATIONAL DATA

Text of this Section not affected by installation of this equipment.

SECTION VI

REQUIRED OPERATING EQUIPMENT

Text of this Section not affected by installation of this equipment.

SECTION VII

WEIGHT AND BALANCE

Text of this Section not affected by installation of this equipment.

APPROVED _____
James L. Irwin
S-TEC CORPORATION
DAS 5 SW
P/N 89102-2
DATE: 2-10-83