b) NOSE WHEEL

Tire size Tire size Shock absorber Nose steering

10) Break System

Type Parking brakes

11) Weight

Ramp Take-off Landing Standard empty weight Maximum useful load Baggage area I Baggage area II Max total weight allowed For I & II

:5.00 x 5.4- ply rated :30 PSI :Air / Oil shock strut :max. 30 right or left of center

:Hydraulically actuated single disc type. :Operated by knob on lower left side of Instrument panel.

:1675 lbs. :1670 lbs. :1670 lbs. :1131 lbs. :544 lbs. : 120 lbs. :40 lbs. :120 lbs.

.r rewall Front face SYSTEM DESCRIPTION: Fuselage: it is a conventional formed sheer multipulkhead, Stringer and skin design referred to as semi-monocue.

WINGS: Extendity Gao d wings are constructed of a front and rear with formed sheet ribs doublers and stringers and entire structure is covered with aluminum skin. Conventional buged aileron and single slotted flaps are attached to the trailing edge of the wings. The ailerons are constructed of for ward spar containing balance weight, formed sheet metal ribs and "V" type corrugated, aluminum skin join together at the trailing edge. The flaps are constructed basically the same as the aileron with exception of the balance weights on the addition of a formed sheet metal leading edge section.

EMPENNAGE: It consists of a conventional vertical stabilizer, rudder horizon stabilizer and elevator. The vertical stabilizer consuists a spar, formed sheet metal ribs and formed trailing skin with ground adjustable to trim-tube at its base. The top of the rudder incorporates a leading edge extension, which contains a balance weight. The horizontal stabilizer is constructed of a forward spar, main spar, formed sheer metal ribs and stiffners, a warp around skin panel and formed leading edge skins. The horizion stablizer also contains the elevator-trim tab actuator. The construction elevator consists of main spar and bell-crank, left and right wrap around skin panel and formed trailing skin on the left half of the elevator, the entire trailing edge of the right half is hinged and formed to the elevator trim-tab. Leading edge of both the elevator tip incorporates extension which contains balance weights.

FLIGHT CONTROLS: Airplane's flight control system consists of convention aileron, rudder. and elevator control surface. The control surfaces a manually operated through mechanical linkage using control wheels the ailerons & elevators, and rudder pedals for the rudder

- 23) Under carriage type
- 24) wing construction
- 25) Location of the mixture in the pedestal
- 26) In the airspeed indication yellow arc means
- 27) Green arc in the operating range means
- 28) Procedure to be followed for engine fire on T-off
- 29) Rate of climb
- 30) To check the generator whether The battery is charging Or not
- 31) Flap system is protected by
- 32) Nose wheel movement
- 33) The DC voltage for the working of electrical system is 28 DC using a 24 V DC battery. iew
- 34) Movemen o
- 35) Brakes
- 36) Where is the starter location
- 37) Immediate action to be taken on engine failure on take-off.
- 38) Yellow arc on ASI

Operation to be carried out in smooth air, and with caution.

- 39) Green arc on oil pressure gauge Normal operating limits
- 40) Location of Tachometer Right/Co-pilot instrument panel.
- 41) Brakes are hydraulically actuated and mounted on the inboard side of
- 42) To check wether electrical systems are working, put on landing lights etc and check ammeter reading.

Ref Q5

43) Gyro instruments are located one above the other.

Tricycle type –made of spring

Semicantolever-Sem- Monocoque

Mounted on the right corner of control pedestal to the right of the throttle.

Operation to be made with caut in the smooth air only.

Normal operating range.

Refer question-8

715 FPM at sea level

Hydraulic type, disc operated.

Throttle idle, brakes applied

Load the system with the landing lights elec. and watch the amm for charge rate.