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AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL

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APM-1901 15 AUGUST 2005 REVISION 19 - 27 AUGUST 2021



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FRONT MATTER - REVISION No. 19 DATED AUGUST 27/2021

Pages which have been added, revised, or deleted by the current revision are indicated by an asterisk, on the List of Effective Pages.

This issue incorporates all preceding Temporary Revisions (if any).

Modifications introduced by this revision are all editorial in nature, with no technical implications, they not being therefore highlighted and no substantiation source being presented herein.



RECORD OF REVISIONS

The user must update the Record of Revisions when a revision is put into the manual.

REV No.	ISSUE DATE	DATE INSERTED	BY	ΕV ο.	ISSUE DATE	DATE INSERTED	BY

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AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL

RECORD OF TEMPORARY REVISIONS

Temporary Rev. No.	Page Number	Issued Date	Ву	Date Removed	Ву



TEMPORARY REVISION STATUS REPORT

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TR STATUS REPORT



LIST OF SERVICE BULLETINS

This list is intended to let the operator know which Service Bulletins are incorporated to the APM.

The list consists of the Service Bulletin numbers and the respective revisions (if applicable), the affected section (s) (APM Section Number), information on whether the Service Bulletin affects the manual, the aircraft (Effectivity) affected by the Service Bulletins and the incorporation date.

A revision bar is placed on the left margin of the list whenever data are inserted or revised.

NOTE: The effectivity is indicated by means of two numerical groups separated by a dash. The first group presented in the effectivity column corresponds to the last digits of the lowest aircraft designation number to indicate the beginning of the effectivity, and the second group corresponds to the last digits of the highest aircraft designation number to indicate the end of the effectivity.



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1. SCOPE

1.1. PURPOSE

This document provides airplane characteristics for general airport planning. Since the operational practices vary among the airlines, specific data should be coordinated with the using airlines before the facility design is made.

EMBRAER should be contacted for any additional information required.

1.2. INTRODUCTION

The APM has been prepared in accordance with NAS 3601.

It provides aircraft characteristics for general airport planning, airport operators, airlines, and engineering consultant organizations.

The APM is arranged as shown in the table below:

Table 1.1 - APM Arrangement

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	Highlights
	Record of Revision Sheet
Manual Front Matter	Temporary Revision Sheet
Manual Florit Matter	List of Service Bulletins
	List of Effective Pages
	Table of Contents
	List of Tables
	List of Figures
	Scope
	Aircraft Description
	Aircraft Performance
	Ground Maneuvering
Section	Terminal Servicing
	Operating Conditions
	Pavement Data
	Possible Derivative Aircraft
	Scaled Drawings

The front matter for the whole manual contains:

- Title Page: Shows the manufacturer's masthead, identification of the manual, the initial issue date, and revision number and date.
- Highlights: Advises the operator on the revised pages.
- Record of Revisions Sheet: Lists the successive revision numbers, issue date, insertion date and incorporators initials, which must be kept current by the operator.



- List of Service Bulletins: Lists the Service Bulletins, including all issued revisions, which affect the manual as well as the affected section(s) (APM Section Number), the aircraft affected by the Service Bulletin, and the date of incorporation of the SB in the manual.
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1.2.1. Revisions

Embraer may revise this manual periodically as required to update information or provide information not available at the time of printing.

Revised data may result from Embraer approved aircraft modifications and new available options. Changes to the text are indicated by a black bar in the page left-side margin, beside the revised, added, or deleted material.

Relocated or rearranged text or illustrations will be indicated by a black bar beside the page number.

1.3. ABBREVIATIONS

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This list gives all the abbreviations, acronyms and measurement units used in this manual with their definitions.

Table 1.2 - List of Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the APM

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION
°C	Degree Celsius
°F	Degree Fahrenheit
ℓ	Liter
ACN	Aircraft Classification Number
AFM	Airplane Flight Manual
AOM	Airplane Operations Manual



Table 1.2 - List of Acronyms and Abbreviations used in the APM

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	DESCRIPTION	
APM	Airport Planning Manual	
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit	
AR	Advanced Range	
ATTCS	Automatic Takeoff-Thrust Control-System	
BOW	Basic Operating Weight	
CBR	California Bearing Ratio	
ECS	Environmental Control System	
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulations	
FWD	Forward	
GEAE	General Electric Aircraft Engines	
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere	
JAR	Joint Aviation Requirements	
LCN	Load Classification Number	
LH	Left-Hand	
LR	Long Range	
MLW	Maximum Landing Weight	
MRW	Maximum Ramp Weight	
MTOW	Maximum Takeoff Weight	
MZFW	Maximum Zero Fuel Weight	
N	Newton	
RBHA	Requisitos Brasileiros de Homologação Aeronáutica	
RH	Right-Hand	
STD	Standard	
dBA	A-Weighted Decibel	
ft	Foot	
ft ²	Square Foot	
ft ³	Cubic Foot	
gal.	Gallon	
in	Inch	
in ²	Square Inch	
inHg	Inch of Mercury	
kPa	Kilopascal	
kg	Kilogram	
lb	Pound	
lb/in ³	Pound per Cubic Inch	
lbf	Pound Force	
m	Meter	
m ²	Square Meter	
m^3	Cubic Meter	
min	Minute	
psi	Pounds per Square Inch	



2. AIRCRAFT DESCRIPTION

2.1. AIRCRAFT CHARACTERISTICS

The aircraft is:

- Predominantly metallic;
- · Low winged;
- Conventional tailed;
- Monoplane;
- · Retractable tricycle-type with twin-wheeled landing-gear.

There are two high bypass ratio turbofan GEAE CF34-10 with 82.3 kN (18500 lbf) maximum takeoff thrust (Sea Level, Static Condition and ISA) installed under the wings.

The aircraft has three versions, with different ranges as a function of the difference between the MTOWs:

- The STD aircraft model MTOW 47790 kg (105359 lb);
- The LR aircraft model MTOW 50300 kg (110892 lb);
- The AR aircraft model MTOW 51800 kg (114199 lb).

2.1.1. Definitions

MRW

It is the maximum allowed aircraft weight for taxiing or maneuvering on the ground.

MLW

It is the maximum allowed weight at which the aircraft may normally be landed.

MTOW

It is the maximum allowed total loaded aircraft weight at the start of the takeoff run.

BOW

It is the weight of the structure, powerplant, instruments, flight controls, hydraulic, electronic, electrical, air conditioning, oxygen, anti-icing and pressurization systems, interior furnishings, portable and emergency equipment and other items of equipment that are an integral part of the aircraft configuration. It also includes unusable fuel, total engine and APU oil, total hydraulic fluid, toilet fluid and water, potable water, crew and crew baggage, navigation kit (manuals, charts), catering (beverages and food) and removable service equipment for the galley.

MZFW

It is the maximum allowed weight without usable fuel in tanks.

Maximum Payload

It is the difference between the MZFW and the BOW.

Maximum Seating Capacity

It is the maximum number of passengers specifically certified or anticipated for certification.

Maximum Cargo Volume

It is the maximum space available for cargo.

Usable Fuel

Fuel available for the aircraft propulsion.

Table 2.1 - Aircraft General Characteristics

DESIGN WEIGHTS[1]	AIRCRAFT MODELS			
DESIGN WEIGHTS.	STD	LR	AR	
MRW	47950 kg (105712 lb)	50460 kg (111245 lb)	51960 kg (114552 lb)	
MTOW	47790 kg (105359 lb)	50300 kg (110892 lb)	51800 kg (114199 lb)	
MLW	43000 kg	(94799 lb)	44000 kg (97003 lb)	
BOW ^[2]		27900 kg (61509 lb)		
MZFW	40800 kg	(89949 lb)	40900 kg (90169 lb)	
Maximum Payload [2]	12900 kg (28440 lb)		13000 kg (28660 lb)	
Maximum Seating Capacity				
Maximum Cargo Volume ^[3]	22.63 m ³ (799.18 ft ³)			
Usable		13000 kg (28660 lb)		
Fuel [4]		16029 ℓ (4234 gal.)		

^{1.} Applicable for standard models. For further information, refer to AFM and AOM.

2.2. GENERAL AIRCRAFT DIMENSIONS

2.2.1. External Dimensions

- Span over winglets 28.72 m (94 ft 3 in.)
- Height (maximum) 10.55 m (34 ft 7 in.)
- Overall length 36.24 m (118 ft 11 in.)

2.2.2. Wing

- Reference area 92.50 m² (996 ft²)
- Reference aspect ratio 8.1

^{2.} Typical standard configuration (weights may vary according to optional equipment installed or interior layouts).

^{3.} Standard configuration (volume may vary according to optional equipment installed).

^{4.} Adopted fuel density of 0.811 kg/ ℓ (6.77 lb/gal.).



2.2.3. Fuselage

- Total Length 36.24 m (118 ft 11 in.)
- Length of pressurized section 29.08 m (95 ft 5 in.)

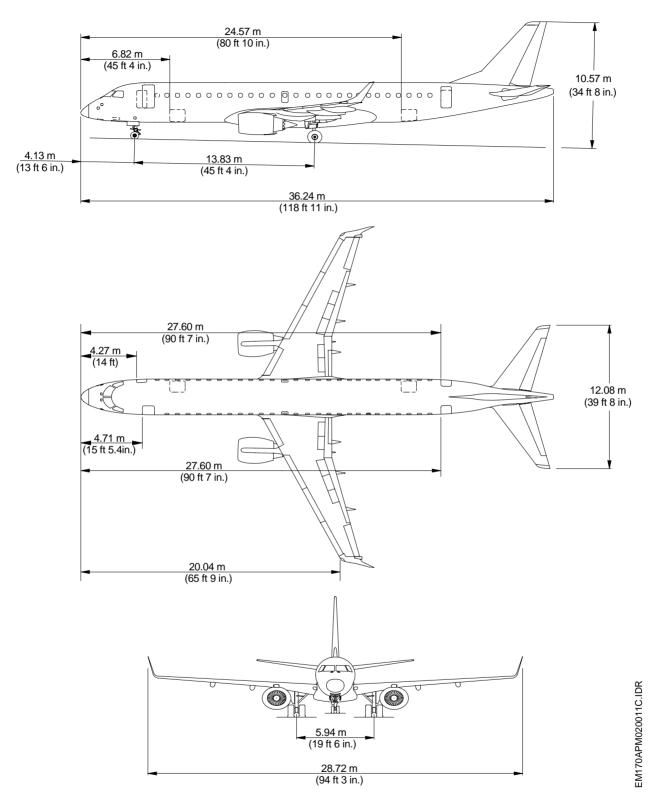
2.2.4. Horizontal Tail

- Span 12.08 m (39 ft 8 in.)
- Area 26.00 m² (280 ft²)

2.2.5. Vertical Tail

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• Reference area - 16.20 m² (174 ft² 54 in²)

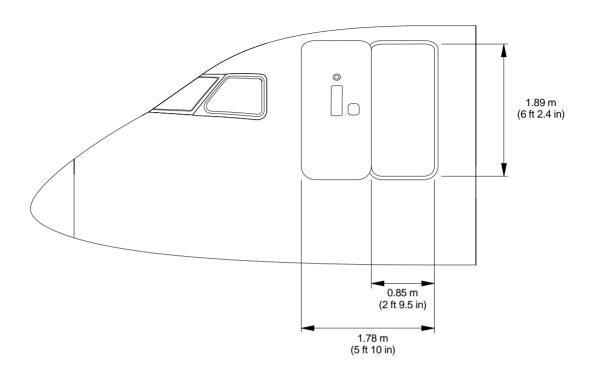


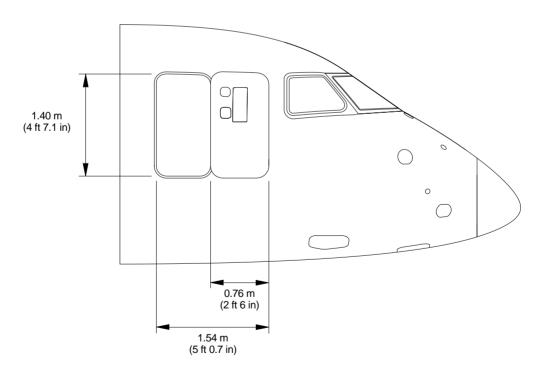
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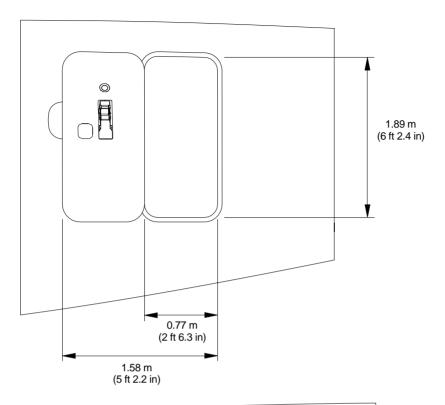
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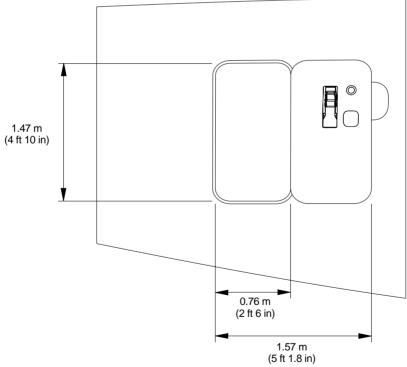
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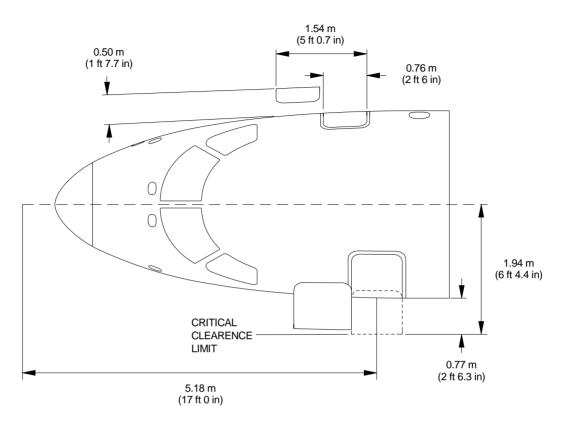


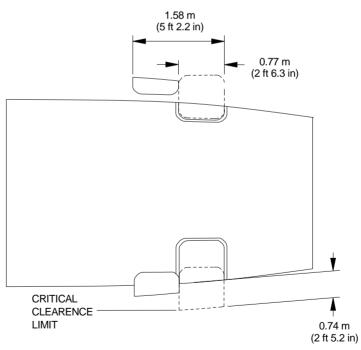


Passenger and Service Doors Dimensions Figure 2.2 Sheet 2

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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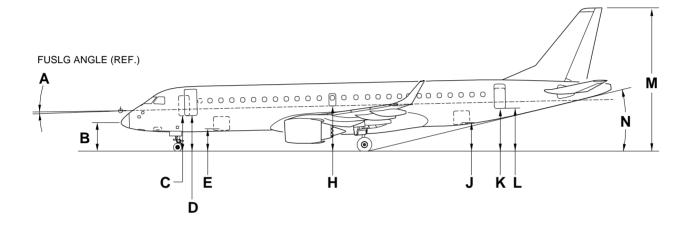


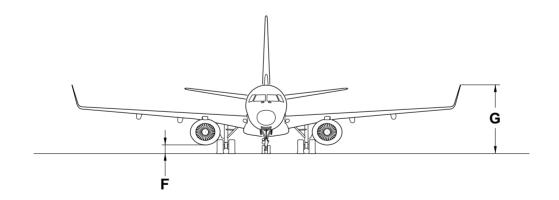
Passenger and Service Doors Dimensions Figure 2.2 Sheet 3 EM170APM020028A.IDR



2.3. GROUND CLEARANCES

EFFECTIVITY: ALL





EM170MFEP020013B.DGN

Aircraft Ground Clearances Figure 2.3

Section 2



AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL

Table 2.2 - Ground Clearance - STD Aircraft Model

														TAIL
		FUS	!	FOR-	FOR- WARD	FOR-WARD	NA-		EMER-	AFT	AFT	AFT PASSEN-	VERTI-	SKID ANGU-
WEIGHT	CG (%MAC)	ANGLE (DEG)	NOSE (B)	SERVICE	PASSEN- GER	CARGO	CELLE	WINGLET (G)	GENCY	CARGO	SERVICE	GER	CAL	LAR CLEAR-
		(e)	<u> </u>	(C)	DOOR (D)	DOOR (E)	(F)		£	ි	₹	DOOR (L)	(M)	ANCE (DEG) (N)
47950 kg	C C	7	2.07 m	2.58 m	2.59 m	1.57 m	0.49 m	5.09 m	3.24 m	1.99 m	3.03 m	3.03 m	10.40 m	,
105712 lb	0.0	-1.1-	6 ft 9 in.	8 ft 5 in.	8 ft 6 in.	5 ft 2 in.	1 ft 7 in.	16 ft 8 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 5 in.	9 ft 9 in.	9 ft 9 in.	34 ft 2 in.	17.7
47950 kg	700 1	0	2.13 m	2.63 m	2.64 m	1.61 m	0.50 m	5.05 m	3.24 m	1.94 m	2.97 m	2.97 m	10.33 m	7 0 7
105712 lb	7.07	ρ Υ	7 ft	8 ft 7 in.	8 ft 8 in.	5 ft 3 in.	1 ft 8 in.	16 ft 7 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 4 in.	8 ft 8 in.	8 ft 8 in.	33 ft 9 in.	4.7
47790 kg	C C	7	2.05 m	2.58 m	2.59 m	1.57 m	0.49 m	2.09 m	3.24 m	1.99 m	3.03 m	3.03 m	10.43 m	7
105359 lb	0.0	-1.	6 ft 9 in.	8 ft 5 in.	8 ft 6 in.	5 ft 2 in.	1 ft 7 in.	16 ft 8 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 6 in.	9 ft 11 in.	9 ft 11 in.	34 ft 2 in.	12.1
47790 kg	700	0	2.13 m	2.63 m	2.64 m	1.61 m	0.50 m	5.06 m	3.24 m	1.94 m	2.97 m	2.97 m	10.33 m	0.00
105359 lb		0.0-	7 ft	8 ft 7 in.	8 ft 8 in.	5 ft 3 in.	1 ft 8 in.	16 ft 7 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 4 in.	9 ft 8 in.	9 ft 8 in.	33 ft 10 in.	6.2
43000 kg	9	7	2.06 m	2.59 m	2.60 m	1.58 m	0.50 m	5.12 m	3.26 m	2.00m	3.06 m	3.06 m	10.45 m	0.7
94799 lb	0.0	-	6 ft 9 in.	8 ft 6 in.	8 ft 6 in.	5 ft 2 in.	1 ft 8 in.	16 ft 9 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 7 in.	9 ft 12 in.	9 ft 12 in.	34 ft 3 in.	0.21
43000 kg	0 00	α C	2.14 m	2.65 m	2.66 m	1.63 m	0.51 m	5.08 m	3.26 m	1.96 m	2.99 m	2.99 m	10.35 m	7.07
94799 lb	79.0	0.0-	7 ft	8 ft 8 in.	8 ft 9 in.	5 ft 4 in.	1 ft 8 in.	16 ft 8 in.	10 ft 8 in.	6 ft 5 in.	9 ft 9 in.	9 ft 9 in.	33 ft 10 in.	4.7
40800 kg	9	7	2.06 m	2.59 m	2.60 m	1.59 m	0.51 m	5.13 m	3.27 m	2.02 m	3.07 m	3.07 m	10.47 m	0,00
89949 lb	9.0		6 ft 9 in.	8 ft 6 in.	8 ft 6 in.	5 ft 3 in.	1 ft 8 in.	16 ft 10 in.	10 ft 9 in.	6 ft 7 in.	10 ft	10 ft	34 ft 4 in.	6.2
40800 kg	0 00	α C	2.15 m	2.65 m	2.66 m	1.64 m	0.52 m	5.09 m	3.27 m	1.98 m	3.00 m	3.00 m	10.36 m	, ,
89949 lb	73.0	0.0	7 ft	8 ft 8 in.	8 ft 9 in.	5 ft 5 in.	1 ft 9 in.	16 ft 8 in.	10 ft 9 in.	6 ft 5 in.	9 ft 10 in.	9 ft 10 in.	33 ft 11 in.	0.21



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Table 2.3 - Ground Clearance - LR Aircraft Model

TAIL SKID ANGU- LAR CLEAR- ANCE (DEG)	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.8	12.4	12.9	12.5
VERTI- CAL TAIL (M)	10.40 m 34 ft 1 in.	10.33 m 33 ft 9 in.	10.40 m 34 ft 1in.	10.33 m 33 ft 9 in.	10.45 m 34 ft 3 in.	10.35 m 33 ft 10 in.	10.47 m 34 ft 4 in.	10.36 m 33 ft 11 in.
AFT PASSEN- GER DOOR (L)	3.02 m 9 ft 10 in.	2.97 m 9 ft 8 in.	3.02 m 9 ft 10 in.	2.97 m 9 ft 8 in.	3.06 m 9 ft 12 in.	2.99 m 9 ft 9 in.	3.07 m 10 ft	3.00 m 9 ft 10 in.
AFT SERVICE DOOR (K)	3.02 m 9 ft 10 in.	2.97 m 9 ft 8 in.	3.02 m 9 ft 10 in.	2.97 m 9 ft 8 in.	3.06 m 9 ft 12 in.	2.99 m 9 ft 9 in.	3.07 m 10 ft	3.00 m 9 ft 10 in.
AFT CARGO DOOR (J)	1.97 m 6 ft 5 in.	1.94m 6 ft 4 in.	1.97 m 6 ft 5 in.	1.94 m 6 ft 4 in.	2.00 m 6 ft 7 in.	1.96 m 6 ft 5 in.	2.02 m 6 ft 7 in.	1.98 m 6 ft 5 in.
EMER- GENCY EXIT (H)	3.23 m 10 ft 7 in.	3.24 m 10 ft 7 in.	3.23 m 10 ft 7 in.	3.24 m 10 ft 7 in.	3.26 m 10 ft 8 in.	3.26 m 10 ft 8 in.	3.27 m 10 ft 9 in.	3.27 m 10 ft 9 in.
WINGLET (G)	5.08 m 16 ft 8 in.	5.05 m 16 ft 7 in.	5.08 m 16 ft 8 in.	5.05 m 16 ft 7 in.	5.12 m 16 ft 9 in.	5.08 m 16 ft 8 in.	5.13 m 16 ft 10 in.	5.09 m 16 ft 8 in.
NA- CELLE (F)	0.48 m 1 ft 7 in.	0.49 m 1 ft 7 in.	0.48 m 1 ft 7 in.	0.49 m 1 ft 7in.	0.50 m 1 ft 8 in.	0.51 m 1 ft 8 in.	0.51 m 1 ft 8 in.	0.52 m 1 ft 9 in.
FOR- WARD CARGO DOOR (E)	1.57 m 5 ft 2 in.	1.60m 5 ft 4 in.	1.57 m 5 ft 2 in.	1.60 m 5 ft 4 in.	1.58 m 5 ft 2 in.	1.63 m 5 ft 4 in.	1.59 m 5 ft 3 in.	1.64 m 5 ft 5 in.
FOR- WARD PASSEN- GER DOOR (D)	2.58 m 8 ft 5 in.	2.63 m 8 ft 7 in.	2.58 m 8 ft 5 in.	2.63 m 8 ft 7 in.	2.60 m 8 ft 6 in.	2.66 m 8 ft 9 in.	2.60 m 8 ft 6 in.	2.66 m 8 ft 9 in.
FOR- WARD SERVICE DOOR (C)	2.58 m 8 ft 5 in.	2.62 m 8 ft 8 in.	2.58 m 8 ft 5 in.	2.62 m 8 ft 8 in.	2.59 m 8 ft 6 in.	2.65 m 8 ft 8 in.	2.59 m 8 ft 6 in.	2.65 m 8 ft 8 in.
NOSE (B)	2.06 m 6 ft 9 in.	2.12 m 7 ft	2.06 m 6 ft 9 in.	2.12 m 7 ft	2.06 m 6 ft 9 in.	2.14 m 7 ft	2.06 m 6 ft 9 in.	2.15 m 7 ft 2 in.
FUS ANGLE (DEG) (A)	1.1	-0.8	.	-0.8	<u>+</u>	-0.8	<u>+</u>	-0.8
CG (%MAC)	8.8	27.6	8.8	27.6	6.0	29.0	6.0	29.0
WEIGHT	50460 kg 111245lb	50460kg 111245 lb	50300kg 110892lb	50300kg 110892 lb	43000 kg 94799 lb	43000 kg 94799 lb	40800 kg 89949 lb	40800 kg 89949 lb



AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL

Table 2.4 - Ground Clearance - AR Aircraft Model

TAIL	SKID ANGU-	CLEAR-	(DEG)	12.6		12.3		12.6		12.3		12.8		12.4		12.9		12.5	
	VERTI-	TAIL	(IMI)	10.40 m	34 ft 1 in.	10.32 m	33 ft 9 in.	10.40 m	34 ft 1in.	10.33 m	33 ft 9 in.	10.45 m	34 ft 3 in.	10.34 m	33 ft 10 in.	10.47 m	34 ft 4 in.	10.36 m	9 ft 10 in. 33 ft 11 in.
	AFT PASSEN-	GER	(L)	3.01 m	9 ft 10 in.	2.96 m	9 ft 8 in.	3.01 m	9 ft 10 in.	2.96 m	9 ft 8 in.	3.03 m	9 ft 12 in.	2.99 m	9 ft 9 in.	3.07 m	10 ft	3.00 m	9 ft 10 in.
	AFT	DOOR	2	3.01 m	9 ft 10 in.	2.96 m	9 ft 8 in.	3.01 m	9 ft 10 in.	2.96 m	9 ft 8 in.	3.03 m	9 ft 12 in.	2.99 m	9 ft 9 in.	3.07 m	10 ft	3.00 m	9 ft 10 in.
	AFT	DOOR	(c)	1.97 m	6 ft 5 in.	1.93 m	6 ft 4 in.	1.97 m	6 ft 5 in.	1.93 m	6 ft 4 in.	2.00 m	6 ft 7 in.	1.96 m	6 ft 5 in.	2.02 m	6 ft 7 in.	1.97 m	6 ft 5 in.
	EMER-	EXIT	Ē)	3.23 m	10 ft 7 in.	3.23 m	10 ft 7 in.	3.23 m	10 ft 7 in.	3.23 m	10 ft 7 in.	3.26 m	10 ft 8 in.	3.26 m	10 ft 8 in.	3.27 m	10 ft 9 in.	3.27 m	10 ft 9 in.
	THE COUNTY	(g)		5.08 m	16 ft 8 in.	5.05 m	16 ft 7 in.	5.08 m	16 ft 8 in.	5.05 m	16 ft 7 in.	5.11 m	16 ft 9 in.	5.07 m	16 ft 8 in.	5.13 m	16 ft 10 in.	5.09 m	16 ft 8 in.
	NA-	CELLE (F)		0.48 m	1 ft 7 in.	0.49 m	1 ft 7 in.	0.48 m	1 ft 7 in.	0.49 m	1 ft 7 in.	0.50 m	1 ft 8 in.	0.51 m	1 ft 8 in.	0.51 m	1 ft 8 in.	0.52 m	1 ft 9 in.
	FOR- WARD	CARGO DOOR	(E)	1.57 m	5 ft 2 in.	1.60 m	5 ft 4 in.	1.57 m	5 ft 2 in.	1.60 m	5 ft 4 in.	1.58 m	5 ft 2 in.	1.63 m	5 ft 4 in.	1.59 m	5 ft 3 in.	1.63 m	5 ft 4 in.
i	FOR- WARD	GER	(D)	2.59 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.63 m	8 ft 7 in.	2.59 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.63 m	8 ft 7 in.	2.60 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.65 m	8 ft 8 in.	2.60 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.66 m	8 ft 9 in.
	FOR- WARD	SERVICE DOOR	(C)	2.58 m	8 ft 5 in.	2.62 m	8 ft 8 in.	2.58 m	8 ft 5 in.	2.62 m	8 ft 8 in.	2.59 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.64 m	8 ft 8 in.	2.59 m	8 ft 6 in.	2.65 m	8 ft 8 in.
	u C Z	(B)		2.06 m	6 ft 9 in.	2.12 m	7 ft	2.06 m	6 ft 9 in.	2.12m	7 ft	2.06 m	6 ft 9 in.	2.14 m	7 ft	2.06 m	6 ft 9 in.	2.15 m	7 ft 2 in.
	FUS ANGLE (DEG) (A)		-1.1		-0.8		-1.1		-0.8		-1.1		-0.8		-1.1		-0.8		
	Ċ	CG (%MAC)		7.01	27.0		10.7		27.0		6.0		29.0		0.9		29.0		
		WEIGHT		51960 kg	114552lb	51960 kg	114552lb	51800kg	11499lb	51800kg	11499lb	44000 kg	97003 lb	44000 kg	97003 lb	40900 kg	90169 lb	40900 kg	90169 lb

2.4. **INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS**

The interior arrangement provides accommodation for two pilots, one observer, three flight attendants, and 98 passengers in 32 in pitch standard configuration. One additional flight attendant seat is available as an option.

2.4.1. Passenger Cabin

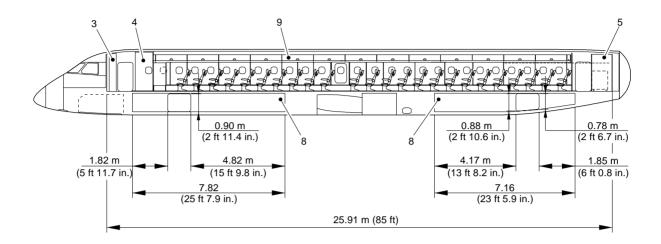
The passenger cabin accommodates 98 passengers in 24 double seats on both sides, in 32 in pitch standard configuration.

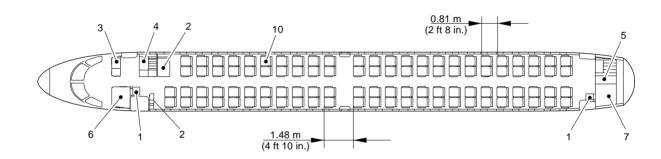
As an option, the passenger cabin is also provided with some double first-class seats on the RH side and some single first-class seats on the LH side.

The main dimensions of passenger cabin are presented below:

- Height 2.00 m (6 ft 7 in.)
- Width 2.74 m (9 ft)
- Aisle wide 0.49 m (1 ft 7 in.)
- Pitch 0.82 m (32 in.)

EFFECTIVITY: ALL





1 - FLIGHT ATTENDANT SEAT

2 - WARDROBE

3 – FWD RH G1 GALLEY

4 – FWD RH G2 GALLEY

5 – AFT RH GALLEY

6 – FWD LAVATORY

7 – AFT LAVATORY

8 - CARGO COMPARTMENT

9 – OVERHEAD BIN

10 - PASSENGER SEAT

CARGO/BAGGAGE VOLUME							
CARGO COMPARTMENT	22.63 m ³ (799.18 ft ³)						
OVERHEAD BIN	0.06 m ³ / pax (2.0 ft ³ / pax)						
UNDERSEAT VOLUME	0.04 m ³ / pax (1.4 ft ³ / pax)						

Typical Interior Arrangements Figure 2.4 EM170APM020013C.DGN

2.4.2. Cargo Compartments

Two cargo compartments are available, located underfloor, one forward of the wing, and another aft of the wing.

The cargo compartments comply with the FAR-25/JAR-25/RBHA-25 "class C" compartment classification.

The table below contain the capacity for the cargo compartment:

Table 2.5 - Capacity for the Cargo Compartment

CARGO COMPARTMENT	LOADING	VOLUME
FWD [1]	1850 kg (4078 lb)	10.84 m ³ (382.81 ft ³)
Aft	1440 kg (3175 lb)	7.60 m ³ (268.39 ft ³)
Total	3290 kg (7253 lb)	18.44 m ³ (651.20 ft ³)

^{1.} Standard configuration (loading and volume may vary according to optional equipment installed).

The cargo compartments are provided with the following features:

- Optional vertical nets to avoid damage due to cargo shifting (two for each cargo compartments).
 Also, there are provisions for two extra vertical nets in the forward cargo compartment and one in the aft cargo compartment;
- Door net at each cargo door.

2.4.3. Cockpit

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

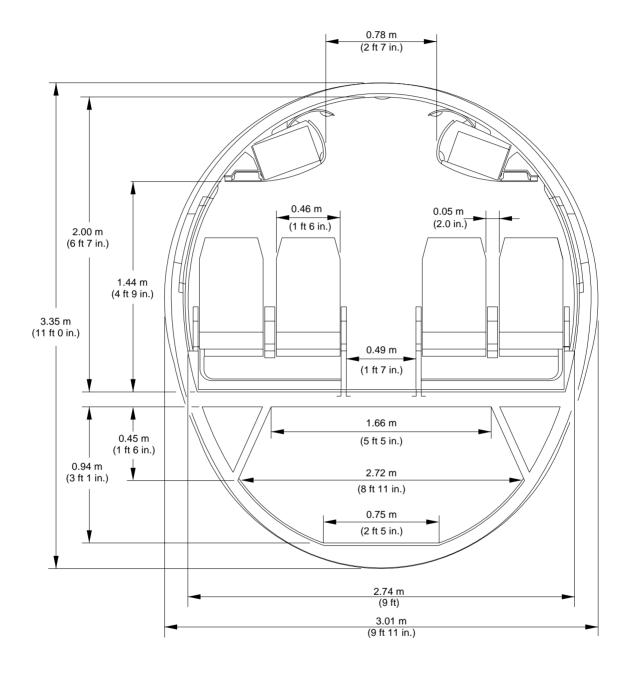
The cockpit is acoustically and thermally insulated for appearance and durability. It follows the worldwide trend of rounded edges, which avoids harm to the flight crew.

The cockpit is separated from the passenger cabin by a bulkhead with a lockable door. The cockpit door is provided with lockable means operable only from the cockpit side, spy hole and escape mechanism on the cockpit side.

Section 2



2.5. PASSENGER CABIN CROSS SECTION

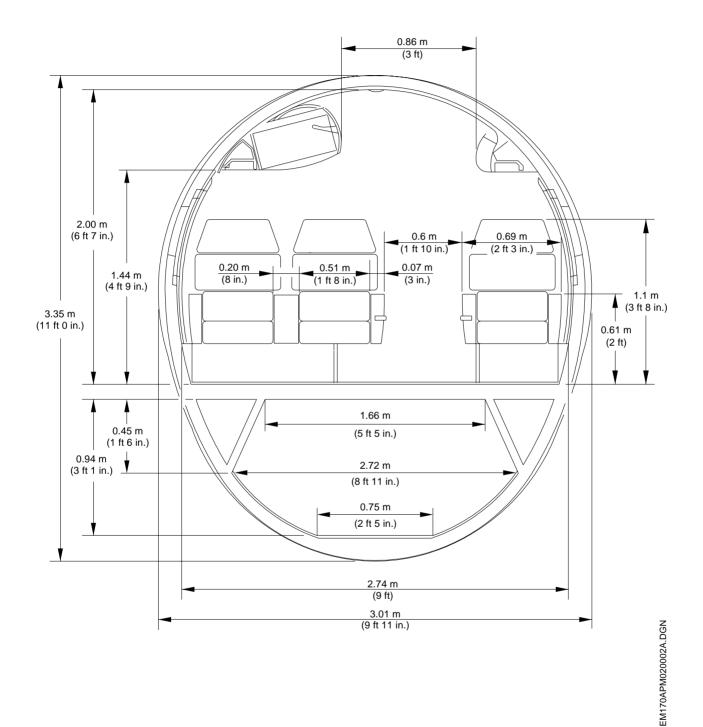


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Economy Class Passenger Cabin Cross-Section Figure 2.5

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Section 2



First Class Passenger Cabin Cross-Section Figure 2.6

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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2.6. LOWER COMPARTMENT CONTAINERS

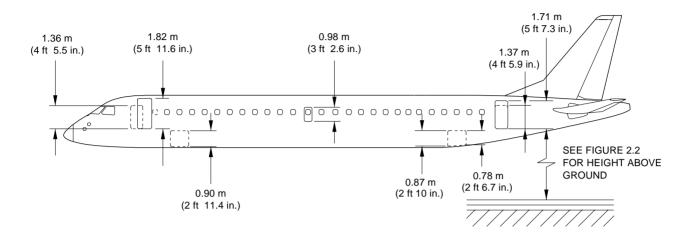
Not Applicable

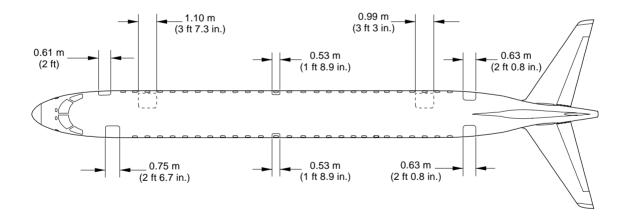
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Section 2



2.7. DOOR CLEARANCES





NOTE: FOR DIMENSIONS OF ALL DOORS, CONSIDER THAT AIRCRAFT IS IN OPERATION, THAT IS, EQUIPPED WITH DOOR LININGS AND DOOR SURROUNDS.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Door Dimensions Figure 2.7

Section 2

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3. AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE

3.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The performance of the aircraft and engine depends on the generation of forces by the interaction between the aircraft or engine and the air mass through which it flies. The atmosphere has a pronounced effect on the temperature, pressure and density of the air.

The ICAO establishes standard basics for estimating and comparing aircraft and engine performance. Some ICAO standard basics are shown below:

1. Sea level standard day:

Standard Temperature To = 15 °C (288.15 K)

Standard Pressure Po = 101.3 kPa (29.92 inHg)

Standard Density po = 0.002377 slug per cubic feet

2. ISA

Table 3.1 - ISA

ALTI	TUDE	TEMPERATURE				
m	ft	°C	°F			
0	0	15.0	59.0			
305	1000	13.0	55.4			
610	2000	11.0	51.9			
915	3000	9.1	48.3			
1220	4000	7.1	44.7			
1524	5000	5.1	41.2			
3049	10000	-4.8	23.3			
4573	15000	-14.7	5.5			
6098	20000	-24.6	-12.3			
7622	25000	-34.5	-30.2			
9146	30000	-44.4	-48.0			
11003	36089	-56.5	-69.7			
12195	40000	-56.5	-69.7			

NOTE: The performance data shown in this section must not be used for operations.

NOTE: For further information about performance, refer to AOM and AFM.

Tire speed limits are not applicable to this specific aircraft.

This section provides the following information:

- The payload x range charts.
- The takeoff field length charts.
- The landing field length charts.

NOTE: For other charts containing payload x ranges, takeoff field lengths and/or landing field lengths with conditions different from those presented in this section, Embraer should be contacted so that these charts can be obtained.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL Section 3



3.2. PAYLOAD X RANGE

The Payload x Range charts are based on the following conditions:

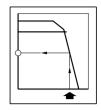
- CF34 10E engine models;
- Aircraft carrying passengers at 100 kg (220 lb) each one;
- Flight level 350, that represents the cruising altitude equal to 10668 m (35000 ft);
- Atmosphere according to ISA or ISA + 10 °C conditions;
- MTOW.

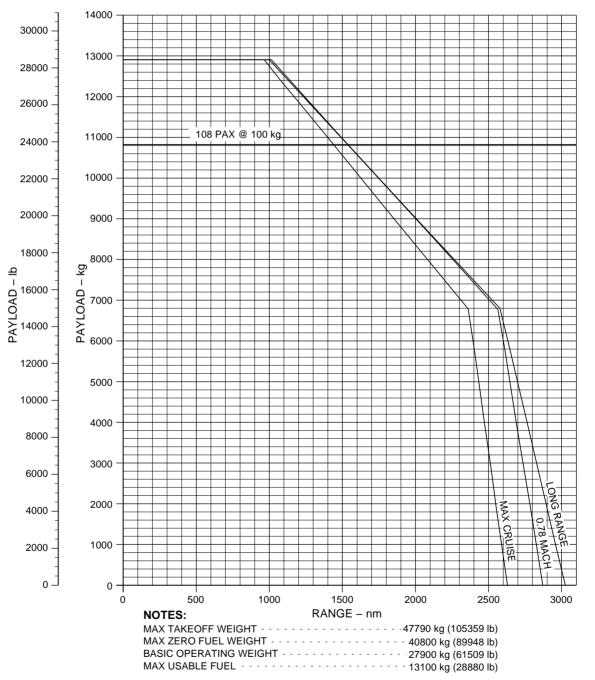
EFFECTIVITY: ALL



CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA

RESERVE : 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 47790 kg (105359 lb)



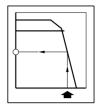


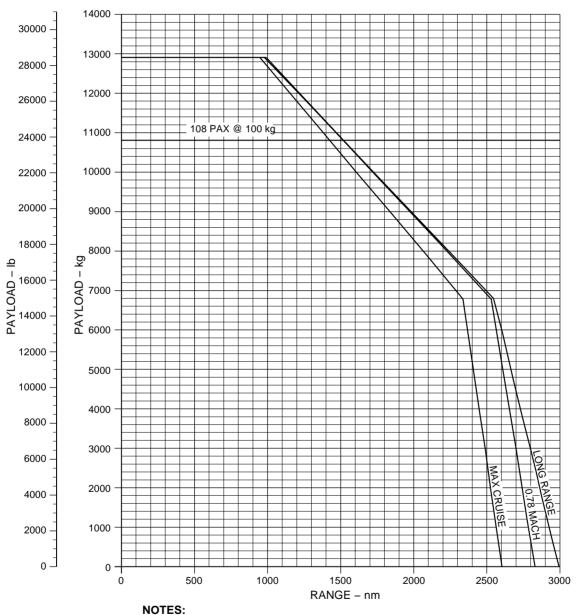
Payload x Range - ISA Conditions Figure 3.1



CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA + 10°C

RESERVE: 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 47790 kg (105359 lb)





EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT

MAX TAKEOFF WEIGHT - - - - - - - - - 47790 kg (105359 lb) MAX ZERO FUEL WEIGHT - - - - - - 40800 kg (89948 lb) BASIC OPERATING WEIGHT - - - - - 27900 kg (61509 lb) MAX USABLE FUEL - - - - - - 13100 kg (28880 lb)

Payload x Range - ISA + 10 °C Conditions Figure 3.2

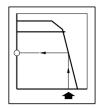
Section 3

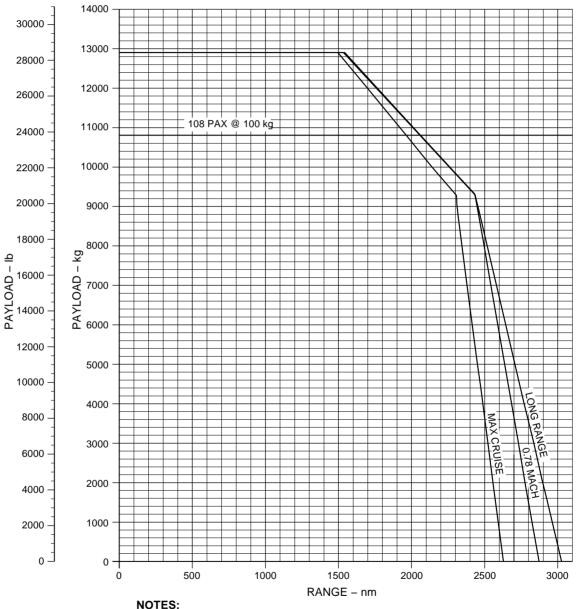
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CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA

RESERVE: 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 50300 kg (110893 lb)





MAX TAKEOFF WEIGHT - - - - - -- - - - - - 50300 kg (110893 lb) MAX ZERO FUEL WEIGHT - - - - - - 40800 kg (89949 lb) --- 27900 kg (61509 lb) BASIC OPERATING WEIGHT - - - - - -MAX USABLE FUEL - - - - - - - - 13100 kg (28880 lb)

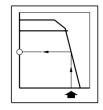
> Payload x Range - ISA Conditions Figure 3.3

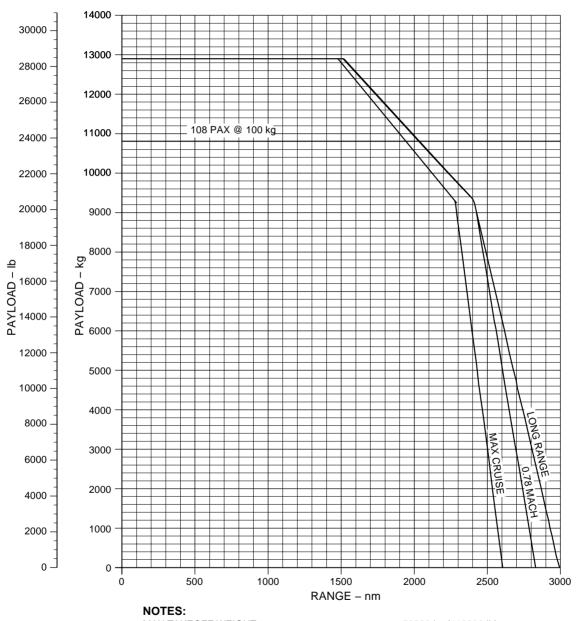
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CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA + 10°C

RESERVE : 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 50300 kg (110893 lb)





MAX TAKEOFF WEIGHT - - - - - - - - - 50300 kg (110893 lb)

MAX ZERO FUEL WEIGHT - - - - - - - - 40800 kg (89949 lb)

BASIC OPERATING WEIGHT - - - - - - - - 27900 kg (61509 lb)

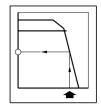
MAX USABLE FUEL - - - - - - - 13100 kg (28880 lb)

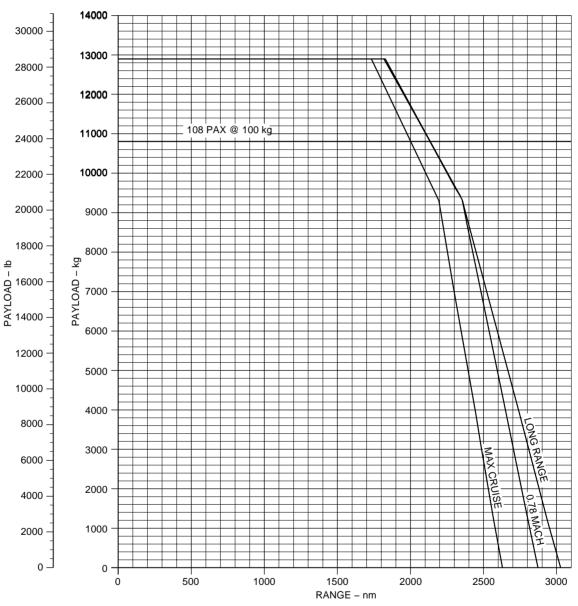
Payload x Range - ISA + 10 °C Conditions Figure 3.4 EM170APM030033D.DGN



CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA

RESERVE : 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 51800 kg (114199 lb)





NOTES:

MAX TAKEOFF WEIGHT - - - - - - - - - 51800 kg (114199 lb)

MAX ZERO FUEL WEIGHT - - - - - - - - 40900 kg (90169 lb)

BASIC OPERATING WEIGHT - - - - - - - - 27900 kg (61509 lb)

MAX USABLE FUEL - - - - - - 13100 kg (28880 lb)

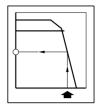
Payload x Range - ISA Conditions Figure 3.5

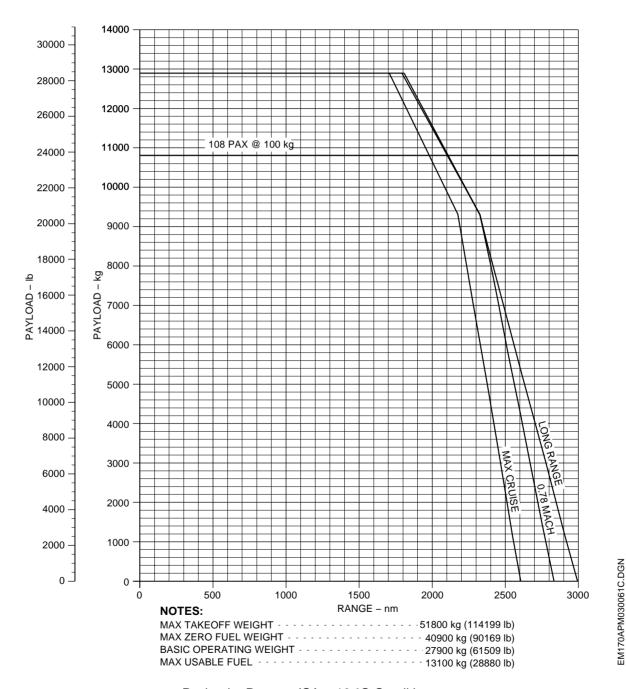
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CF34 -10E5A, -10E5A1, -10E6A, -10E6A1 & -10E7 ENGINES FLIGHT LEVEL 370 ISA+10

RESERVE: 100 nm ALTERNATE + 45 min FLIGHT MTOW = 51800 kg (114199 lb)





Payload x Range - ISA + 10 °C Conditions Figure 3.6

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 AR ACFT MODEL



3.3. TAKEOFF FIELD LENGTHS

The takeoff performance is based on the requirements of JAR 25, Change 14, plus amendment 25/96/1. The takeoff field lengths charts provide data about the maximum takeoff weights for compliance with the operating regulations relating to takeoff field lengths.

Data are presented according to the following associated conditions:

- CF34 10E engine models;
- Takeoff Mode: 1;

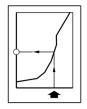
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

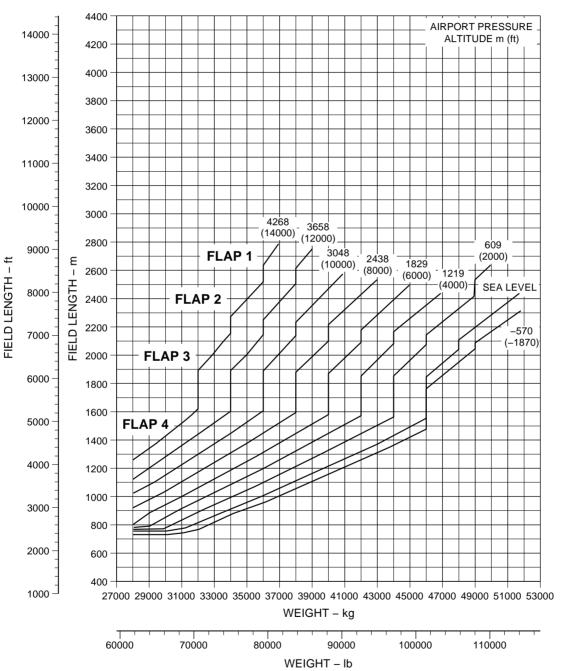
- ATTCS positioning: ON and OFF;
- Flaps setting position: 1, 2 and 4;
- Pavement conditions: dry, hard paved and level runway surface with no obstacles;
- Zero wind and atmosphere according to ISA or ISA + 10 °C conditions;
- Pack OFF: No engine bleed extraction for air conditioning packs was considered in the takeoff and landing charts.

Section 3



CF 34-10E5 & -10E6 ENGINE@T/O-1 MODE ATTCS OFF / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA



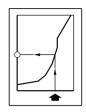


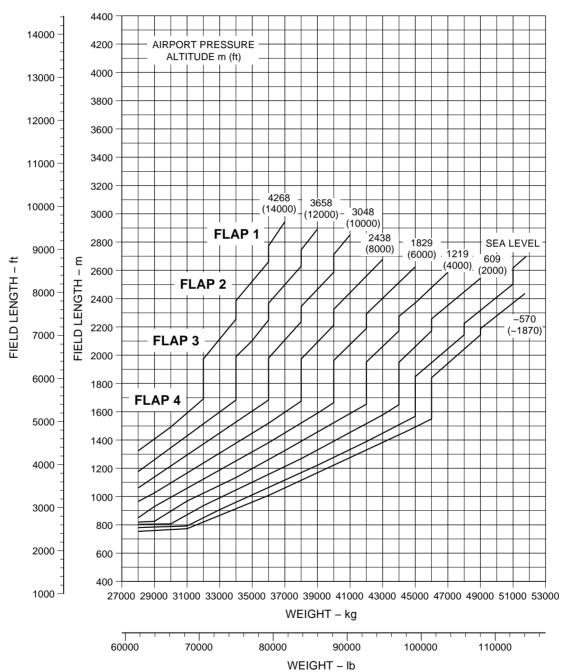
Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA Conditions Figure 3.7

EM170APM030036E.DGN



CF34-10E5 & -10E6 Engines @ T/O-1 MODE ATTCS OFF / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA + 15°C



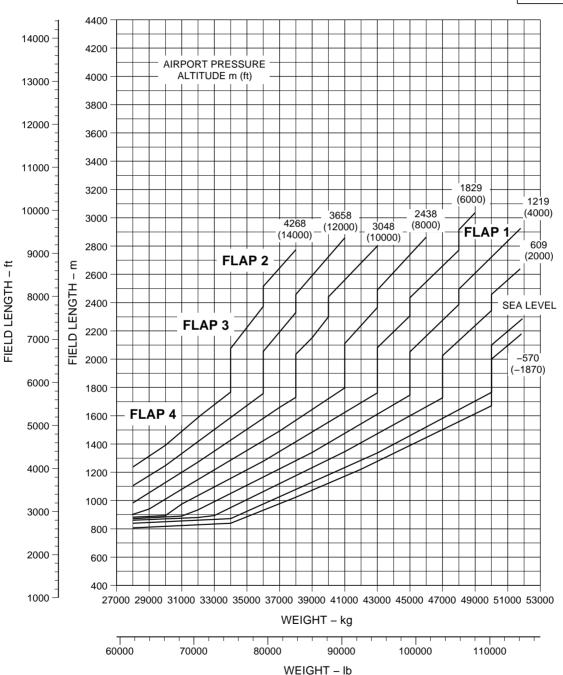


Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA + 15 °C Conditions Figure 3.8 EM170APM030037E.DGN



CF34-10E5 & -10E6 Engines @ T/O-1 MODE ATTCS ON / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA





EM170APM030038E.DGN

Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA Conditions Figure 3.9

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

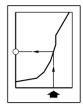
Section 3

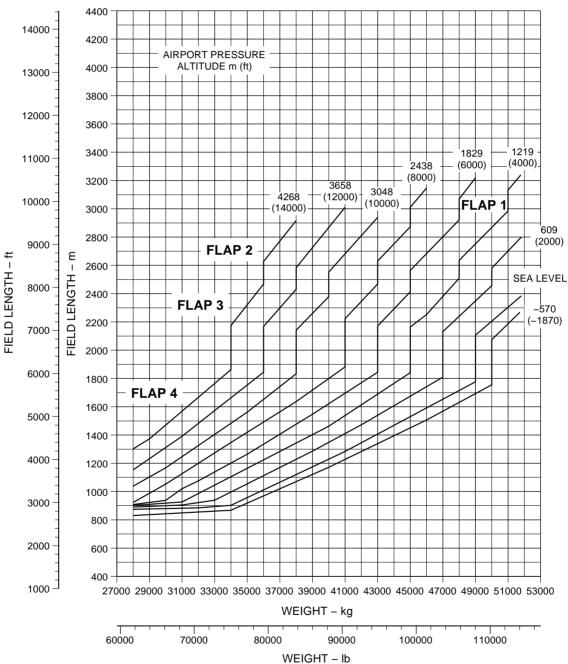
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CF34-10E5 & -10E6 Engines @ T/O-1 MODE ATTCS ON / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA + 15°C





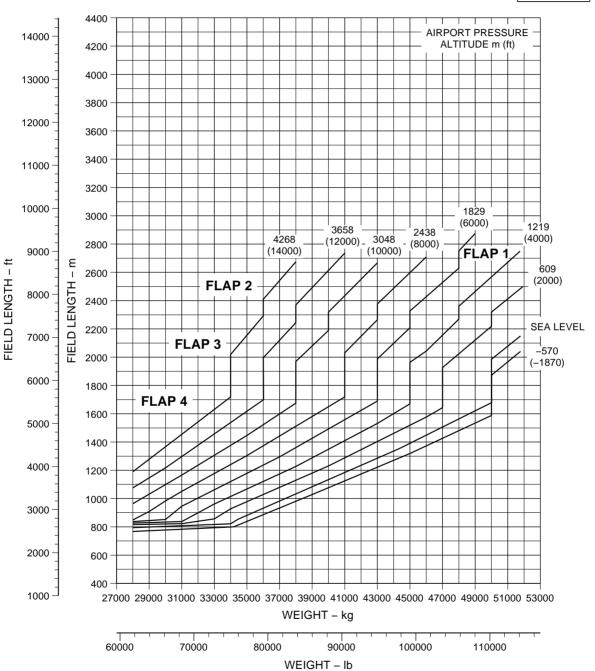
Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA + 15 °C Conditions Figure 3.10

EM170APM030039E.DGN



CF34-10E5A1 & 10E6A1 ENGINES@T/O-1 MODE DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA





Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA Conditions Figure 3.11

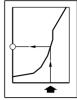
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

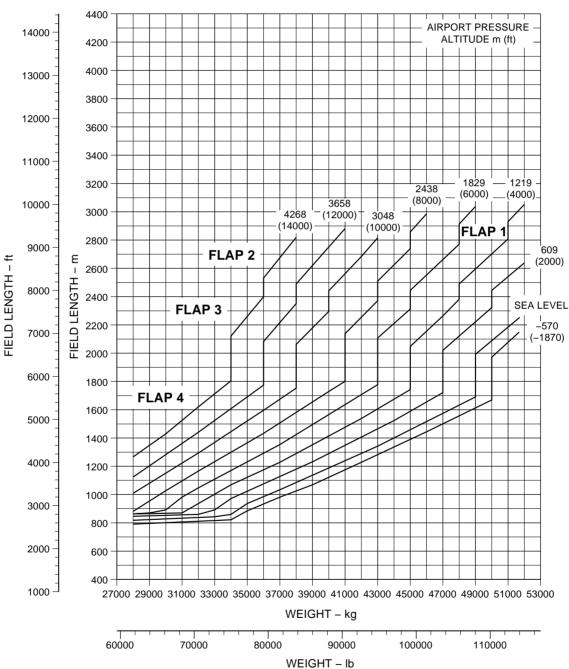
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EM170APM030034D.DGN



CF34-10E5A1 & 10E6A1 ENGINES@T/O-1 MODE DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA + 15°C



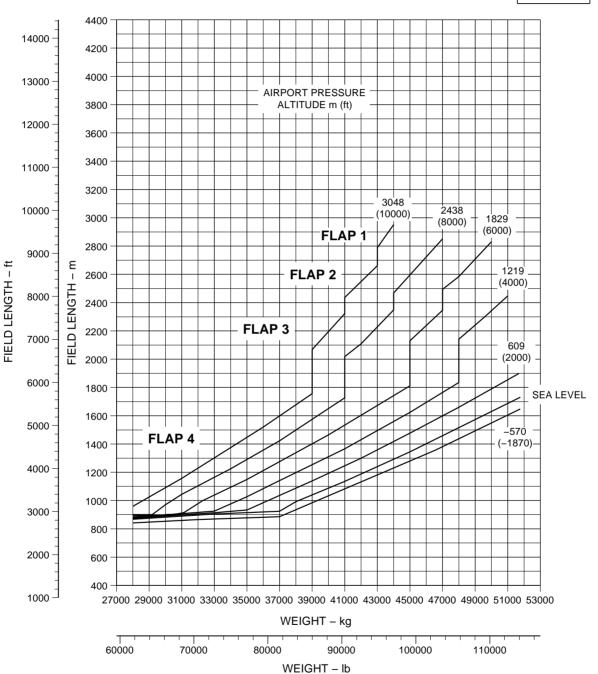


Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA + 15 °C Conditions Figure 3.12 EM170APM030035D.DGN



CF 34-10E7 ENGINE@T/O-1 MODE ATTCS ON / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA





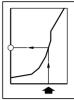
Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA Conditions Figure 3.13

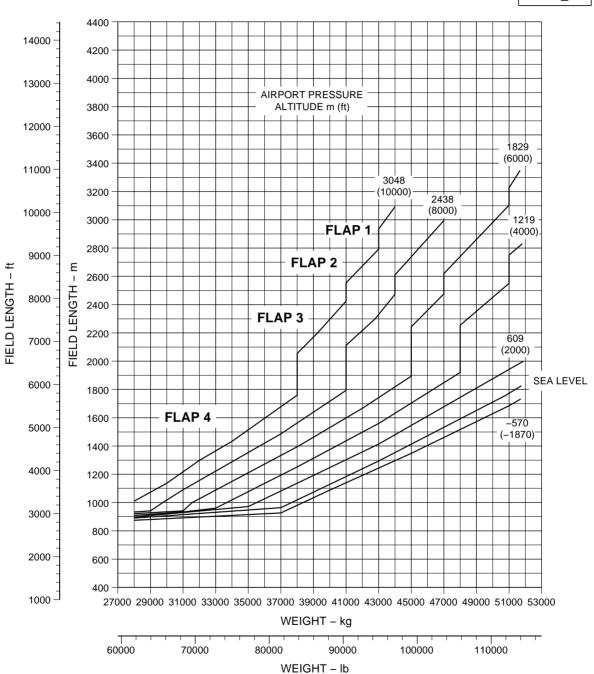
EFFECTIVITY: ALL
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EM170APM030040D.DGN



CF 34-10E7 ENGINE@T/O-1 MODE ATTCS ON / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA + 15°C





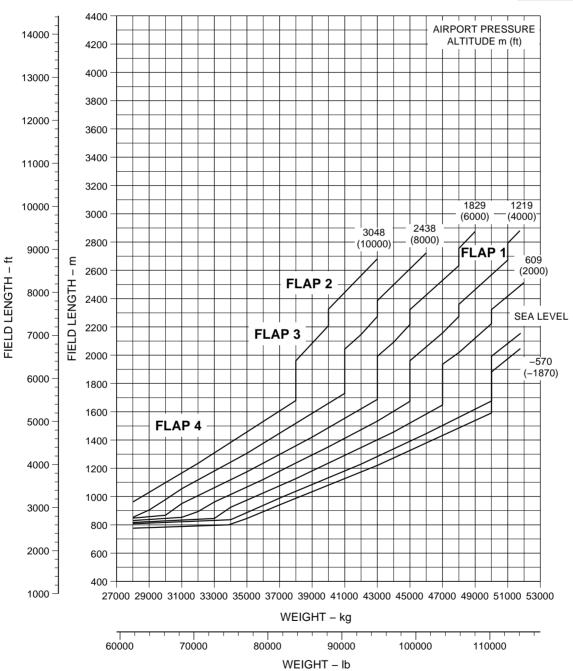
Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA + 15 °C Conditions Figure 3.14

EM170APM030041D.DGN



CF 34-10E7 ENGINE@T/O-1 MODE ATTCS OFF / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA





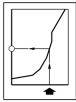
EM170APM030105A.DGN

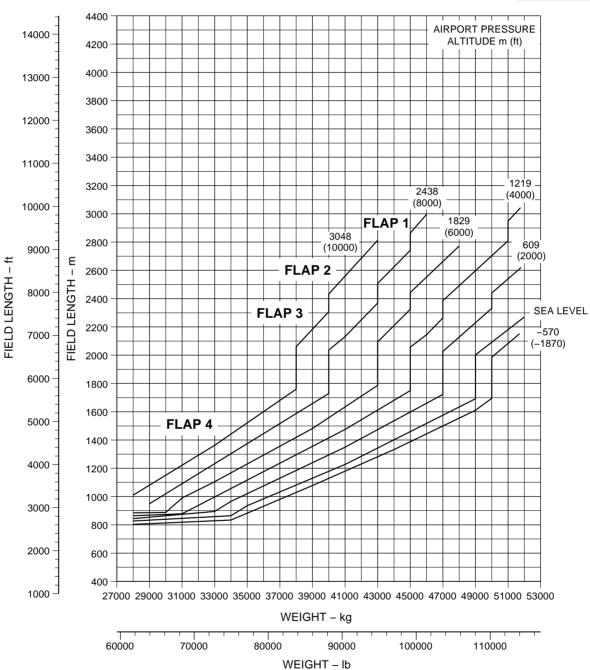
Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA Conditions Figure 3.15

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



CF 34–10E7 ENGINE@T/O-1 MODE ATTCS OFF / ECS OFF DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY ISA+15





Takeoff Field Lengths - ISA + 15 °C Conditions Figure 3.16

EM170APM030106A.DGN



3.4. LANDING FIELDS LENGTHS

The landing field lengths charts provide data about the maximum landing weights for compliance with the operating regulations relating to landing field lengths.

Data is presented according to the following associated conditions:

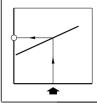
Landing gear: down;

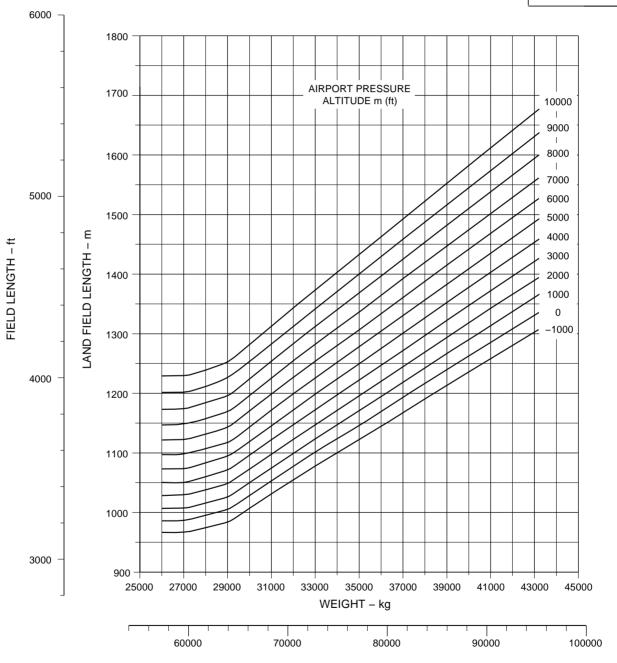
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

- Flaps setting position: 5 or full;
- Pavement conditions: dry, hard paved and level runway surface with no obstacles;
- Zero wind and atmosphere according to ISA conditions;
- Pack OFF: No engine bleed extraction for air conditioning packs was considered in the takeoff and landing charts.



CF 34-10E5-10E5A1-10E6 & -10E6A1 ENGINES DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP 5 ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps 5 Figure 3.17

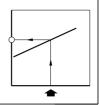
EFFECTIVITY: EASA-CERTIFIED ACFT

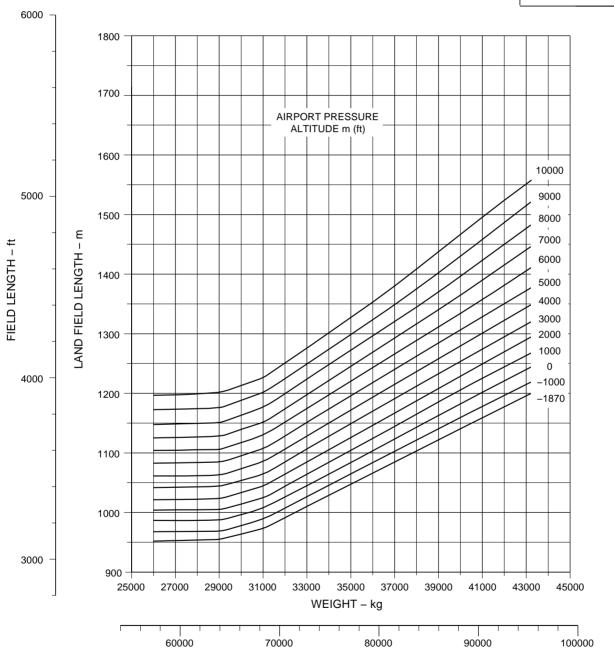
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EM170APM030046C.DGN



CF34-10E5-10E5A1-10E6 & -10E6A1 ENGINES DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP FULL ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps Full Figure 3.18

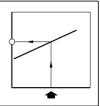
EFFECTIVITY: EASA-CERTIFIED ACFT

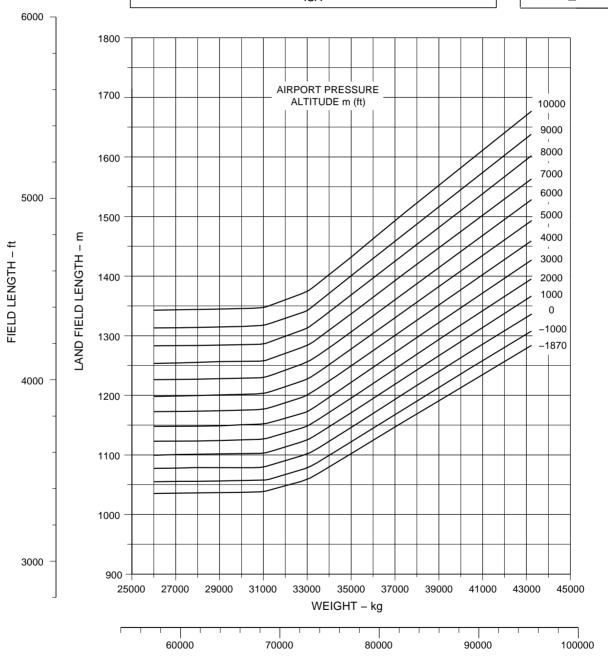
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EM170APM030047C.DGN



CF 34–10E7 ENGINE DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP 5 ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps 5 Figure 3.19

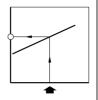
EFFECTIVITY: EASA-CERTIFIED ACFT

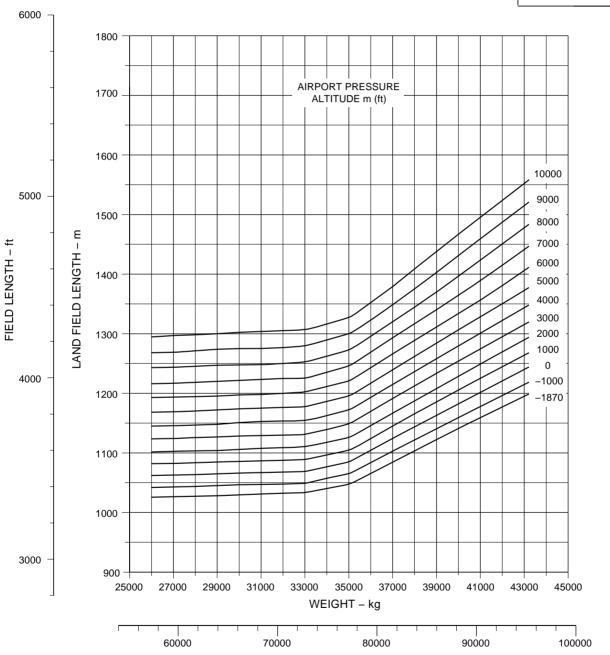
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EM170APM030062B.DGN



CF 34–10E7 ENGINE DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP FULL ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps Full Figure 3.20

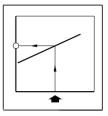
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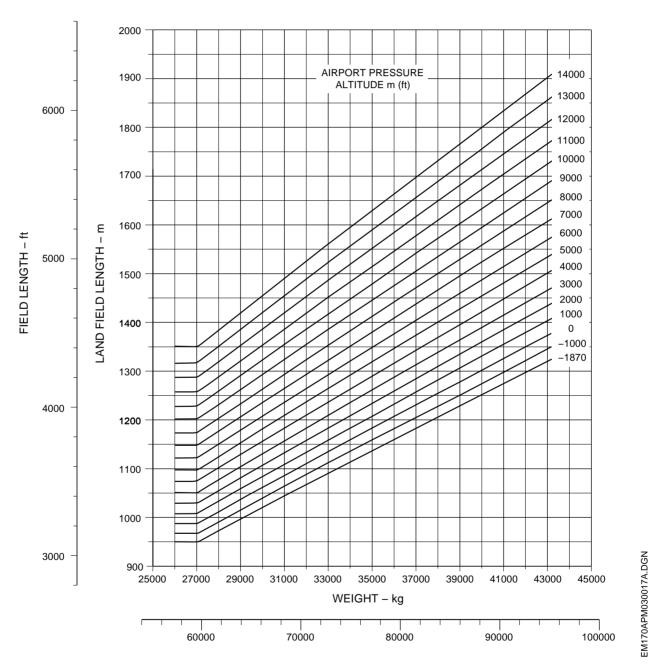
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EM170APM030063B.DGN



CF 34-10E5-10E5A1-10E6 & -10E6A1 ENGINES DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP 5 ISA



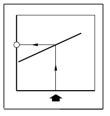


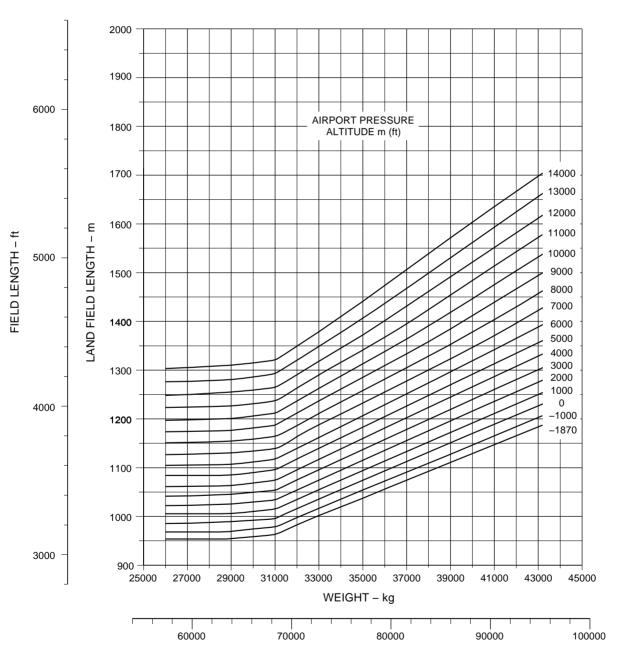
Landing Field Lengths - Flaps 5 Figure 3.21

EFFECTIVITY: FAA-CERTIFIED ACFT



CF 34–10E5–10E5A1–10E6 & –10E6A1 ENGINES DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP FULL ISA





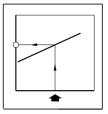
Landing Field Lengths - Flaps Full Figure 3.22

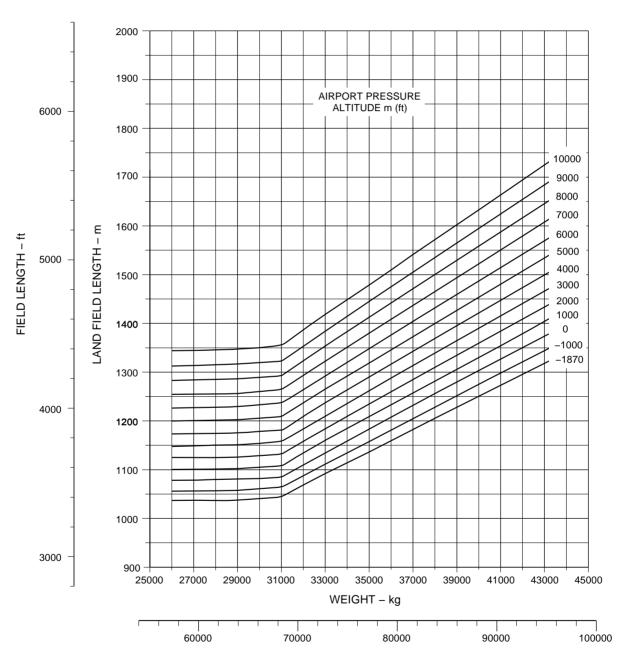
EFFECTIVITY: FAA-CERTIFIED ACFT

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CF 34–10E7 ENGINES
DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY
FLAP 5
ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps 5 Figure 3.23

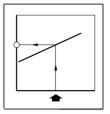
EFFECTIVITY: FAA-CERTIFIED ACFT

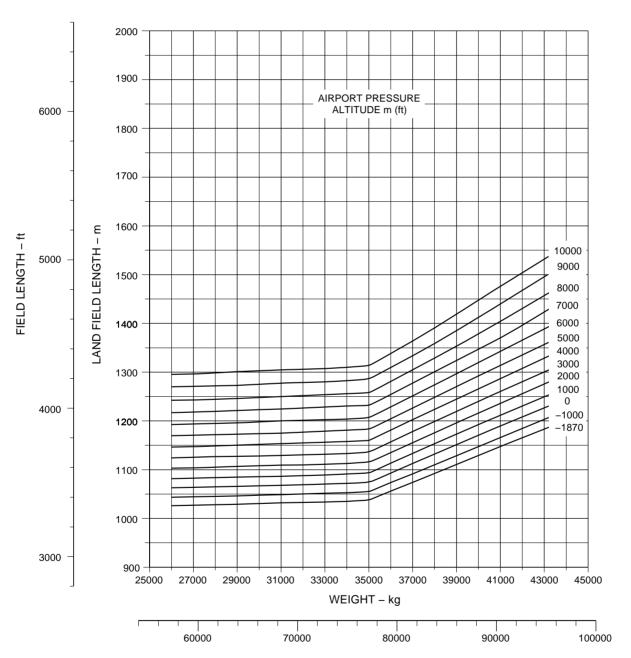
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EM170APM030019A.DGN



CF 34–10E7 ENGINES DRY, SMOOTH, HARD PAVED AND LEVEL RUNWAY FLAP FULL ISA





Landing Field Lengths - Flaps Full Figure 3.24

EFFECTIVITY: FAA-CERTIFIED ACFT

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4. GROUND MANEUVERING

4.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides the aircraft turning capability and maneuvering characteristics. To facilitate the presentation, these data have been determined from theoretical limits imposed by the geometry of the aircraft.

As such, they reflect the turning capability of the aircraft in favorable operating circumstances. These data should be used only as guidelines for the method of determining such parameters and for the maneuvering characteristics of the aircraft.

In the ground operating mode, varying airline practices may demand that more conservative turning procedures be adopted, to avoid excessive tire wear and reduce possible maintenance problems. Variations from standard aircraft operating patterns may be necessary to satisfy physical constants within the maneuvering area, such as adverse grades, limited area, or high risk of jet blast damage. For these reasons, the ground maneuvering requirements should be coordinated with the using airline prior to the layout planning.

This section is presented as follows:

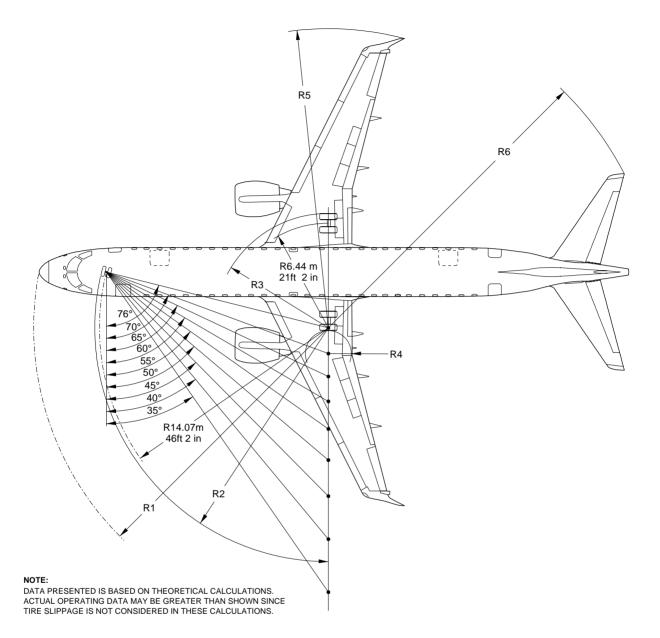
- The turning radii for nose landing gear steering angles.
- The pilot's visibility from the cockpit and the limits of ambinocular vision through the windows. Ambinocular vision is defined as the total field of vision seen by both eyes at the same time.
- The performance of the aircraft on runway-to-taxiway, taxiway-to-taxiway and runway holding bays dimensions.

4.2. TURNING RADII

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

This subsection presents the following information:

- The turning radii for various nose landing gear steering angles. The minimum turning radius is determined, considering that the maximum nose landing gear steering angle is 76 degrees left and right.
- Data on the minimum width of the pavement for a 180° turn.

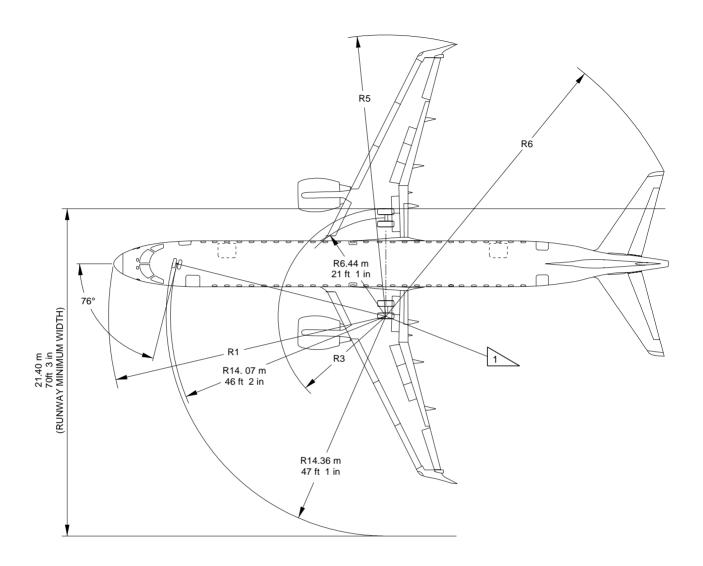


STEERING	N	OSE	NOSE GEAR		OUTBOARD GEAR INBOARD GEAR			RIGHT	WINGLET	RIGHT			
STEEL		R1		R2	R3		R4			R5	F		
35°	26.53 m	87 ft	24.16 m	79 ft 3 in	23.28 m	76 ft 5 in	16.08 m	52 ft 9 in	34.35 m	112 ft 8 in	31.50 m	103 ft 4 in	
40°	24.21 m	79 ft 5 in	21.58 m	70 ft 10 in	20.03 m	65 ft 9 in	12.82 m	42 ft 1 in	31.13 m	102 ft 2 in	28.91 m	94 ft 10 in]
45°	22.50 m	73 ft 10 in	19.64 m	64 ft 5 in	17.38 m	57 ft	10.18 m	35 ft 5 in	28.52 m	93 ft 7 in	26.90 m	88 ft 3 in	ے ا
50°	21.22 m	69 ft 7 in	18.14 m	59 ft 6 in	15.17 m	49 ft 9 in	7.96 m	26 ft 1 in	26.33 m	86 ft 5 in	25.32 m	83 ft 1 in	ORB B
55°	20.24 m	66 ft 5 in	16.98 m	55 ft 9 in	13.25 m	43 ft 6 in	6.05 m	19 ft 10 in	24.45 m	80 ft 3 in	24.02 m	78 ft 10 in	_
60°	19.49 m	63 ft 11 in	16.07 m	52 ft 9 in	11.56 m	37 ft 11 in	4.35 m	14 ft 3 in	22.79 m	74 ft 9 in	22.95 m	75 ft 4 in	Ž
65°	18.91 m	63 ft	15.36 m	50 ft 5 in	10.03 m	32 ft 11 in	2.82 m	9 ft 3 in	21.30 m	69 ft 10 in	22.05 m	72 ft 4 in	AP
70°	18.48 m	60 ft 8 in	14.82 m	48 ft 7 in	8.62 m	28 ft 3 in	1.41 m	4 ft 8 in	19.93 m	65 ft 5 in	21.29 m	69 ft 10 in	1170
76°	18.12 m	59 ft 5 in	14.36 m	47 ft 1 in	7.04 m	23 ft 1 in	0.17 m	7 in	18.39 m	60 ft 4 in	20.51 m	67 ft 3 in	Ē

Turning Radii - No Slip Angle Figure 4.1

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

4.3. **MINIMUM TURNING RADII**



NOTE:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

ACTUAL OPERATING DATA MAY BE GREATER THAN VALUES SHOWN SINCE TIRE SLIPPAGE IS NOT CONSIDERED IN THESE CALCULATIONS.

STEERING	N	OSE	NOSE	GEAR	ОИТВО	ARD GEAR	INBOA	RD GEAR	RIGHT	WINGLET	RIGHT	TAILTIP]
STEEL		R1		R2		R3		R4		R5		₹6	
76°	18.12 m	59 ft 5 in	14.36 m	47 ft 1 in	7.04 m	23 ft 1 in	0.17 m 7 in		18.39 m	60 ft 4 in	20.51 m	67 ft 3 in	z
SHO	OWS CON		TURNING	RN FOR MII G WITH EN		ADIUS. RUST AS R	EQUIRED) .					EM170APM040009B.DG

Minimum Turning Radius Figure 4.2

Section 4

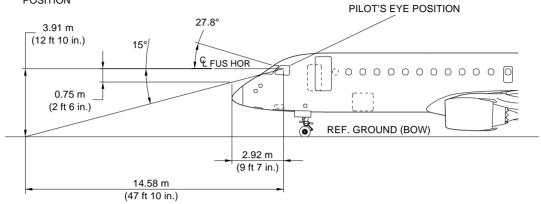
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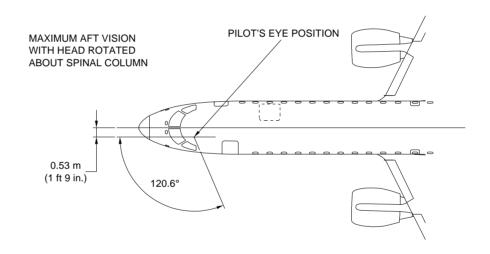


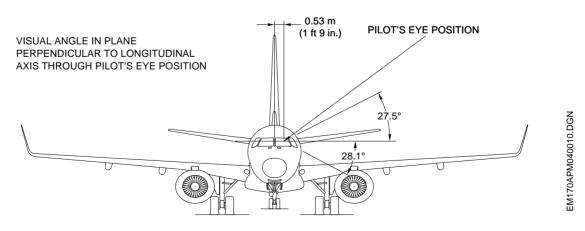
4.4. VISIBILITY FROM COCKPIT

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

VISUAL ANGLE IN PLANE PARALLEL TO LONGITUDINAL AXIS THROUGH PILOT'S EYE POSITION







Visibility from Cockpit in Static Position Figure 4.3

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4.5. RUNWAY AND TAXIWAY DIMENSIONS

To determine the minimum dimensions for runway and taxiway where the aircraft can be operated, the reference code of the aircraft must be determined.

The reference code of a specific aircraft is obtained in accordance with the Aerodrome Design and Operations - Volume 1, by the ICAO.

The code is composed of two elements which are related to the aircraft performance characteristics and dimensions:

- Element 1 is a number based on the aircraft reference field length;
- Element 2 is a letter based on the aircraft wingspan and outer main landing gear wheel span.

The table below shows the reference codes:

CODE ELEMENT 1 CODE ELEMENT 2 CODE AIRCRAFT REFERENCE CODE **OUTER MAIN LANDING WING SPAN** NUMBER FIELD LENGTH LETTER **GEAR WHEEL SPAN** less than 800 m Up to 15 m Up to 4.5 m 1 (2624 ft 8 in) (49 ft 3 in) (14 ft 9 in) 800 m (2624 ft 8 in) up to 15 m (49 ft 3 in) to 4.5 m (14 ft 9 in) to 2 В 1200 m (3937 ft) 24 m (78 ft 9 in) 6 m (19 ft 8 in) 1200 m (3937 ft) up to 24 m (78 ft 9 in) to 6 m (19 ft 8 in) to 3 С 1800 m (5905 ft 6 in) 9 m (29 ft 6 in) 36 m (118 ft 1 in) 1800 m 36 m (118 ft 1 in) to 9 m (29 ft 6 in) to 4 D (5905 ft 6 in) and over 52 m (170 ft 7 in) 14 m (45 ft 11 in) 52 m (170 ft 7 in) to 9 m (29 ft 6 in) to 5 Ε 65 m (213 ft 3 in) 14 m (45 ft 11 in)

Table 4.1 - Reference Codes

In accordance with the table, the reference code is 3C for EMBRAER 190STD, EMBRAER 190LR and EMBRAER 190AR.

NOTE:

- This classification may change depending on aircraft engine model and takeoff weight.
- For further information, refer to AOM.

With the reference code it is possible to obtain the limits of the runway and taxiway where the aircraft can be operated.

For reference code 3C the limits are:

- The width of a runway should be not less than 30 m (98 ft 5 in);
- The width of a taxiway should be not less than 15 m (49 ft 2 in);
- The design of the curve in a taxiway should be such that, when the cockpit remains over the taxiway centre line marking, the clearance distance between the outer main landing gear wheels of the aircraft and the edge of the taxiway should not be less than 3 m (9 ft 10 in);
- The clearance between a parked aircraft and one moving along the taxiway in a holding bay should

EFFECTIVITY: ALL Section 4



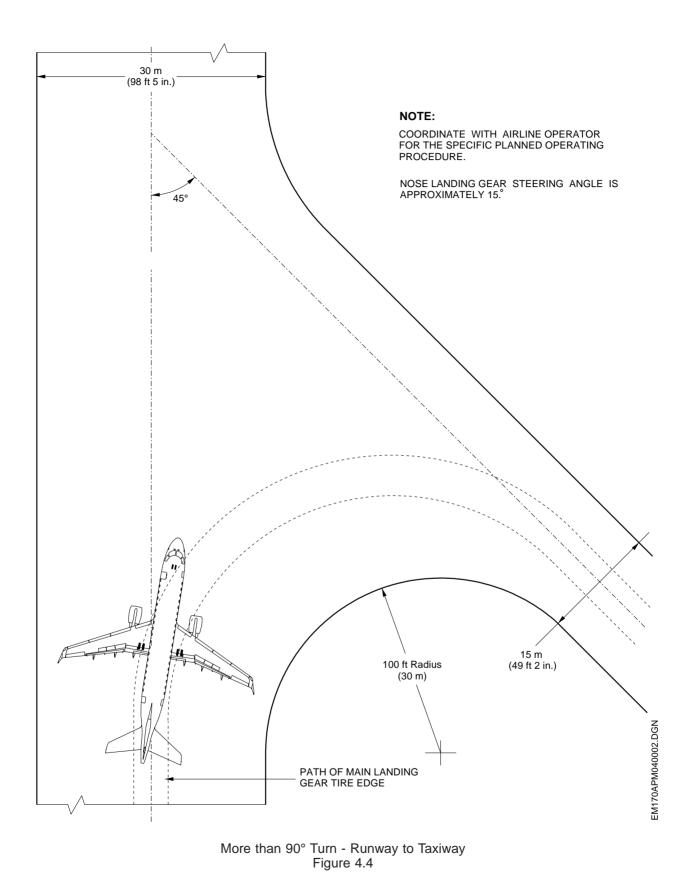
not be less than 15 m (49 ft 2 in).

For reference code 4C the limits are:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

- The width of a runway should be not less than 30 m (147 ft 7.6 in);
- The width of a taxiway should be not less than 15 m (49 ft 2 in);
- The design of the curve in a taxiway should be such that, when the cockpit remains over the taxiway centre line marking, the clearance distance between the outer main landing gear wheels of the aircraft and the edge of the taxiway should not be less than 3 m (9 ft 10 in);
- The clearance between a parked aircraft and one moving along the taxiway in a holding bay should not be less than 15 m (49 ft 2 in).

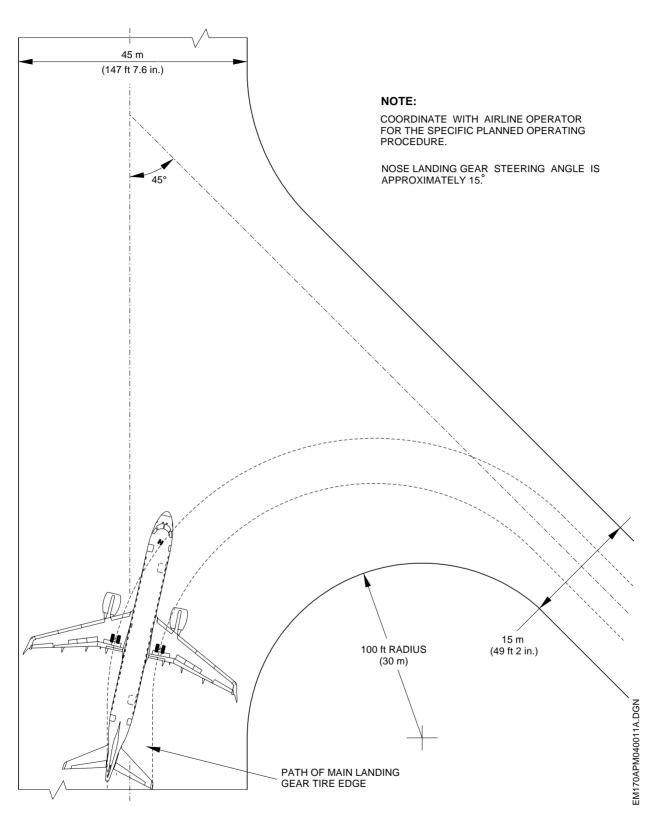
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EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT MODEL

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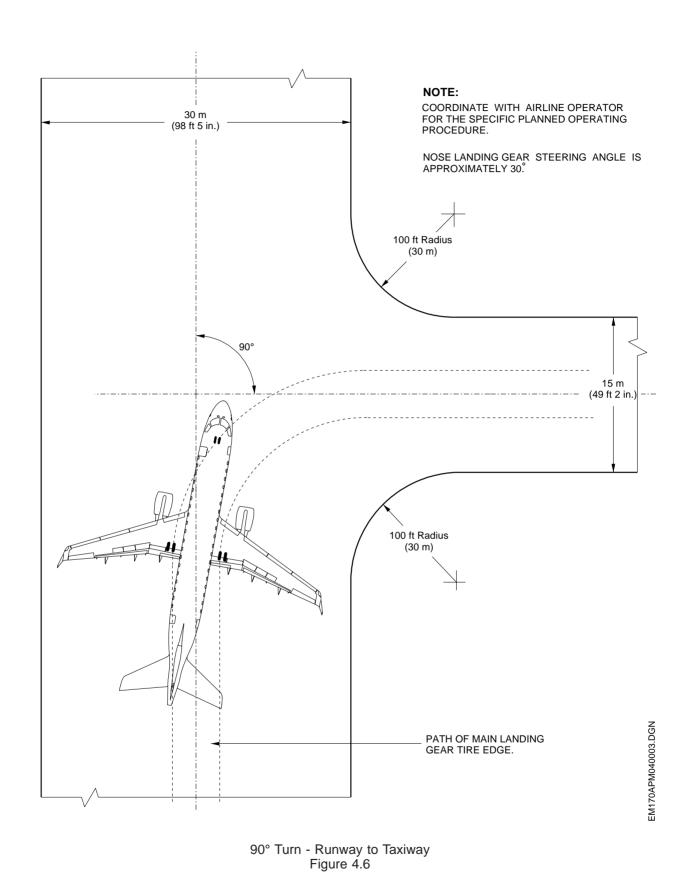


More than 90° Turn - Runway to Taxiway Figure 4.5

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER ACFT 190 LR OR AR MODEL

Section 4

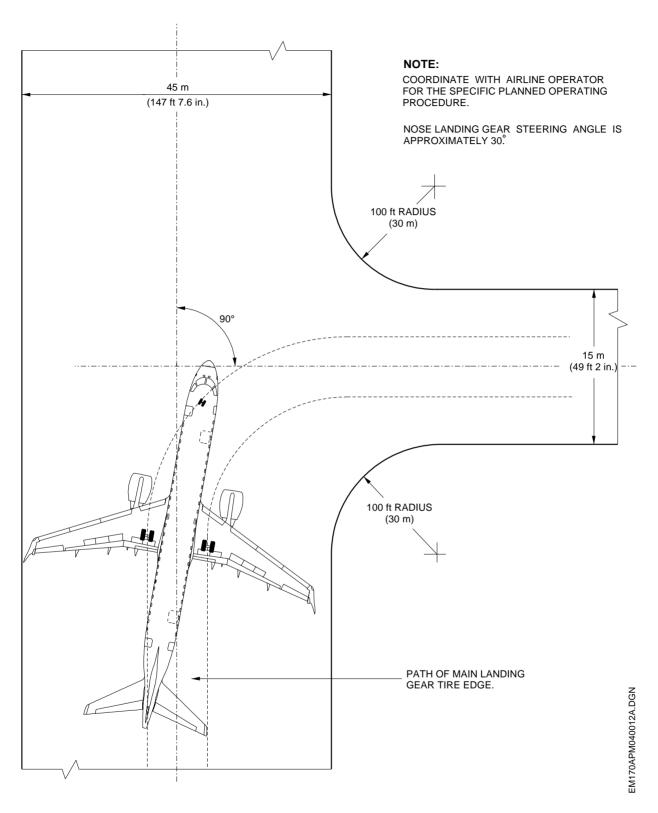
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EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT MODEL

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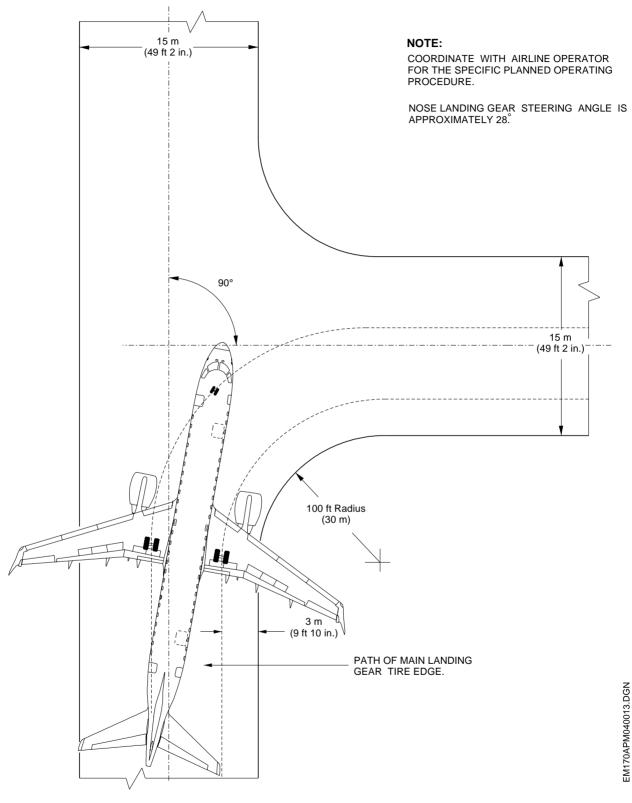


90° Turn - Runway to Taxiway Figure 4.7

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER ACFT 190 LR OR AR MODEL

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90° Turn - Taxiway to Taxiway Figure 4.8

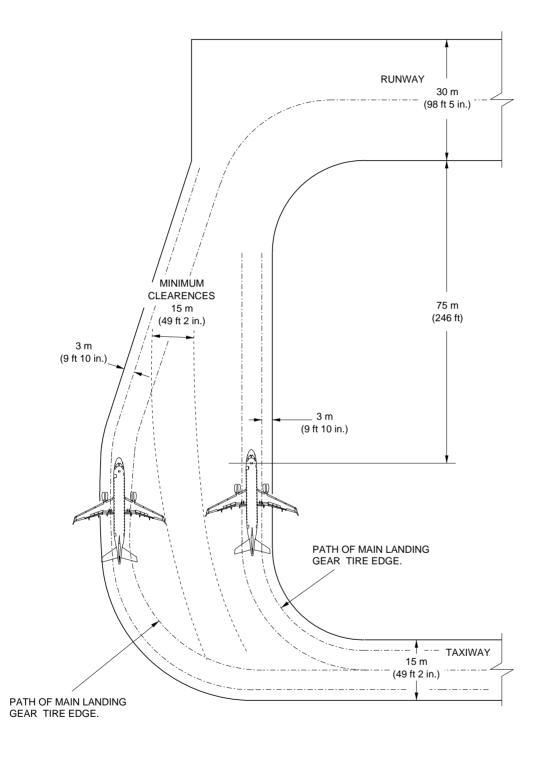
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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4.6. RUNWAY HOLDING APRON



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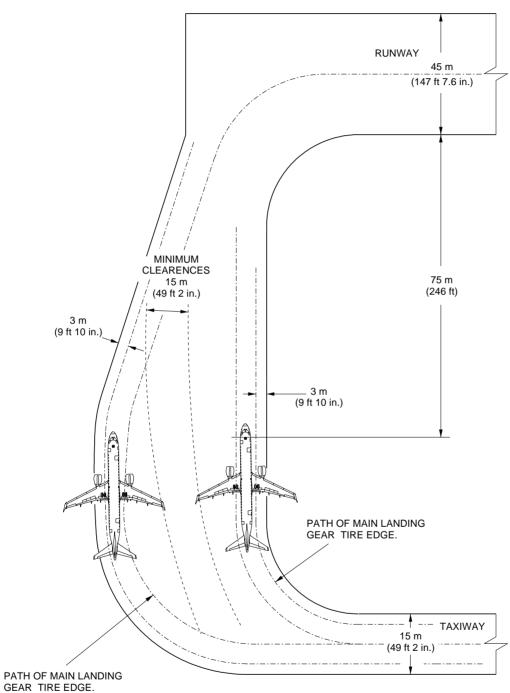
Runway Holding Bay Figure 4.9

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT MODEL

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Runway Holding Bay Figure 4.10



5. TERMINAL SERVICING

During turnaround at the air terminal, certain services must be performed on aircraft, usually within a given time to meet flight schedules. This section shows service vehicle arrangements, schedules, locations of servicing points, and typical servicing requirements. The data presented herein reflect ideal conditions for a single aircraft. Servicing requirements may vary according to the aircraft condition and airline operational (servicing) procedures.

This section provides the following information:

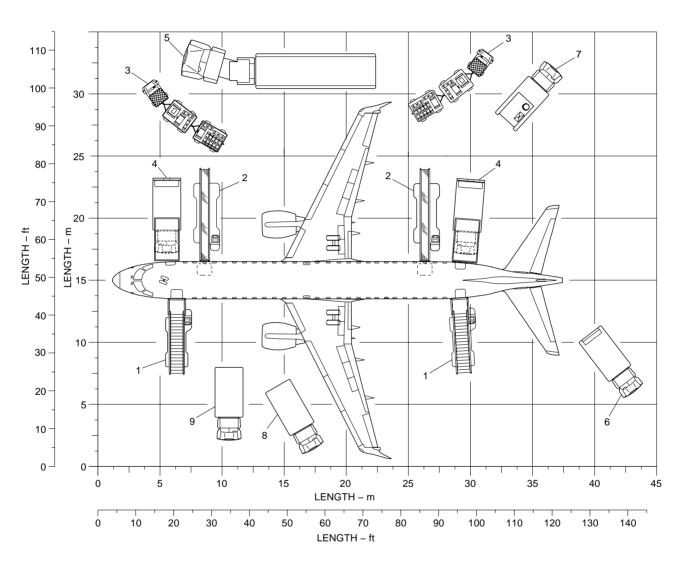
- The typical arrangements of equipments during turnaround;
- The typical turnaround servicing time at an air terminal;
- The locations of ground servicing connections in graphic and tabular forms;
- The typical sea level air pressure and flow requirements for starting the engine;
- The air conditioning requirements;

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

 The ground towing requirements for various towing conditions. Towbar pull and total traction wheel load may be determined by considering aircraft weight, pavement slope, coefficient of friction, and engine idle thrust.



5.1. AIRCRAFT SERVICING ARRANGEMENT



SERVICING ARRANGEMENT

- 01 PASSENGER STAIRS 02 BAGGAGE LOADER
- 03 BAGGAGE / CARGO
- 04 GALLEY SERVICE
- 05 FUEL SERVICE
- 06 POTABLE WATER
- 07 LAVATORY SERVICE
- 08 AIR CONDITIONING 09 - PNEUMATIC STARTER

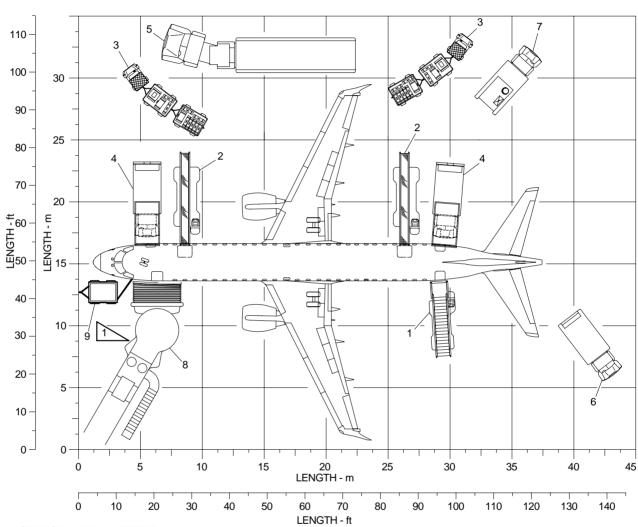
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Aircraft Servicing Arrangement With Passenger Stairs Figure 5.1

Section 5

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SERVICING ARRANGEMENT

- 01 PASSENGER STAIRS 02 BAGGAGE LOADER
- 03 BAGGAGE / CARGO
- 04 GALLEY SERVICE 05 FUEL SERVICE
- 06 POTABLE WATER
- 07 LAVATORY SERVICE 08 PASSENGER BRIDGE
- 09 GROUND POWER UNIT

. THE GPU CAN BE MOVED TO BETTER POSITION CONSIDERING THE GROUND CONNECTION AND THE CABLE EXTENSION.

Aircraft Servicing Arrangement With Passenger Bridge Figure 5.2

EM170APM050012A.IDR

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Section 5 Page 5-3



5.2. TERMINAL OPERATIONS - TURNAROUND STATION

This section presents the typical turnaround servicing time at an air terminal. The chart gives typical schedules for performing servicing on the aircraft within a given time.

The time of each service in the chart was calculated taking the following into consideration:

- Load factor 100%:
- Passenger deplane 24 pax/min;
- Passenger enplane 16 pax/min;
- Baggages checked per passenger 1,2;
- Refuel (fuel quantity) 80%;
- Flow 290 gpm;
- Potable water 70% to be refilled (56 ℓ);
- Galley service FWD and aft sequence in parallel;
- Toilet type vacuum;

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

- Baggages unloading/loading FWD/aft sequence in parallel;
- Only FWD passenger door to be used to deplane and enplane passengers.

Servicing times could be rearranged to suit availability of personnel, aircraft configuration, and degree of servicing required.

The data illustrates the general scope and tasks involving airport terminal operations. Airline particular practices and operating experience will result in different sequences and intervals.



	ELAPSED TIME (MINUTES)	•	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 1	0 1	112	13 14	115	16	17	18	19 20
	OPERATIONS	min.											1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				:	
	BRIDGE / STAIRS POSITIONING	1,0			: :					1	1		1		1			:	
	PASSENGERS DEPLANE	4.1] :					1	1 1 1 1					
	GALLEY SERVICING-FWD	7,0											1		1 1				-
PAX SERVICES	GALLEY SERVICING-AFT	7,0											1 1	 					
SERVICES	AIRPLANE INTERIOR SERVICES	6.1						_]:		1					:	
	PASSENGERS ENPLANE	6.1									Ļ	_							
	BRIDGE / STAIRS REMOVAL	1,0		1 1					- :	:	į		1	1 1 1 1	1 1			1	-
	PUSH BACK / ENGINES START	2,0			· ·			:			:		:			[]	:
	FWD BAGGAGE / CARGO UNLOAD	4.3						<u>:</u>			-		1		1			:	
	REAR BAGGAGE / CARGO UNLOAD	3.5						- 1	1	1	1		1	1 1	1			:	:
BAGGAGE & CARGO	TIME BETWEEN UNLOADING / LOADING	0,5									1		1	1 1	1				
	FWD BAGGAGE/CARGO LOAD	7.1		1														1	
	AFT BAGGAGE/CARGO LOAD	5.8			1 1 1			Ĺ						:	1 1				
	FUEL SERVICE	11.7																	
AIRCRAFT SERVICING	POTABLE WATER SERVICE	3,0									1		1	1 1 1 1	1 1				
	TOILET SERVICE	5,0									-			1 1	1				

LEGEND:

TRUCK POSITIONING/REMOVAL/SETTINGS

NOTE:

THIS DATA ILUSTRATES THE GENERAL SCOPE AND TASKS INVOLVING AIRPORT TERMINAL OPERATIONS.
AIRLINE PARTICULAR PRACTICES AND OPERATING EXPERIENCE WILL RESULT IN DIFFERENT SEQUENCES AND INTERVALS.

Air Terminal Operation - Turnaround Station Figure 5.3

14470 ABMOE0043A DCA



5.3. TERMINAL OPERATIONS - EN ROUTE STATION

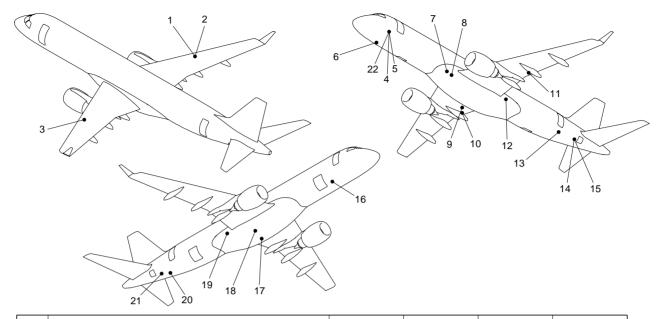
Not Applicable

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Section 5



5.4. GROUND SERVICING CONNECTIONS



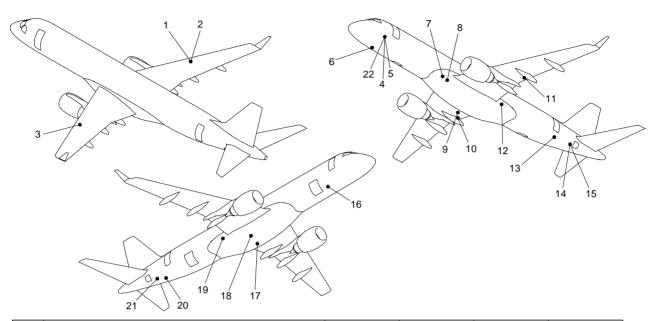
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COORD. X (mm)	COORD. Y (mm)	COORD. Z (mm)	HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND (mm)
1	PRESSURE REFUELING PANEL	17316.95	7803.78	-543.75	2862.76
2	GRAVITY REFUELING PORT (RH)	17695.04	7774.46	-310.92	3104.19
3	GRAVITY REFUELING PORT (LH)	17932.67	-7646.75	-308.24	3112.32
4	FORWARD RAMP HEADSET	4164.44	-936.13	-1262.71	1842.51
5	STEERING SWITCH DISENGAGE	4136.97	-951.46	-1279.29	1825.31
6	WHEEL JACK POINT - NLG	4125.32	0.00	-2854.38	250.36
7	AIR COND. GROUND CONNECTION	13268.52	0.00	-1979.71	1334.39
8	ENGINE AIR STARTING (LOW PRESSURE UNIT)	13629.01	57.25	-1952.83	1369.51
9	GROUNDING POINT (ELECTRICAL)	18052.28	2930.25	-1744.67	1679.01
10	WHEEL JACK POINT- MLG (RH)	18078.03	2970.00	-2988.86	435.73
11	WHEEL JACK POINT- MLG (LH)	18078.03	-2970.00	-2988.86	435.73
12	HYD. SYS # 1 SERVICE PANEL	20139.16	-808.01	-1602.04	1869.43
13	WATER SERVICING PANEL	27861.83	-329.37	-1178.74	2469.64
14	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC / 400A	30421.65	-471.73	-605.30	3101.60
15	AFT RAMP HEADSET	30562.26	-449.47	-585.54	3124.58
16	OXYGEN SERVICING PANEL / BOTTLE	6562.14	1159.87	-961.05	2109.06
17	FUEL TANK DRAIN VALVE (LH)	16444.90	-691.60	-1611.45	1775.35
18	FUEL TANK DRAIN VALVE (RH)	16476.65	526.50	-1611.45	1776.08
19	HYD. SYS # 2 SERVICE PANEL	20139.16	808.01	-1602.04	1869.43
20	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	28784.01	349.20	-991.80	2677.66
21	HYD. SYS # 3 SERVICE PANEL	30398.86	519.15	-590.09	3116.29
22	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	4146.90	-810.70	-1339.53	1765.31

NOTE:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

THE GROUND CLEARANCES IN THE TABLE REFER TO THE AIRCRAFT WITH THE MINIMUM OPERATING WEIGHT (MOW) = 29500 kg (CG FWD 4.0% CMA)

Ground Servicing Connections Figure 5.4 EM170APM050014E.DGN



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COORD. X (mm)	COORD. Y (mm)	COORD. Z (mm)	HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND (mm)
1	PRESSURE REFUELING PANEL	17316.95	7803.78	-543.75	2849.66
2	GRAVITY REFUELING PORT (RH)	17695.04	7774.46	-310.92	3088.37
3	GRAVITY REFUELING PORT (LH)	17932.67	-7646.75	-308.24	3094.78
4	FORWARD RAMP HEADSET	4146.44	-936.13	-1262.71	1924.92
5	STEERING SWITCH DISENGAGE	4136.97	-951.46	-1279.29	1907.92
6	WHEEL JACK POINT - NLG	4125.32	0.00	-2854.38	250.48
7	AIR COND. GROUND CONNECTION	13268.52	0.00	-1979.71	1350.51
8	ENGINE AIR STARTING (LOW PRESSURE UNIT)	13629.01	57.25	-1952.83	1383.02
9	GROUNDING POINT (ELECTRICAL)	18052.28	2930.25	-1744.67	1660.39
10	WHEEL JACK POINT- MLG (RH)	18077.02	2970.00	-2969.64	428.34
11	WHEEL JACK POINT- MLG (LH)	18077.02	-2970.00	-2969.64	428.34
12	HYD. SYS # 1 SERVICE PANEL	20139.16	-808.01	-1602.04	1835.66
13	WATER SERVICING PANEL	27861.83	-329.37	-1178.74	2379.79
14	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC / 400A	30421.65	-471.73	-605.30	2993.22
15	AFT RAMP HEADSET	30562.26	-449.47	-585.54	3015.18
16	OXYGEN SERVICING PANEL / BOTTLE	6562.14	1159.87	-961.05	2264.08
17	FUEL TANK DRAIN VALVE (LH)	16444.90	-691.60	-1611.45	1768.43
18	FUEL TANK DRAIN VALVE (RH)	16476.65	526.50	-1611.45	1768.43
19	HYD. SYS # 2 SERVICE PANEL	20139.16	808.01	-1602.04	1835.66
20	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	28784.01	349.20	-991.80	2581.13
21	HYD. SYS # 3 SERVICE PANEL	30398.86	519.15	-590.09	3008.07
22	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	4146.90	-810.70	-1339.53	1847.84

NOTE:

THE GROUND CLEARANCES IN THE TABLE REFER TO THE AIRCRAFT WITH THE MINIMUM OPERATING WEIGHT (MOW) = 29500 kg (CG REAR 29.0% CMA)

Ground Servicing Connections Figure 5.5

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Section 5



5.5. ENGINE STARTING PNEUMATIC REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 1 – PNEUMATIC ENGINE START REQUIREMENTS

Altitude ft	Ambiei °C	nt Temp (°F)	Minimum Pressure psia	Minimum Flow lb/min
SL	-40	(-40)	48.0	95.1
SL	15	(59)	43.7	82.0
SL	49	(120)	40.7	73.7
9000	-40	(-40)	37.7	74.5
9000	- 5	(23)	30.0	57.3
9000	13	(86)	28.9	53.4
13,000	-40	(-40)	36.0	71.3
13,000	-11	(12)	27.2	52.2
13,000	21.7	(71)	26.7	49.6
15,000	-40	(-40)	32.9	66.6
15,000	-15	(5)	25.3	49.0
15,000	15	(59)	24.4	46.1

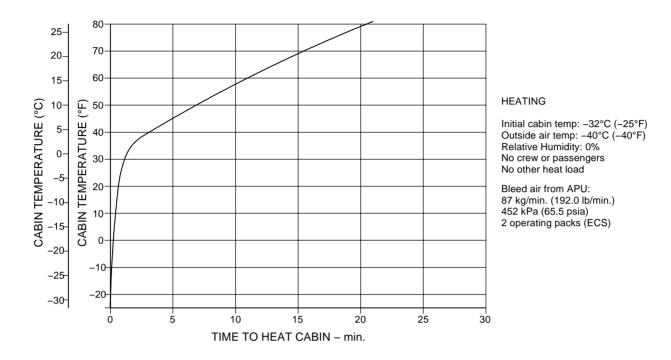
Engine Starting Pneumatic Requirements Figure 5.6

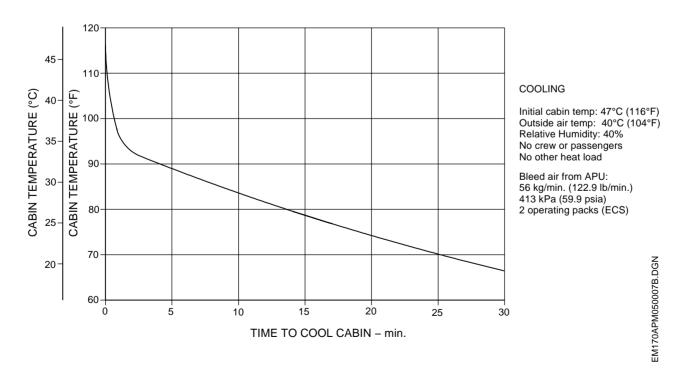
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EFFECTIVITY: ALL



5.6. **GROUND PNEUMATIC POWER REQUIREMENTS**





Ground Pneumatic Power Requirements Figure 5.7

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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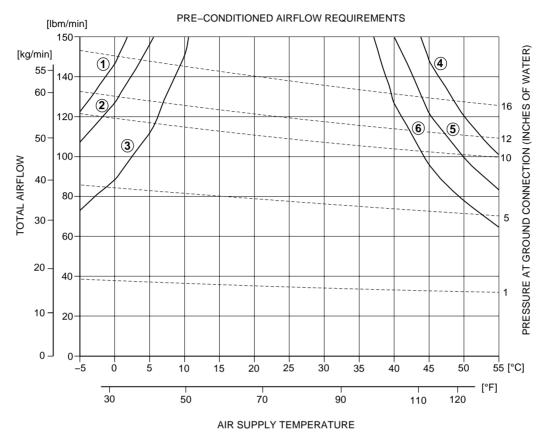


5.7. PRECONDITIONED AIRFLOW REQUIREMENTS

This subsection presents the following information:

- The air conditioning requirements for heating and cooling using ground conditioned air. The curves show airflow requirements to heat or cool the aircraft within a given time at ambient conditions.
- The air conditioning requirements for heating and cooling to maintain a constant cabin air temperature using low-pressure conditioned air. This conditioned air is supplied through a ground air connection directly to the passenger cabin, bypassing the air cycle machines.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



LEGEND:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

- (1) CABIN AT 24°C (74°F), 97 OCCUPANTS, BRIGHT DAY (SOLAR IRRADIATION), 39°C (103°F) DAY.
- (2) SAME AS 1 EXCEPT CABIN 27°C (81°F)
- 3 SAME AS 1 EXCEPT CABIN 24°C (74°F), NO CABIN OCCUPANTS, FOUR CREWS MEMBERS ONLY.
- (4) CABIN AT 24°C (74°F), NO CABIN OCCUPANTS, FOUR CREW MEMBERS ONLY, OVERCAST DAY (NO SOLAR IRRADIATION), -40°C (-40°F) DAY.
- **⑤** SAME AS 4 EXCEPT -29°C (-20°F) DAY.
- (6) SAME AS 4 EXCEPT -18°C (-0°F) DAY.

NOTES:

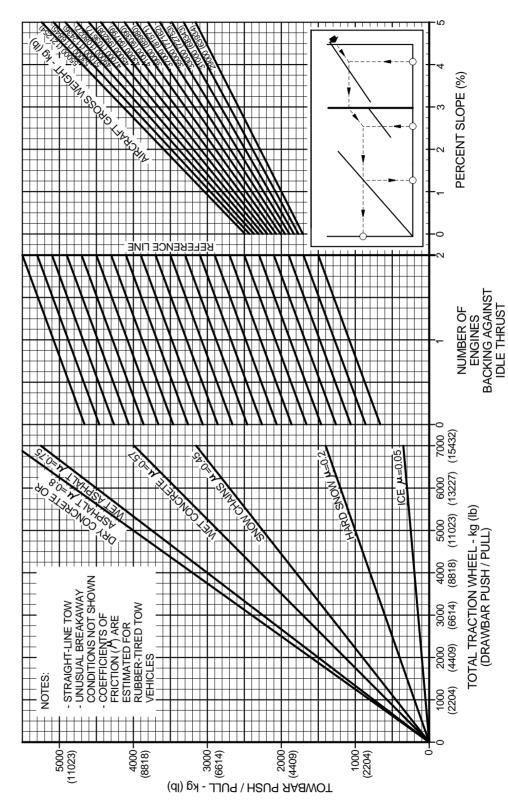
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE TEMPERATURE 88°C (190°F) (UPPER LIMIT DURING PULL UP OPERATION).

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE PRESSURE AT GROUND CONNECTION 406mmH20 (16 INCHES OF WATER).

Preconditioned Airflow Requirements Figure 5.8 EM170MFEP040070B.DGN



5.8. GROUND TOWING REQUIREMENTS



Ground Towing Requirements Figure 5.9 EM170MFEP040066C.IDR

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

REQUIREMENTS

GROUND PUSHBACK / TOWING

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6. OPERATING CONDITIONS

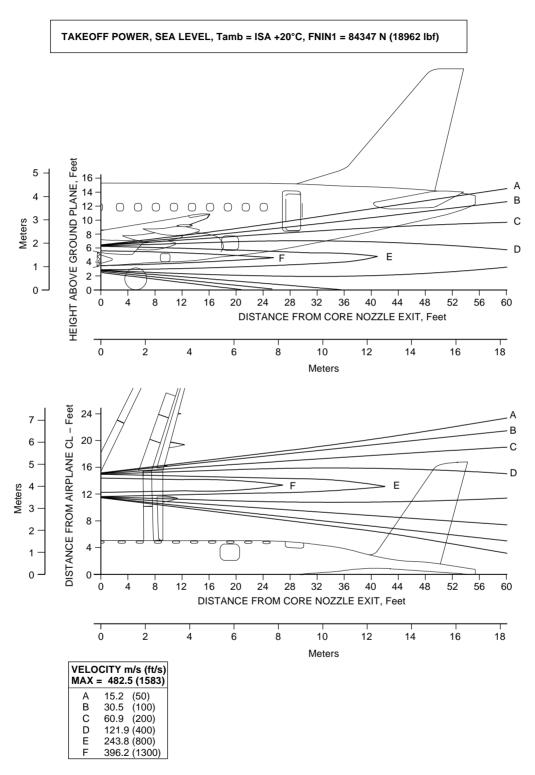
This section provides the following information:

- The jet engine exhaust velocities and temperatures;
- The airport and community noise levels;
- The hazard areas.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



6.1. **ENGINE EXHAUST VELOCITIES AND TEMPERATURES**

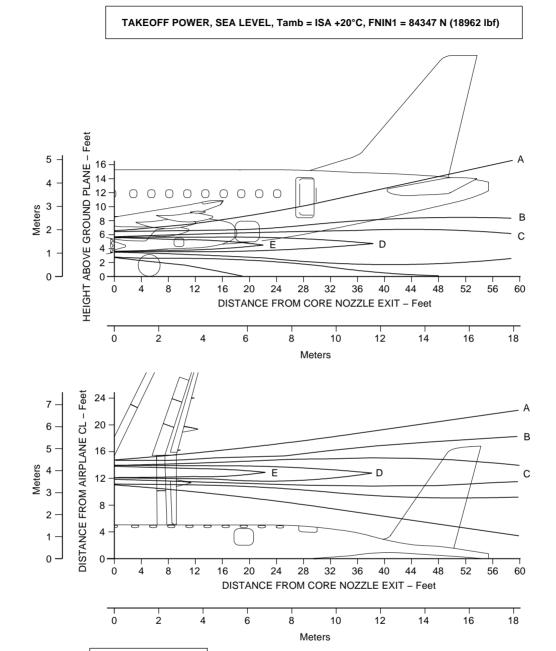


EFFECTIVITY: ALL

EXHAUST VELOCITY CONTOURS INCLUDE WORST CASE 20 kn HEADWIND WITH GROUND EFFECTS.

Jet Wake Velocity Profile - Takeoff Power Figure 6.1

EM170MFEP020014A.DGN



	L TEMPE = 689°C (RATURE 1273°F)
	°C	°F
Α	38	100
В	66	150
С	93	200
D	204	400
Е	582	900

NOTE:

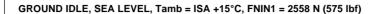
EXHAUST TEMPERATURE CONTOURS INCLUDE WORST CASE 20 kn HEADWIND.

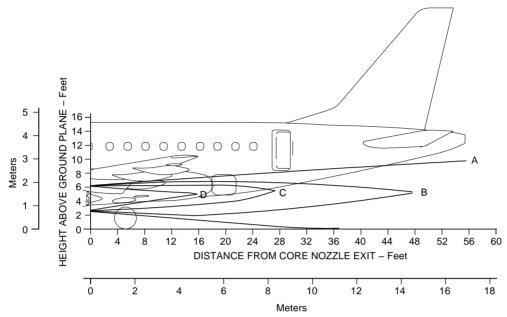
Jet Wake Temperature Profile - Takeoff Power Figure 6.2

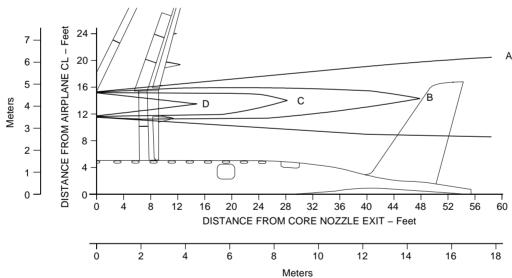
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Α	15.2	(50)
В	30.5	(100)
С	45.7	(150)
D	57.9	(190)
	MAX : A B C	B 30.5 C 45.7

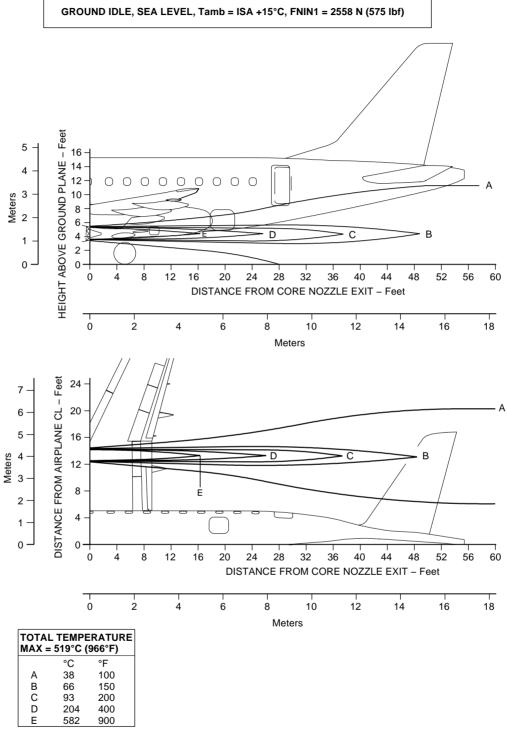
NOTE:

EXHAUST VELOCITY CONTOURS INCLUDE WORST CASE 20 kn HEADWIND WITH GROUND EFFECTS.

Jet Wake Velocity Profile - Ground Idle Figure 6.3

EM170MFEP020015A.DGN



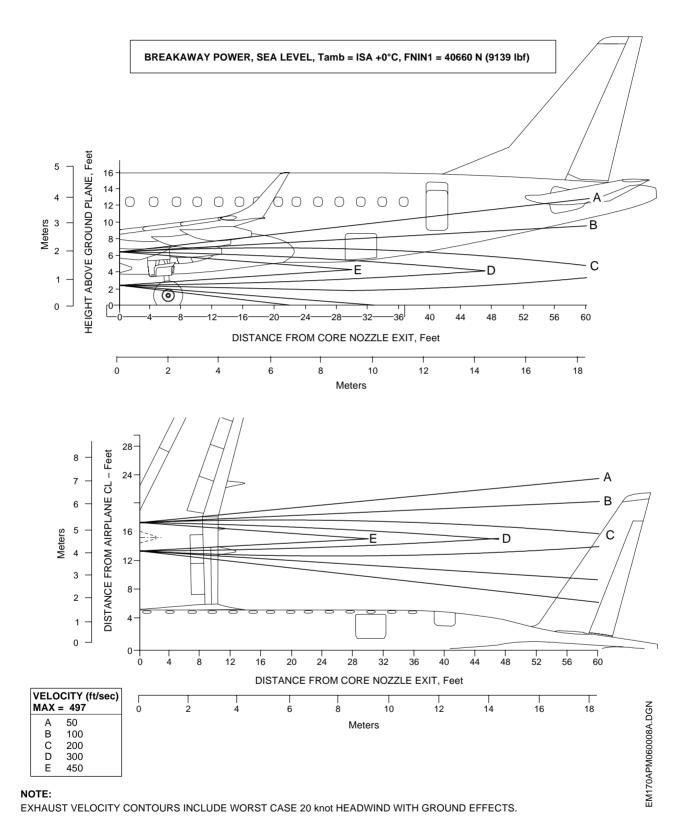


NOTE:EXHAUST TEMPERATURE CONTOURS INCLUDE WORST CASE 20 kn HEADWIND.

Jet Wake Temperature Profile - Ground Idle Figure 6.4

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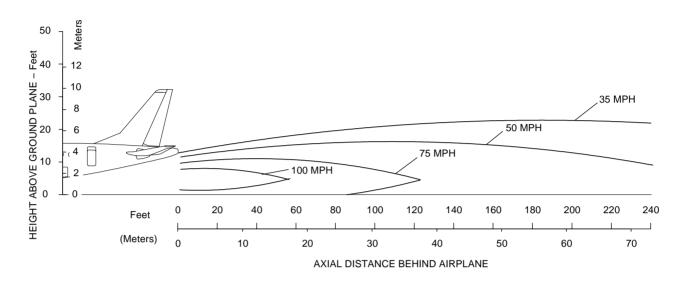
Jet Wake Velocity Profile - Breakaway Power Figure 6.5 Sheet 1

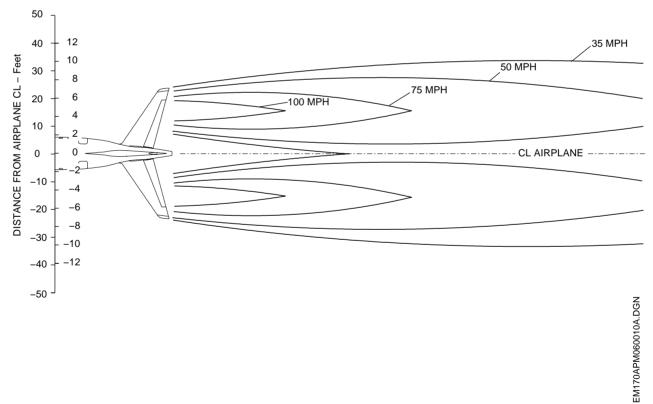
EFFECTIVITY: ALL
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BREAKAWAY POWER, SEA LEVEL, Tamb = ISA +0°C, FNIN1 = 40660 N (9139 lbf)



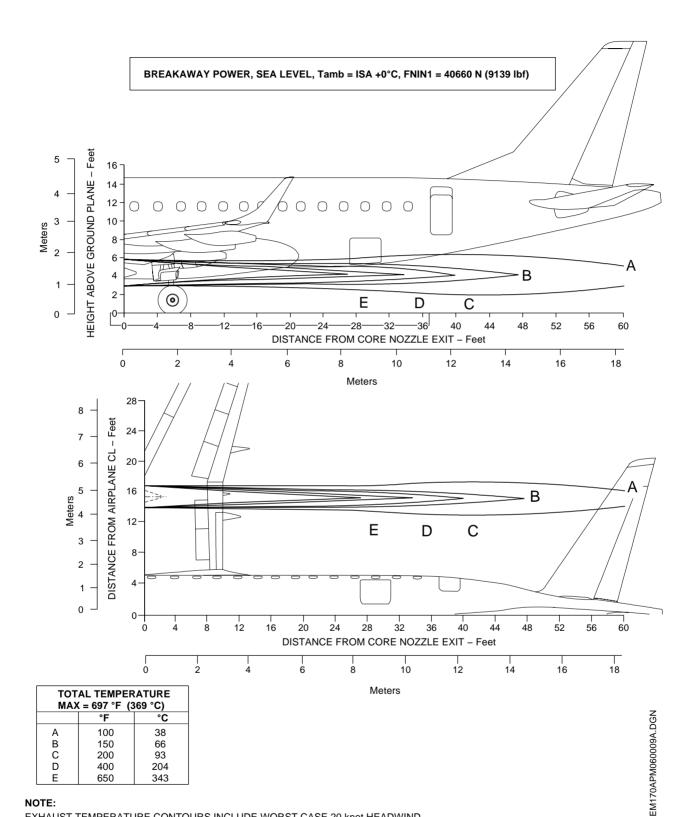


Jet Wake Velocity Profile - Breakaway Power Figure 6.5 Sheet 2

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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embraer 190 airport **PLANNING MANUAL**



NOTE:

EXHAUST TEMPERATURE CONTOURS INCLUDE WORST CASE 20 knot HEADWIND.

Jet Wake Temperature Profile - Breakaway Power Figure 6.6

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6.2. AIRPORT AND COMMUNITY NOISE

Aircraft noise is a major concern for the airport and community planner. The airport is a basic element in the community's transportation system and, thus, is vital to its growth. However, the airport must also be a good neighbor, and this can only be accomplished with proper planning. Since aircraft noise extends beyond the boundaries of the airport, it is vital to consider the noise impact on the surrounding communities.

Many means have been devised to provide the planner with a tool to estimate the impact of airport operations. Too often they oversimplify noise to the point where the results become erroneous. Noise is not a simple matter; therefore, there are no simple answers.

The cumulative noise contour is an effective tool. However, care must be exercised to ensure that the contours, used correctly, estimate the noise resulting from aircraft operations conducted at an airport. The size and shape of the single-event contours, which are inputs into the cumulative noise contours, are dependent upon numerous factors. They include operational factors (aircraft weight, engine power setting, airport altitude), atmospheric conditions (wind, temperature, relative humidity, surface condition), and terrain.

6.2.1. External Certification Noise Levels

The aircraft comply with the Stage 3 / Chapter 3 noise limits set forth in 14 CFR Part 36, ICAO Annex 16, Volume 1, Chapter 3, Amendment 7 and CTA RBHA 36.

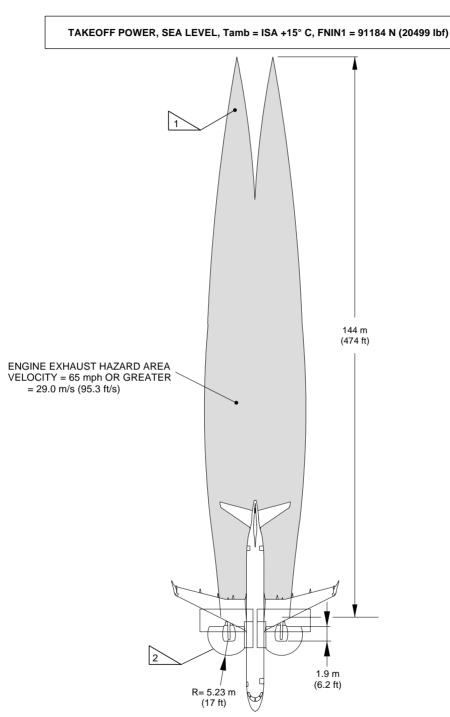
6.2.2. Ramp Noise Levels

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

The ramp noise will not exceed 80 dBA (maximum) and 77 dBA (average) on the rectangular perimeter of 20 m (65 ft 7 in) from the aircraft centerline, nose and tail, 90 dBA on the service positions and 80 dBA on the passenger entrance positions resulting from operation of the APU (if fitted), ECS, equipment cooling fans and vent fans, in any combination.



6.3. HAZARD AREAS



NOTE:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

NO ACCESS TO ENGINE ACCESSORIES AT TAKEOFF POWER.

EXHAUST HAZARD AREA - CONDITION: 20 kn HEADWIND WITH GROUND EFFECTS.

 \searrow INLET HAZARD AREA – CONDITION: 20 kn HEADWIND/CROSSWIND BASED ON 12.2 m/s (40 ft/s) CRITICAL VELOCITY WITH 0.9 m (3 ft) CONTINGENCY FACTOR.

Hazard Areas - Takeoff Power Figure 6.7

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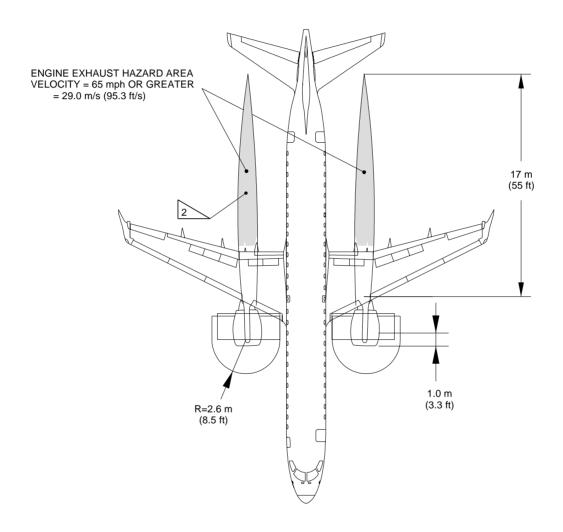
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GROUND IDLE, SEA LEVEL, Tamb = ISA+15° C, FNIN1 = 3768 N (847 lbf)



INLET HAZARD AREA – CONDITION: 20 kn HEADWIND/CROSSWIND/TAILWIND BASED ON 12.2 m/s (40 ft/s) CRITICAL VELOCITY WITH 0.9 m (3 ft) CONTINGENCY FACTOR.

EXHAUST HAZARD AREA – CONDITION: 20 kn HEADWIND WITH GROUND EFFECTS.

Hazard Areas - Ground Idle Figure 6.8 EM170APM060005C.DGN



7. PAVEMENT DATA

7.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Pavement is defined as a structure consisting of one or more layers of processed materials.

The primary function of a pavement is to distribute concentrated loads so that the supporting capacity of the subgrade soil is not exceeded. The subgrade soil is defined as the material on which the pavement rests, whether embankment or excavation.

Several methods for design of airport pavements have been developed that differ considerably in their approach.

The design methods are derived from observation of pavements in service or experimental pavements. Thus, the reliability of any method is proportional to the amount of experimental verification behind the method, and all methods require a considerable amount of common sense and judgment on the part of the engineer who applies them.

A brief description of the following pavement charts will be helpful in their use for airport planning. Each aircraft configuration is depicted with a minimum range of five loads imposed on the main landing gear to aid in the interpolation between the discrete values shown. The tire pressure used for the aircraft charts will produce the recommended tire deflection with the aircraft loaded to its maximum ramp weight and with center of gravity position. The tire pressure, where specifically designated in tables and on charts, are values obtained under loaded conditions as certificated for commercial use.

This section is presented as follows:

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

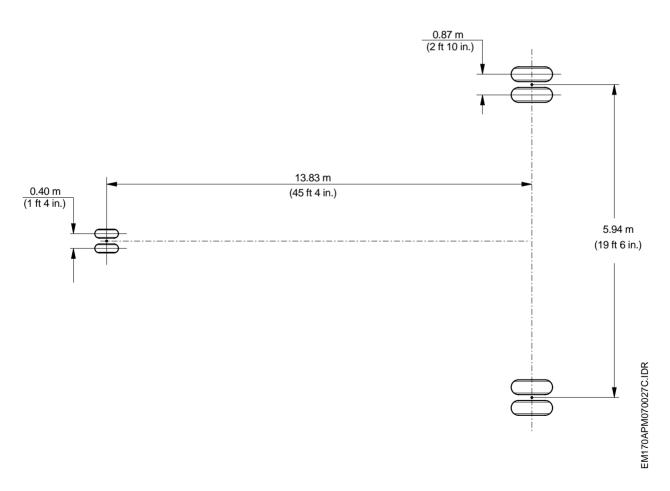
- The basic data on the landing gear footprint configuration, maximum design ramp loads, and tire sizes and pressures.
- The maximum pavement loads for certain critical conditions at the tire-ground interfaces.
- A chart in order to determine the loads throughout the stability limits of the aircraft at rest on the
 pavement. Pavement requirements for commercial aircraft are customarily derived from the static
 analysis of loads imposed on the main landing gear struts. These main landing gear loads are used
 to enter the pavement design charts which follow, interpolating load values where necessary.
- The flexible pavement curves prepared in accordance with the US Army Corps of Engineers Design Method and the LCN Method.
- The rigid pavement design curves in accordance with the Portland Cement Association Design Method and the LCN Method.
- The aircraft ACN values for flexible and rigid pavements.



7.2. FOOTPRINT

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

	AIRCRAFT MODELS		
	STD	LR	AR
MAXIMUM RAMP WEIGHT	47950 kg (105712 lb)	50460 kg (111245 lb)	51960 kg (114552 lb)
NOSE GEAR TIRE SIZE	24 x 7.7 16PR		
NOSE GEAR TIRE PRESSURE	9.21 - 0/+0.7 kg/cm ² (131 - 0/+10 psi)		
MAIN GEAR TIRE SIZE	H41 x 16-20 22PR		
MAIN GEAR TIRE PRESSURE	11.04 - 0/+0.7 kg/cm ² (157 - 0/+10 psi)		



Footprint Figure 7.1

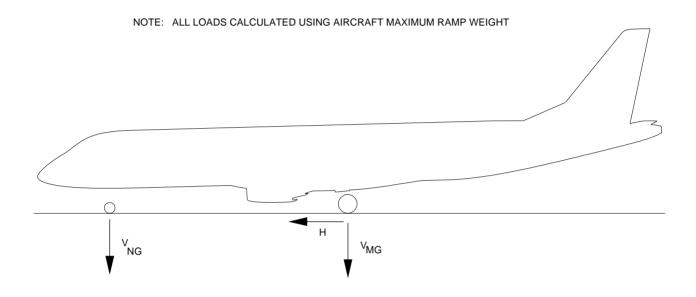


7.3. **MAXIMUM PAVEMENT LOADS**

V = MAXIMUM VERTICAL NOSE GEAR GROUND LOAD AT MOST FORWARD C.G. NG LEGEND:

V = MAXIMUM VERTICAL MAIN GEAR GROUND LOAD AT MOST FORWARD C.G. MG

H=MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL GROUND LOAD FROM BRAKING



		V _{NG}		V _{MG} (PER STRUT)	H (PER	STRUT)
MODEL	MAXIMUM RAMP WEIGHT	STATIC AT MOST FORWARD C.G.	STEADY BRAKING WITH DECELERATION OF 3,0 m/sec ²	STATIC AT MOST AFT C.G.	STEADY BRAKING WITH DECELERATION OF 3,0 m/sec ²	INSTANTANEOUS BRAKING (FRICTION COEF. OF 0.8)
LR	50460 kg	6424 kg	8917 kg	23301 kg	6814 kg	16138 kg
	(111245 lb)	(14162 lb)	(19659 lb)	(51370 lb)	(15022 lb)	(35578 lb)
STD	47950 kg	6470 kg	8820 kg	22213 kg	6494 kg	15376 kg
	(105712 lb)	(14264 lb)	(19445 lb)	(48971 lb)	(14317 lb)	(33898 lb)
AR	51960 kg	6347 kg	8927 kg	23952 kg	7005 kg	16593 kg
	(114552 lb)	(13993 lb)	(19681 lb)	(52805 lb)	(15443 lb)	(36581 lb)
SR	46150 kg	6229 kg	8498 kg	21181 kg	6255 kg	14807 kg
	(101743 lb)	(13732 lb)	(18735 lb)	(46696 lb)	(13790 lb)	(32644 lb)

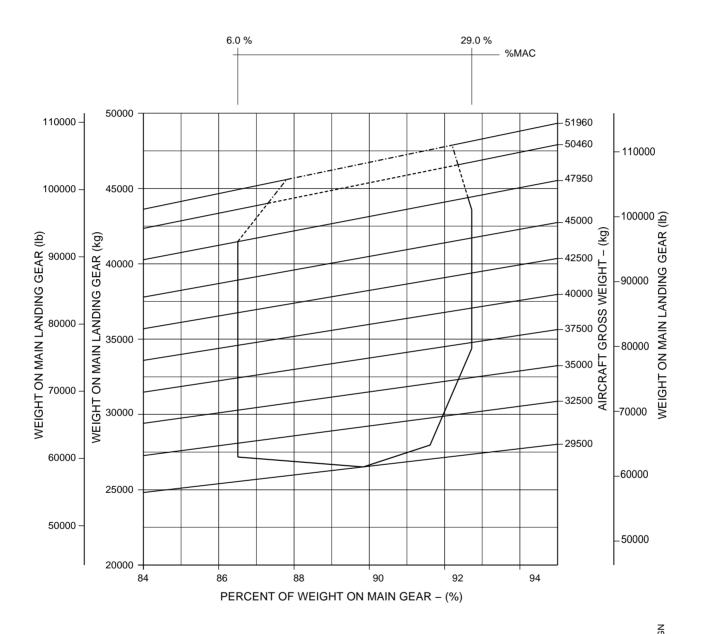
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Maximum Pavement Loads Figure 7.2

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



7.4. LANDING GEAR LOADING ON PAVEMENT



Landing Gear Loading on Pavement Figure 7.3

EM170APM070029B.DGN

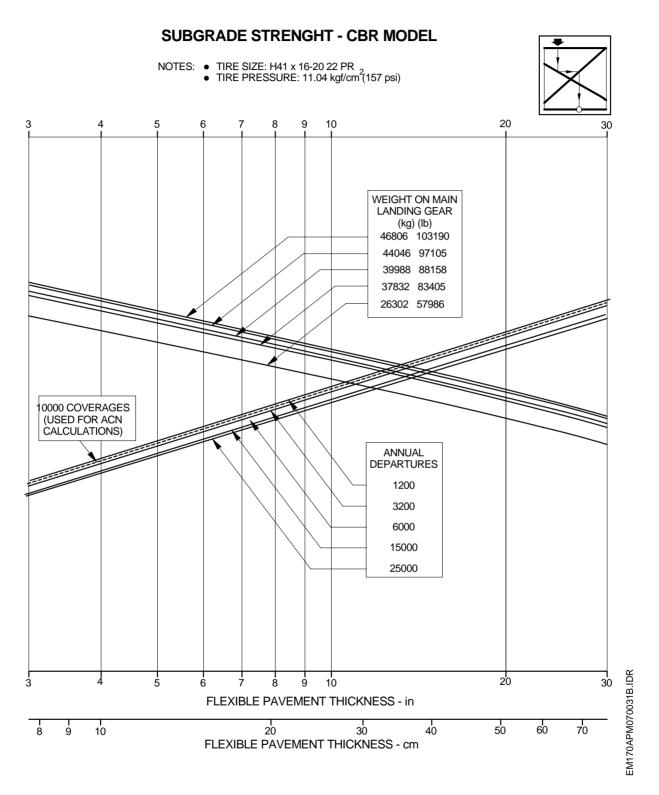


7.5. <u>FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, US CORPS OF ENGINEERS DESIGN</u> METHOD

The flexible pavement curves that are based on procedures set forth in Instruction Report No. S-77-1, "Procedures for Development of CBR Design Curves", dated June 1977, and as modified according to the methods described in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5320-6D, "Airport Pavement Design and Evaluation", dated July 7, 1995. Instruction Report No. S-77-1 was prepared by the US Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Soils and Pavements Laboratory, Vicksburg, Mississippi. The line showing 10,000 coverages is used to calculate ACN.

Section 7

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



Flexible Pavement Requirements - US Army Corps of Engineers Design Method Figure 7.4

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 LR ACFT MODEL



7.6. FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, LCN METHOD

The LCN Method curves for flexible pavements. They have been built using procedures and curves in the ICAO Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 3 - Pavements, Document 9157-AN/901, 1983. The same chart includes the data of equivalent single-wheel load versus pavement thickness.

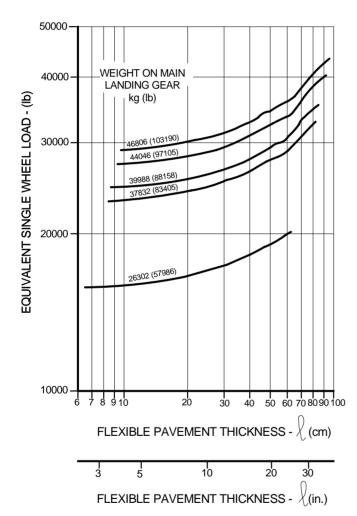
Section 7

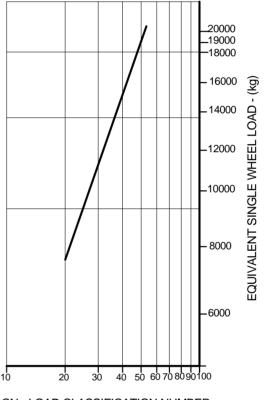
EFFECTIVITY: ALL

EMBRAER 190 AIRPORT **PLANNING MANUAL**

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41x16-20 22PR

IIKE SIZE: H41x16-20 22PR
 TIRE PRESSURE: 11.04 kgf/cm (157 psi)





LCN - LOAD CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

NOTES:

EQUIVALENT SINGLE WHEEL LOADS ARE DERIVED BY METHODS SHOWN IN ICAO AERODROME MANUAL. PART 2, PAR. 4.1.3

> Flexible Pavement Requirements - LCN Method Figure 7.5

EM170APM070033B.IDR



7.7. RIGID PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION DESIGN METHOD

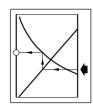
This method has a chart that have been prepared with the use of the Westergaard Equation in general accordance with the procedures outlined in the 1955 edition of "Design of Concrete Airport Pavement" published by the Portland Cement Association, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Illinois, but modified to the new format described in the 1968 Portland Cement Association publication, "Computer Program for Concrete Airport Pavement Design" by Robert G. Packard. The following procedure is used to develop rigid pavement design curves such as that shown in the chart:

- Once the scale for the pavement thickness to the left and the scale for allowable working stress to the right have been established, an arbitrary load line is drawn representing the main landing gear maximum weight to be shown.
- All values of the subgrade modulus (k-values) are then plotted.
- Additional load lines for the incremental values of weight on the main landing gear are then established on the basis of the curve for k=300, already established.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

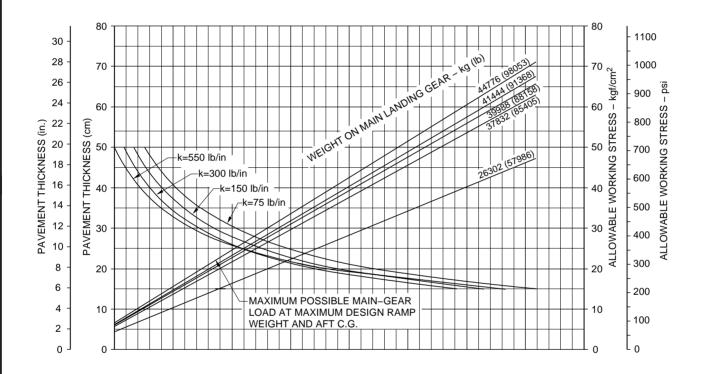


RIGID PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16–20 22PR

TIRE SIZE: H41 X 16-20 22PR
 TIRE PRESSURE: 10.34 kgf/cm² (147 psi) (UNLOADED)



NOTE: THE VALUES OBTAINED BY USING THE MAXIMUM LOAD REFERENCE LINE AND ANY VALUE OF "K" ARE EXACT. FOR LOADS LESS THAN MAXIMUM, THE CURVES ARE EXACT FOR K=300 BUT DEVIATE SLIGHTLY FOR OTHER VALUES OF "K".

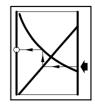
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Rigid Pavement Requirements - Portland Cement Association Design Method Figure 7.6

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT MODEL

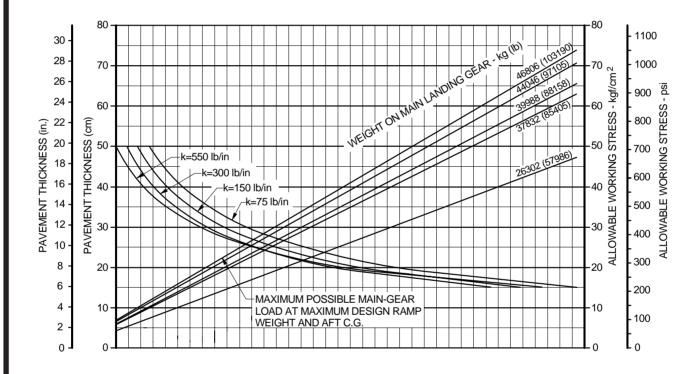
Section 7 Page 7-10 May 21/21

RIGID PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22PR

• TIRE PRESSURE: 11.04 kgf/cm²(157 psi) (UNLOADED)



NOTE: THE VALUES OBTAINED BY USING THE MAXIMUM LOAD REFERENCE LINE AND ANY VALUE OF "K" ARE EXACT. FOR LOADS LESS THAN MAXIMUM, THE CURVES ARE EXACT FOR K=300 BUT DEVIATE SLIGHTLY FOR OTHER VALUES OF "K".

Rigid Pavement Requirements - Portland Cement Association Design Method Figure 7.7

EM170APM070035B IF



7.8. RIGID PAVEMENT REQUIREMENTS, LCN METHOD

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

This LCN Method presents curves for rigid pavements. They have been built using procedures and curves in ICAO Aerodrome Design Manual, Part 3 - Pavements, Document 9157-AN/901, 1983. The same chart includes the data of equivalent single-wheel load versus radius of relative stiffness.

To determine the aircraft weight that can be accommodated on a particular rigid airport pavement, both the LCN of the pavement and the radius of relative stiffness must be known.

The radius of relative stiffness values is obtained from a table. This table presents the radius of relative stiffness values that are based on Young's modulus (E) of 4,000,000 psi and Poisson's ratio (μ) of 0.15. For convenience in finding this radius based on other values of E and μ , the curves are included. For example, to find an RRS value based on an E of 3,000,000 psi, the "E" factor of 0.931 is multiplied by the RRS value found in figure 7.6.3. The effect of the variations of μ on the RRS value is treated in a similar manner.



RADIUS OF RELATIVE STIFFNESS (ℓ) VALUES IN INCHES

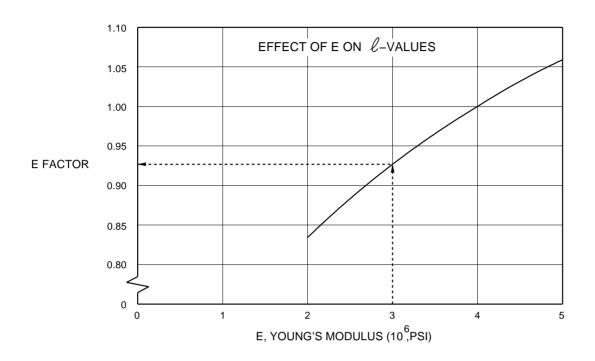
$$\ell = \sqrt[4]{\frac{Ed^3}{12(1-\mu^2)k}} = 24.1652 \sqrt[4]{\frac{d^3}{k}}$$

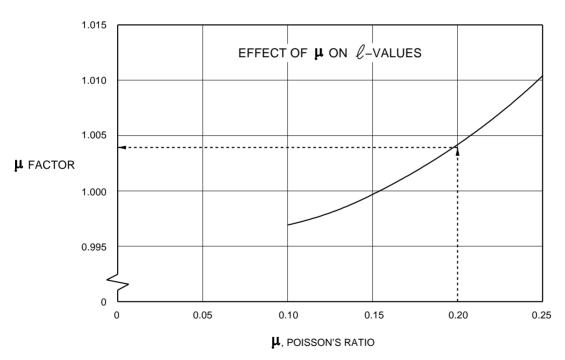
WHERE: E = YOUNG'S MODULUS = 4 x 10 psi k = SUBGRADE MODULUS, lb/in. d = RIGID-PAVEMENT THICKNESS. in. μ = POISSON'S RATIO = 0.15

d(in)	k=75	k=100	k=150	k=200	k=250	k=300	k=350	k=400	k=500	k=550
6.0	31.48	29.30	26.47	24.63	23.30	22.26	21.42	20.72	19.59	19.13
6.5	33.43	31.11	28.11	26.16	24.74	23.64	22.74	22.00	20.80	20.31
7.0	35.34	32.89	29.72	27.65	26.15	24.99	24.04	23.25	21.99	21.47
7.5	37.22	34.63	31.29	29.12	27.54	26.32	25.32	24.49	23.16	22.61
8.0	39.06	36.35	32.85	30.57	28.91	27.62	26.58	25.70	24.31	23.74
8.5	40.88	38.04	34.37	31.99	30.25	28.91	27.81	26.90	25.44	24.84
9.0	42.67	39.71	35.88	33.39	31.58	30.17	29.03	28.08	26.55	25.93
9.5	44.43	41.35	37.36	34.77	32.89	31.42	30.23	29.24	27.65	27.00
10.0	46.18	42.97	38.83	36.14	34.17	32.65	31.42	30.39	28.74	28.06
10.5	47.90	44.57	40.28	37.48	35.45	33.87	32.59	31.52	29.81	29.11
11.0	49.60	46.16	41.71	38.81	36.71	35.07	33.75	32.64	30.87	30.14
11.5	51.28	47.72	43.12	40.13	37.95	36.26	34.89	33.74	31.91	31.16
12.0	52.94	49.27	44.52	41.43	39.18	37.44	36.02	34.84	32.95	32.17
12.5	54.59	50.80	45.90	42.72	40.40	38.60	37.14	35.92	33.97	33.17
13.0	56.22	52.32	47.27	43.99	41.61	39.75	38.25	36.99	34.99	34.16
13.5	57.83	53.82	48.63	45.26	42.80	40.89	39.35	38.06	35.99	35.14
14.0	59.43	55.31	49.98	46.51	43.98	42.02	40.44	39.11	36.99	36.12
14.5	61.02	56.78	51.31	47.75	45.16	43.15	41.51	40.15	37.97	37.08
15.0	62.59	58.25	52.63	48.98	46.32	44.26	42.58	41.19	38.95	38.03
15.5	64.15	59.70	53.94	50.20	47.47	45.36	43.64	42.21	39.92	38.98
16.0	65.69	61.13	55.24	51.41	48.62	46.45	44.70	43.23	40.88	39.92
16.5	67.23	62.56	56.53	52.61	49.75	47.54	45.74	44.24	41.84	40.85
17.0	68.75	63.98	57.81	53.80	50.88	48.61	46.77	45.24	42.78	41.78
17.5	70.26	65.38	59.08	54.98	52.00	49.68	47.80	46.23	43.72	42.70
18.0	71.76	66.78	60.34	56.15	53.11	50.74	48.82	47.22	44.66	43.61
18.5	73.25	68.17	61.60	57.32	54.21	51.80	49.84	48.20	45.59	44.51
19.0	74.73	69.54	62.84	58.48	55.31	52.84	50.84	49.17	46.51	45.41
19.5	76.20	70.91	64.08	59.63	56.39	53.88	51.84	50.14	47.42	46.30
20.0	77.66	72.27	65.30	60.77	57.47	54.91	52.84	51.10	48.33	47.19
20.5	79.11	73.62	66.52	61.91	58.55	55.94	53.83	52.06	49.23	48.07
21.0	80.55	74.96	67.74	63.04	59.62	56.96	54.81	53.01	50.13	48.95
21.5	81.99	76.30	68.94	64.16	60.68	57.97	55.78	53.95	51.02	49.82
22.0	83.41	77.63	70.14	65.28	61.73	58.98	56.75	54.89	51.91	50.69
22.5	84.83	78.95	71.34	66.38	62.78	59.99	57.72	55.82	52.79	51.55
23.0	86.24	80.26	72.52	67.49	63.83	60.98	58.68	56.75	53.67	52.41
23.5	87.64	81.56	73.70	68.59	64.86	61.97	59.63	57.67	54.54	53.26
24.0	89.04	82.86	74.87	69.68	65.90	62.96	60.58	58.59	55.41	54.11
24.5	90.43	84.15	76.04	70.76	66.92	63.94	61.52	59.50	56.28	54.95
25.0	91.81	85.44	77.20	71.84	67.95	64.92	62.46	60.41	57.14	55.79

Radius of Relative Stiffness Figure 7.8 EM170APM070007.DGN







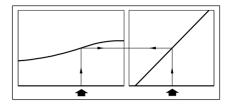
NOTE: BOTH CURVES ON THIS PAGE ARE USED TO ADJUST THE ℓ -VALUES.

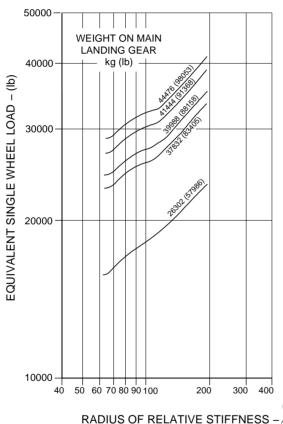
Radius of Relative Stiffness (other values) Figure 7.9

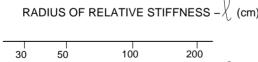
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NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16–20 22 PR 2 • TIRE PRESSURE: 10.34 kgf/cm (147 psi)



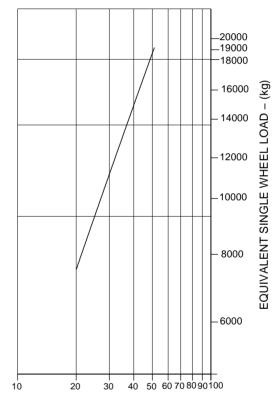




RADIUS OF RELATIVE STIFFNESS - \(\) (in.)

NOTES:

EQUIVALENT SINGLE WHEEL LOADS ARE DERIVED BY METHODS SHOWN IN ICAO AERODROME MANUAL. PART 2, PAR. 4.1.3



LCN - LOAD CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

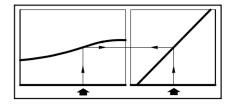
Rigid Pavement Requirements - LCN Method Figure 7.10

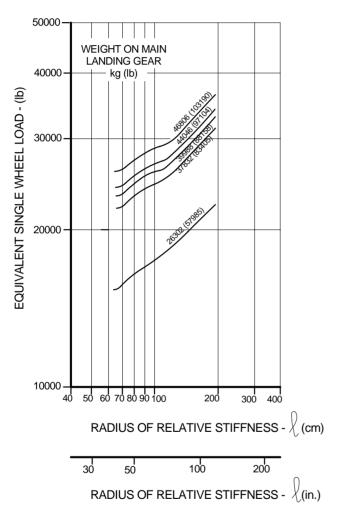
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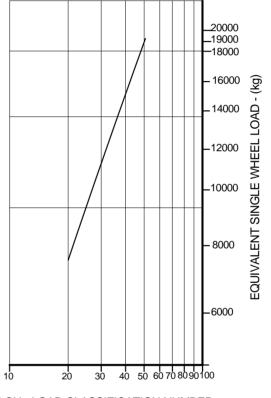
EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT **MODEL**

MBRAER 190 AIRPORT **PLANNING MANUAL**

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22 PR • TIRE PRESSURE: 11.04 kgf/cm²(157 psi)







LCN - LOAD CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

NOTES:

EQUIVALENT SINGLE WHEEL LOADS ARE DERIVED BY METHODS SHOWN IN ICAO AERODROME MANUAL. PART 2, PAR. 4.1.3

> Rigid Pavement Requirements - LCN Method Figure 7.11

EM170APM070037B.IDR



7.9. ACN - PCN SYSTEM - FLEXIBLE AND RIGID PAVEMENTS

The ACN/PCN system as referenced in Amendment 35 to ICAO Annex 14, "Aerodromes", provides a standardized international aircraft/pavement rating system.

The PCN is an index rating of the mass which an evaluation shows can be borne by the pavement when applied by a standard single wheel. The ACN established for the particular pavement type and subgrade category of the rated pavement as well as for the particular aircraft mass and characteristics.

An aircraft shall be have an ACN equal to or less than the PCN to operate without restriction on the pavement.

The method of pavement evaluation is left up to the airport with the results of their evaluation presented as follows:

Table 7.1 - Pavement Evaluation

PAVEMENT TYPE	SUBGRADE CATEGORY	TIRE PRESSURE CATEGORY	METHOD
R – Rigid	A – High	W – No Limit	T - Technical
F – Flexible	B – Medium	X - to 1.75 Mpa (254 psi)	U – Using aircraft
	C – Low	Y - to 1.25 Mpa (181 psi)	
	D – Ultra Low	Z - to 0.5 Mpa (73 psi)	

Report example: PCN 80/R/B/X/T, where:

80 = PCN

R = Pavement Type: Rigid B = Subgrade Category: Medium

X = Tire Pressure Category: Medium (limited to 1.5 Mpa)

T = Evaluation Method: Technical

The flexible pavements have four subgrade categories:

- A. High Strength CBR 15.
- B. Medium Strength CBR 10.
- C. Low Strength CBR 6.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

D. Ultra Low Strength - CBR 3.

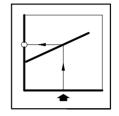
The rigid pavements have four subgrade categories:

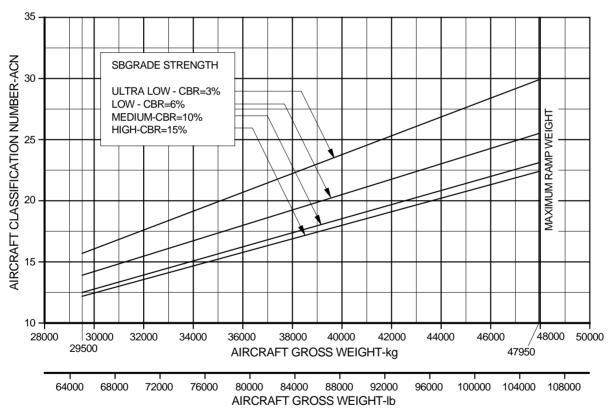
- A. High Strength Subgrade k = 150 MN/m³ (550 lb/in³).
- B. Medium Strength $k = 80 \text{ MN/m}^3 (300 \text{ lb/in}^3)$.
- C. Low Strength $k = 40 \text{ MN/m}^3 (150 \text{ lb/in}^3)$.
- D. Ultra Low Strength $k = 20 \text{ MN/m}^3 (75 \text{ lb/in}^3)$.



FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT SUBGRADE

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22PR • TIRE PRESSURE: 10.34 kgf/cm²(157 psi) (UNLOADED)





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ACN For Flexible Pavement Figure 7.12

EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT

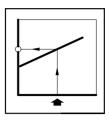
MODEL

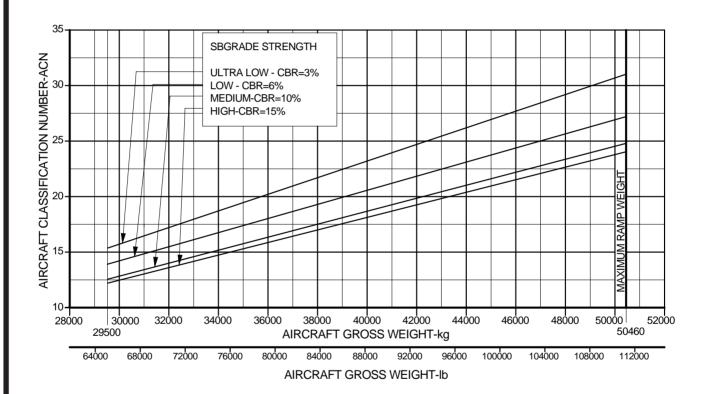
Section 7 Page 7-18 Aug 27/21



FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT SUBGRADE

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22 PR • TIRE PRESSURE: 11.04 kgf/cm²(157 psi) (UNLOADED)





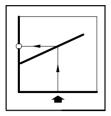
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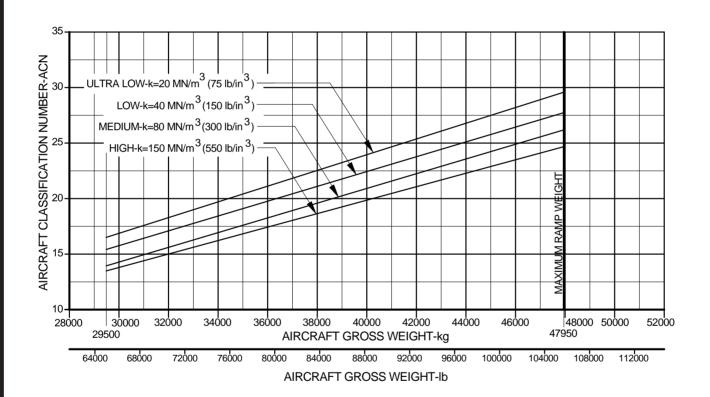
ACN For Flexible Pavement Figure 7.13



RIGID PAVEMENT SUBGRADE

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22 PR • TIRE PRESSURE: 10.34 kgf/cm²(157 psi) (UNLOADED)





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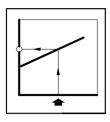
ACN For Rigid Pavement Figure 7.14

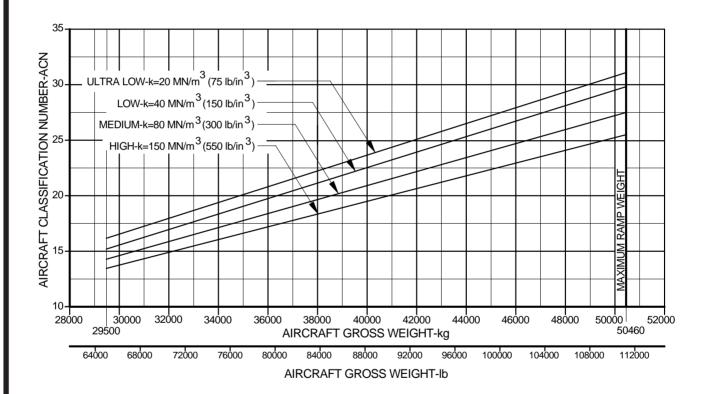
EFFECTIVITY: EMBRAER 190 STD ACFT **MODEL**



RIGID PAVEMENT SUBGRADE

NOTES: • TIRE SIZE: H41 x 16-20 22 PR • TIRE PRESSURE: 11.04 kgf/cm²(157 psi) (UNLOADED)





EM170APM070041C.IDR

ACN For Rigid Pavement Figure 7.15



- 8. POSSIBLE EMBRAER 190 DERIVATIVE AIRCRAFT
- 8.1. NOT APPLICABLE

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



9. SCALED DRAWINGS

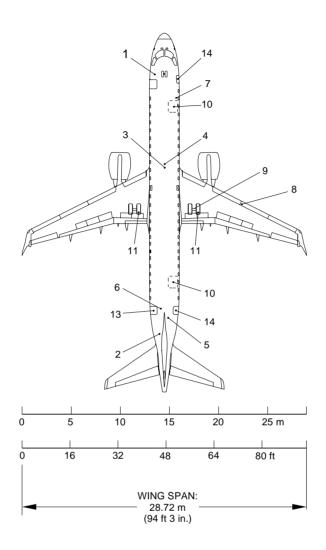
9.1. **GENERAL**

This section provides plan views to the following scales:

- English/American Customary Weights and Measures
 - 1 inch = 32 feet
 - 1 inch = 50 feet
 - 1 inch = 100 feet
- Metric
 - 1:500
 - 1:1000

EFFECTIVITY: ALL Section 9

EMBRAER 190 AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL



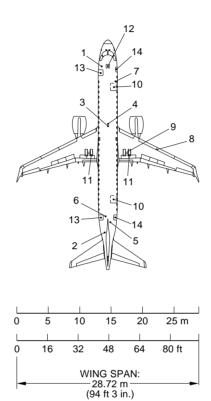
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	8	PRESSURE REFUELING / DEFUELING
2	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC	9	GROUNDING POINT (RIGHT MLG)
3	ENGINE AIR STARTING	10	CARGO DOOR
4	AIR CONDITIONING LOW PRESSURE	11	MAIN LANDING GEAR
5	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	12	NOSE LANDING GEAR
6	POTABLE WATER SERVICING PANEL	13	PASSENGER DOOR
7	OXYGEN REFILL / REPLACE BOTTLE	14	SERVICE DOOR

Scale: 1 Inch Equals 32 Feet Figure 9.1

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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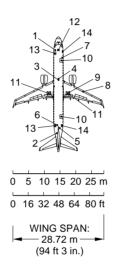
EMBRAER 190 AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	8	PRESSURE REFUELING / DEFUELING
2	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC	9	GROUNDING POINT (RIGHT MLG)
3	ENGINE AIR STARTING	10	CARGO DOOR
4	AIR CONDITIONING LOW PRESSURE	11	MAIN LANDING GEAR
5	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	12	NOSE LANDING GEAR
6	POTABLE WATER SERVICING PANEL	13	PASSENGER DOOR
7	OXYGEN REFILL / REPLACE BOTTLE	14	SERVICE DOOR

Scale: 1 Inch Equals 50 Feet Figure 9.2

EM170APM090007.DGN



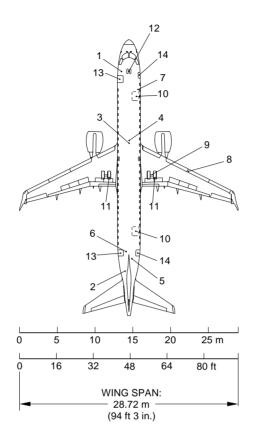
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	8	PRESSURE REFUELING / DEFUELING
2	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC	9	GROUNDING POINT (RIGHT MLG)
3	ENGINE AIR STARTING	10	CARGO DOOR
4	AIR CONDITIONING LOW PRESSURE	11	MAIN LANDING GEAR
5	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	12	NOSE LANDING GEAR
6	POTABLE WATER SERVICING PANEL	13	PASSENGER DOOR
7	OXYGEN REFILL / REPLACE BOTTLE	14	SERVICE DOOR

Scale: 1 Inch Equals 100 Feet Figure 9.3

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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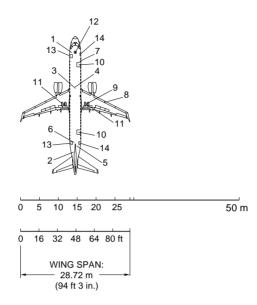
EMBRAER 190 AIRPORT PLANNING MANUAL



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	8	PRESSURE REFUELING / DEFUELING
2	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC	9	GROUNDING POINT (RIGHT MLG)
3	ENGINE AIR STARTING	10	CARGO DOOR
4	AIR CONDITIONING LOW PRESSURE	11	MAIN LANDING GEAR
5	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	12	NOSE LANDING GEAR
6	POTABLE WATER SERVICING PANEL	13	PASSENGER DOOR
7	OXYGEN REFILL / REPLACE BOTTLE	14	SERVICE DOOR

Scale: 1 to 500 Figure 9.4

EMBRAER 190 AIRPORT **PLANNING MANUAL**



ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 115 VAC	8	PRESSURE REFUELING / DEFUELING
2	EXTERNAL POWER SUPPLY 28 VDC	9	GROUNDING POINT (RIGHT MLG)
3	ENGINE AIR STARTING	10	CARGO DOOR
4	AIR CONDITIONING LOW PRESSURE	11	MAIN LANDING GEAR
5	WASTE SERVICING PANEL	12	NOSE LANDING GEAR
6	POTABLE WATER SERVICING PANEL	13	PASSENGER DOOR
7	OXYGEN REFILL / REPLACE BOTTLE	14	SERVICE DOOR

Scale: 1 to 1000 Figure 9.5

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

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