

CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Standard Operating Procedures



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A-Z





DEFINITIONS

Flags: Any annunciator lights, sign of a malfunction, concern, red X's, instrument Loss of Integrity, mechanical problems etc...

Gust factor: The value in "[kt](#)" added to your approach speed in order to account for the gusts.

Profile: SOPs are also known as "profiles". Judging if you are on "profile" is judging the relative position of the airplane in relation to our SOPs.

RTB: Return To Base.

TDP: Touch Down Point.

TOD: Top Of Descent.

V_{ref}: Reference speed chosen by the pilot and/or manufacturer for the approach and landing based on airplane configuration and current environmental conditions.



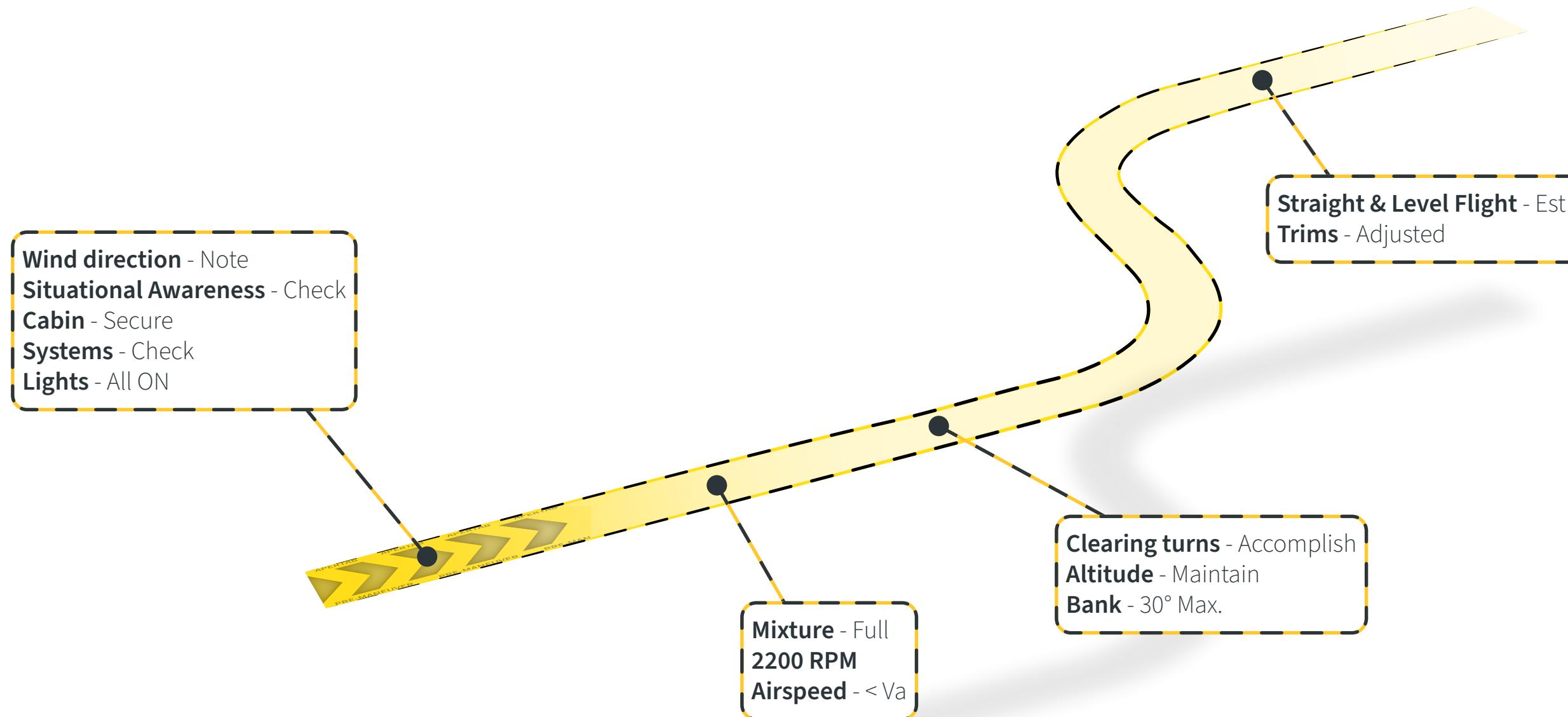


CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part I: General



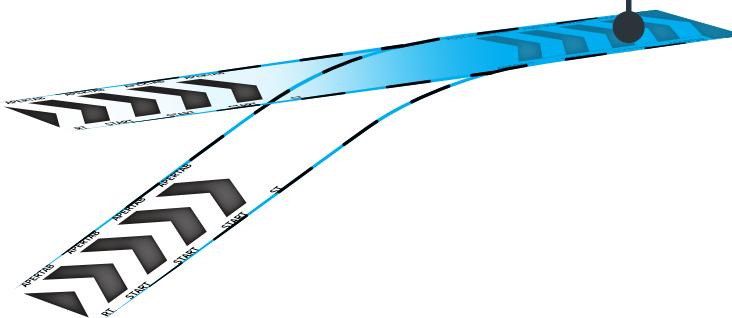
PRE MANEUVER / CLEARING TURN





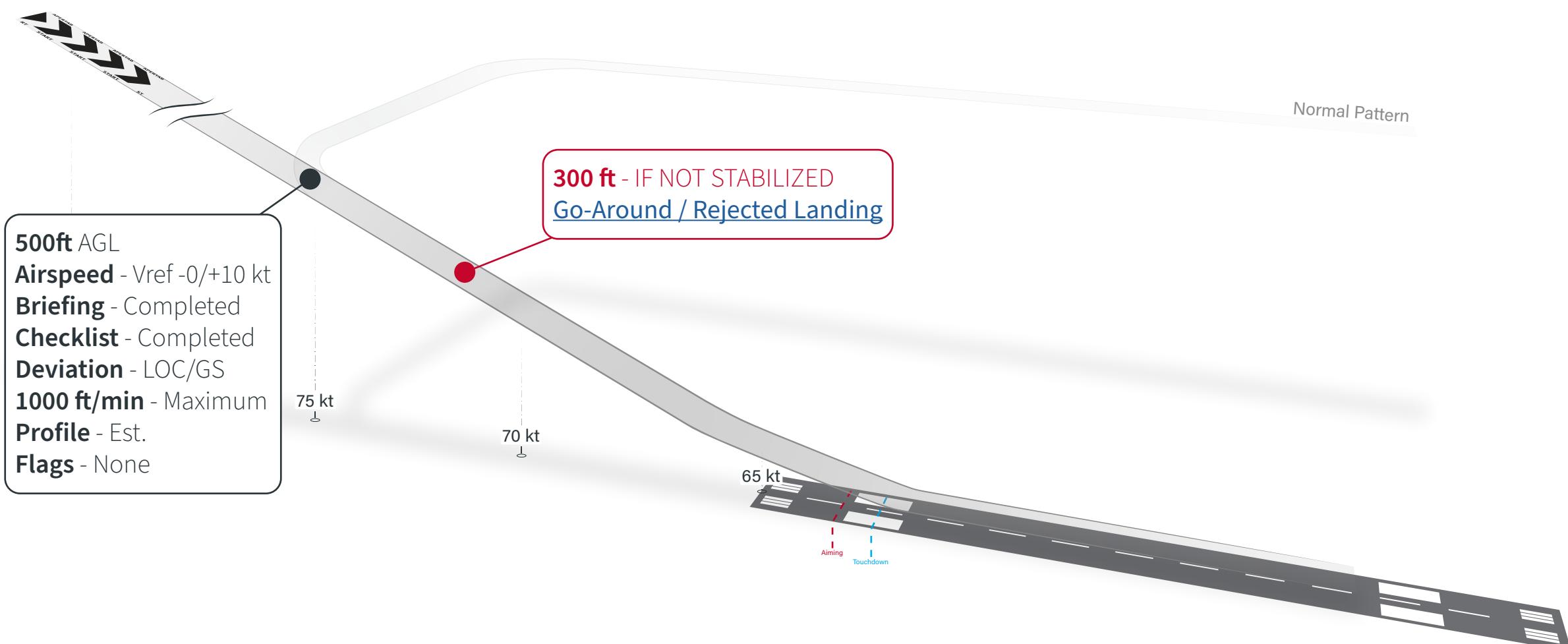
POST MANEUVER

Desired Alt - State, Set, Achieve
Direction of flight - State, Set, Proceed
Straight & Level flight - Est.
2200 RPM - As req.
Trims - Adjusted





STABILIZED APPROACH





DESCENT RULE OF THUMB

The "3 to 1" rule

Step 1: What distance from a fix do I need to start my descent?

$$\text{Dist (NM)} = (\text{Altitude to loose}) / 3$$

Scenario: You are flying a Cross Country from KSRQ to KSEF at 5,500ft. You want to overfly KSEF at 2,500ft to check for wind socks and maneuver for the correct downwind.

You have to loose 5,500ft - 2,500ft = 3,000ft

$$\text{Dist} = 3,000 / 3$$

$$\text{Dist} = 1,000 \text{ NM}$$

That is a lot of NM... remove the last two digits and see if it makes more sense?

$$\text{Dist} = 10.00 \text{ NM}$$

There you have it! You need to leave 5,500ft to 2,100ft approximately **10.00** NM away from KSEF following a **3° descent** angle.

- Proceed to Step 2 -

RPM, ft/min

Step 2: How to establish a 3° descent?

$$3^{\circ} (\text{ft/min}) = 5 \times (\text{Ground Speed})$$

Scenario: You are on a long final showing on PAPI (3°) and the GPS reads a Ground Speed of 90kt.

$$3^{\circ} (\text{ft/min}) = 5 \times 90$$

$$3^{\circ} (\text{ft/min}) = 450 \text{ ft/min}$$

To make it easy, let's round it up: **500** ft/min

There you have it! You need to maintain approximately **500** ft/min in order to keep a **3° descent** angle and therefore stay on PAPI.

- Proceed to Step 3 -

3° Descent

Step 3: How to establish a XXX ft/min descent using RPMs?

$$-X00 \text{ RPM} = -X00 \text{ ft/min}$$

Scenario: You are in downwind doing touch and goes and showing 90kt Ground Speed. Abeam touch down point you want to establish a 3° descent. You know 3° descent at 90kt is approximately 500 ft/min.

From your current 2,200 RPM you need to remove the amount of ft/min you want to loose.

$$-500 \text{ RPM} = -500 \text{ ft/min}$$

$$2,200 - 500 = 1,700 \text{ RPM}$$



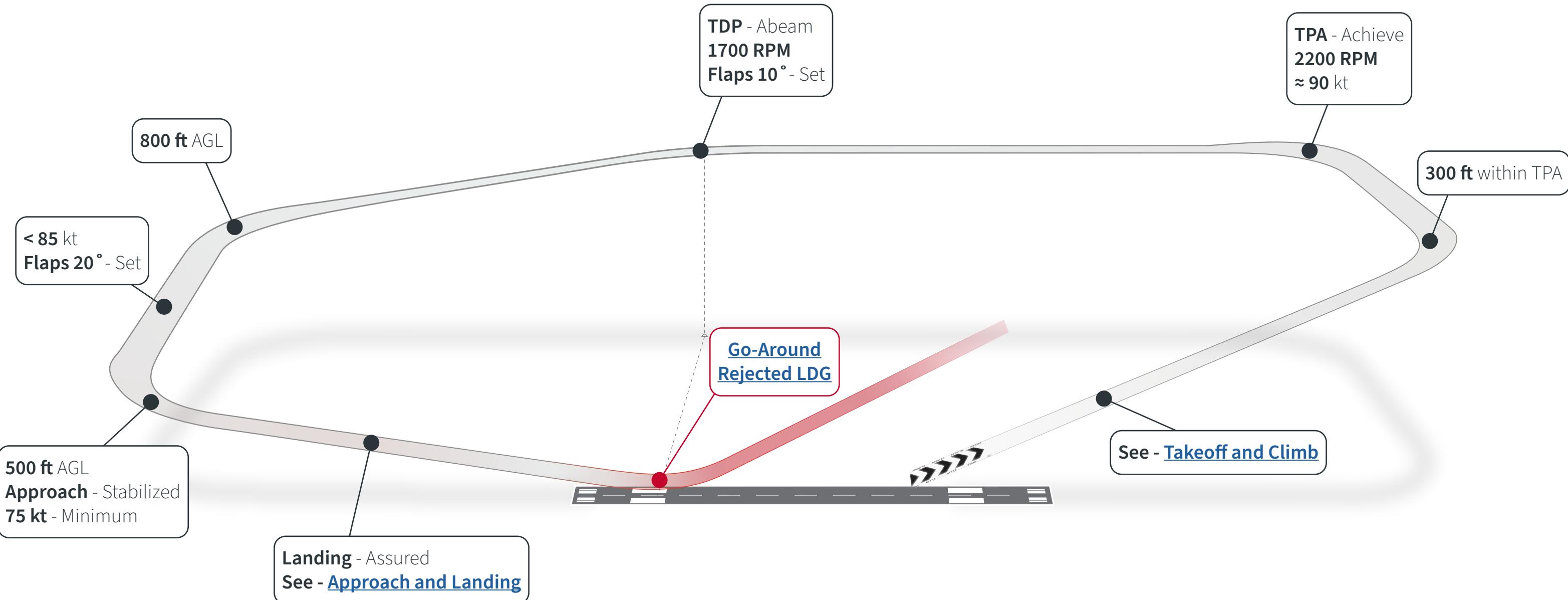


CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part II: Takeoffs & Landings



NORMAL PATTERN / GO AROUND





TAKEOFF AND CLIMB

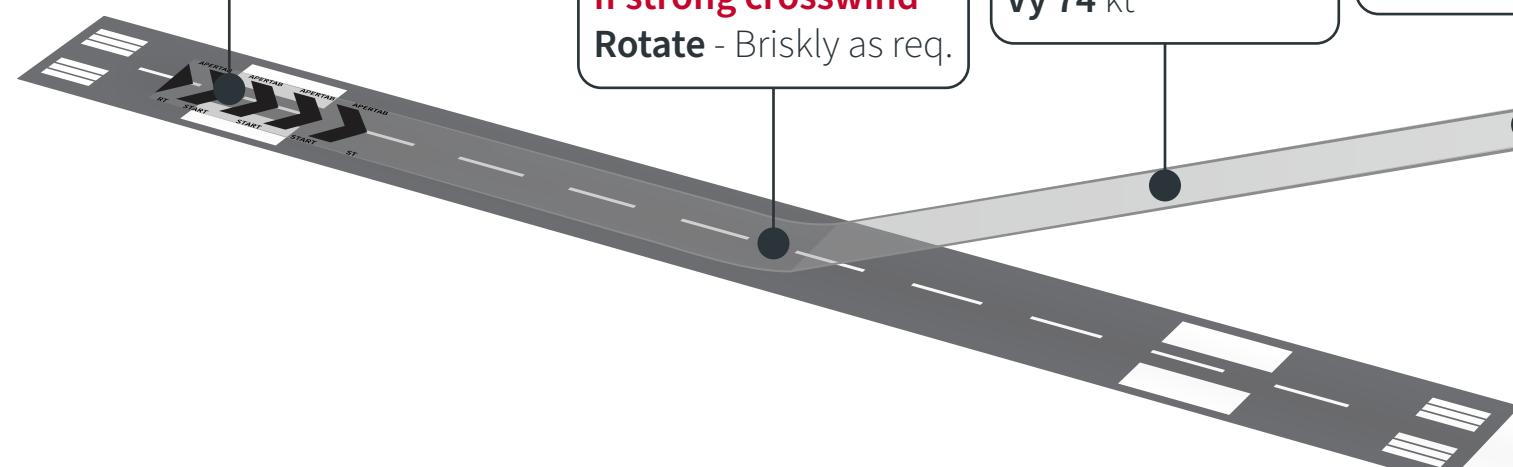
Flaps 10° - Set
Throttle - Full
Engine gauges - Check
Wind direction - Note
Ailerons - Partially into wind

V_r > 55 kt
If strong crosswind
Rotate - Briskly as req.

Crab - Into wind
Pitch 7.5°/10° - Est.
Safe Alt - Est.
>65 kt
Flaps 0° - Set
V_y 74 kt

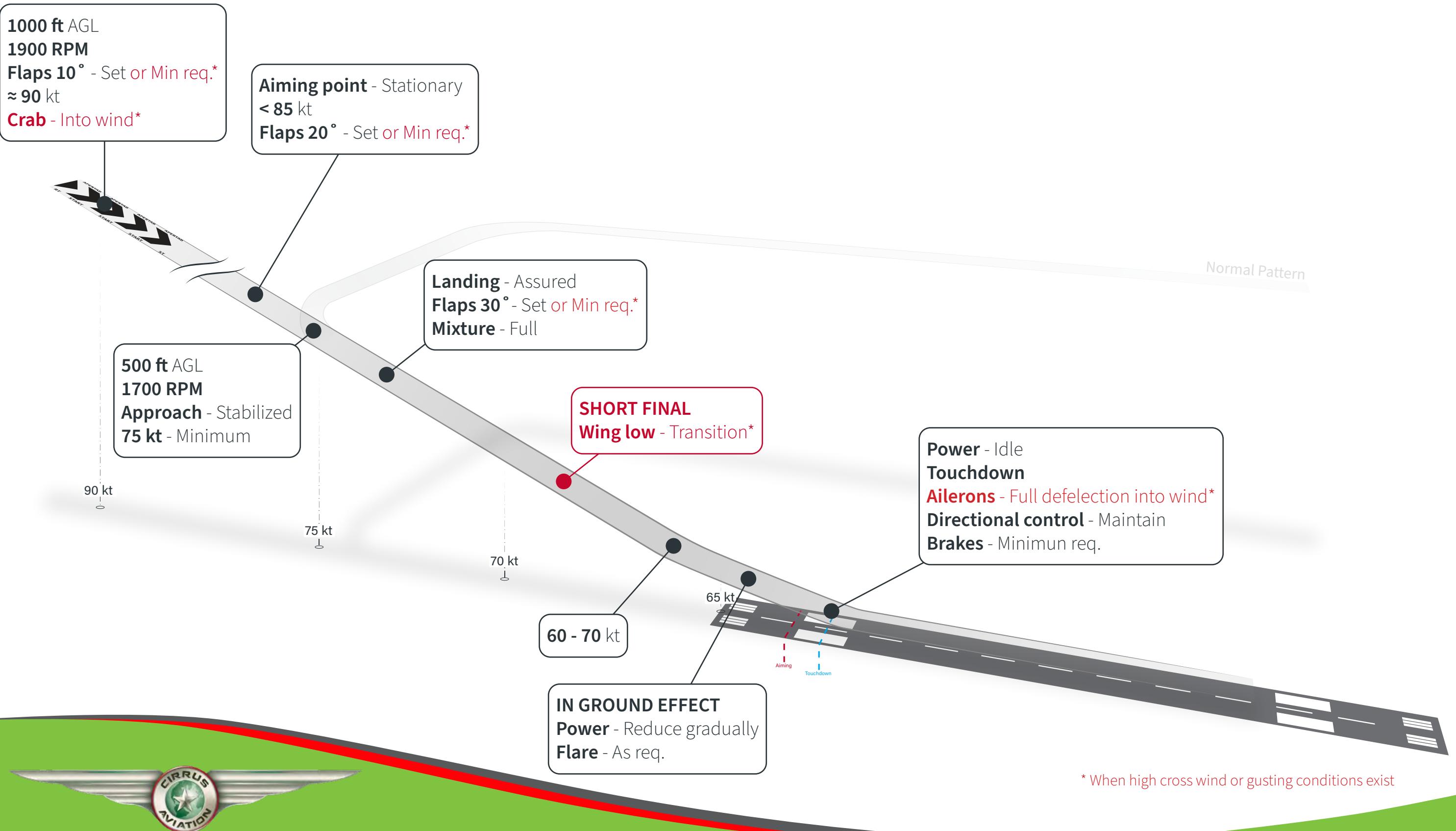
Altitude - Per AIM
HDG turn - Execute

> 5,000 ft
Mixture - Lean



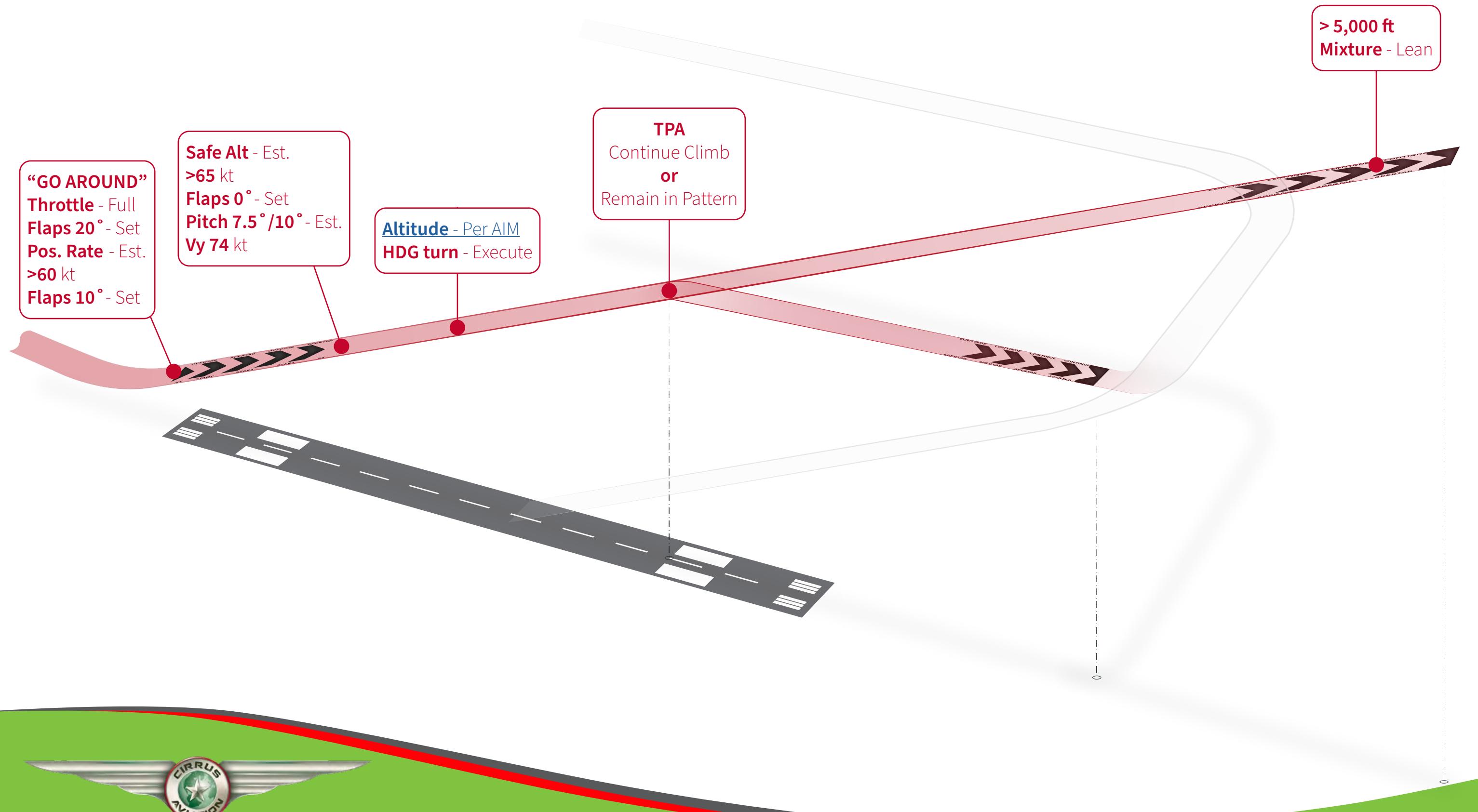


APPROACH AND LANDING



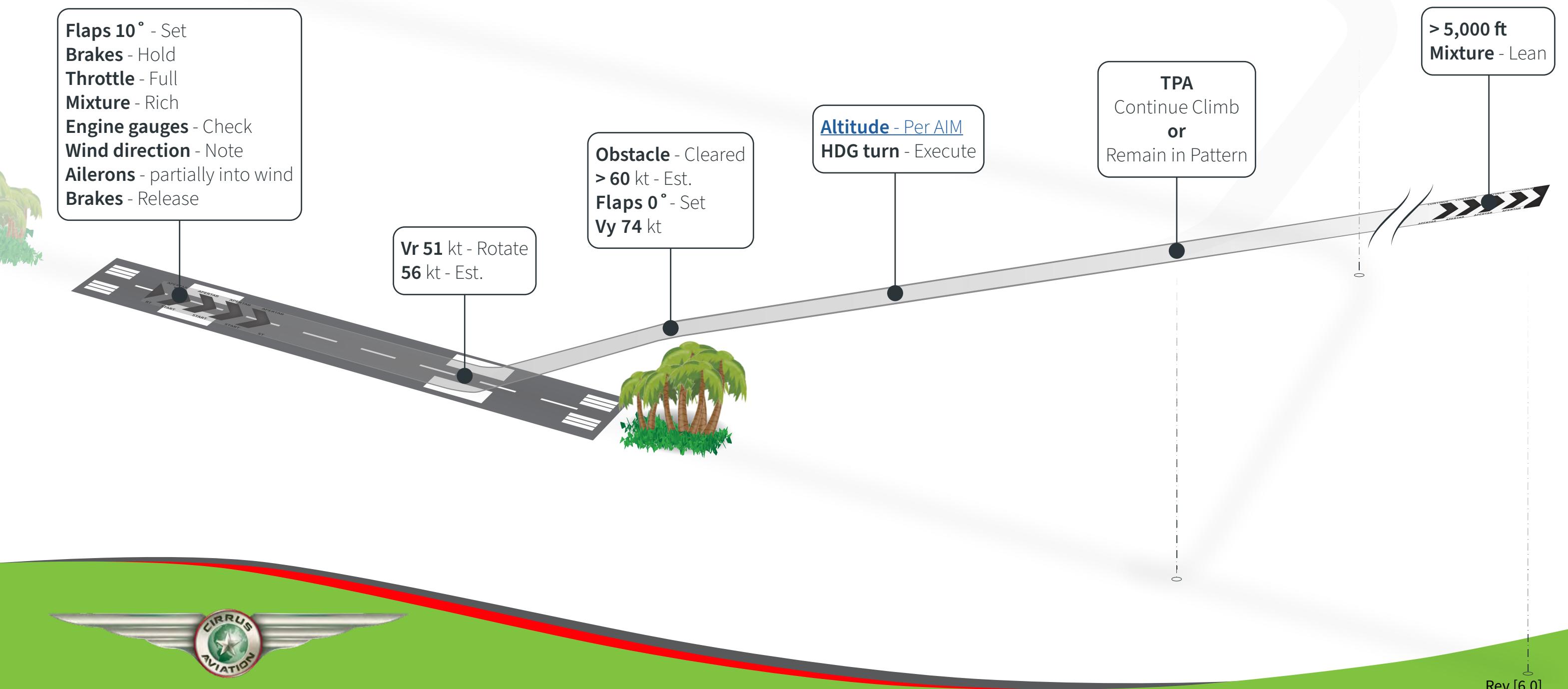


GO AROUND / REJECTED LANDING



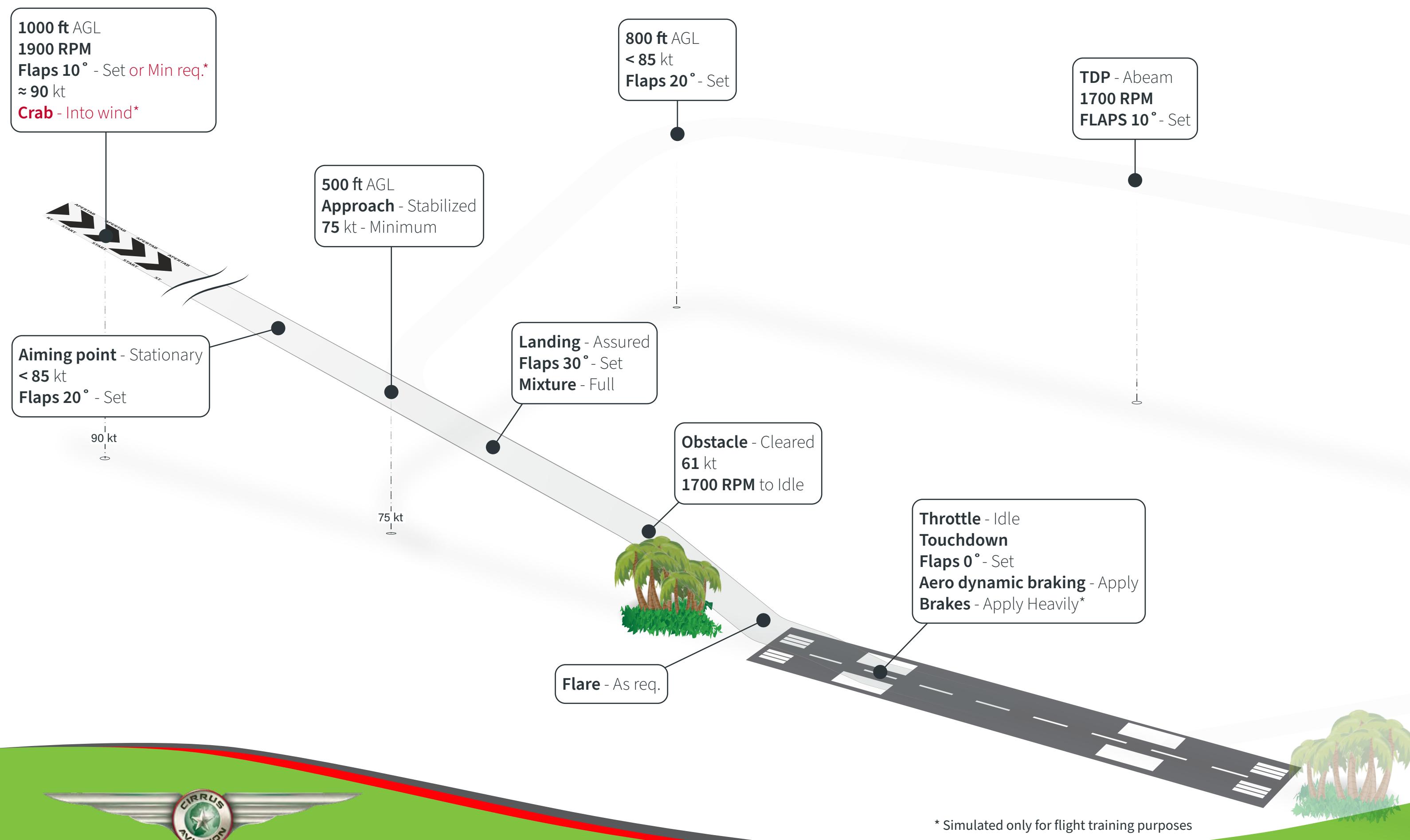


SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF AND CLIMB



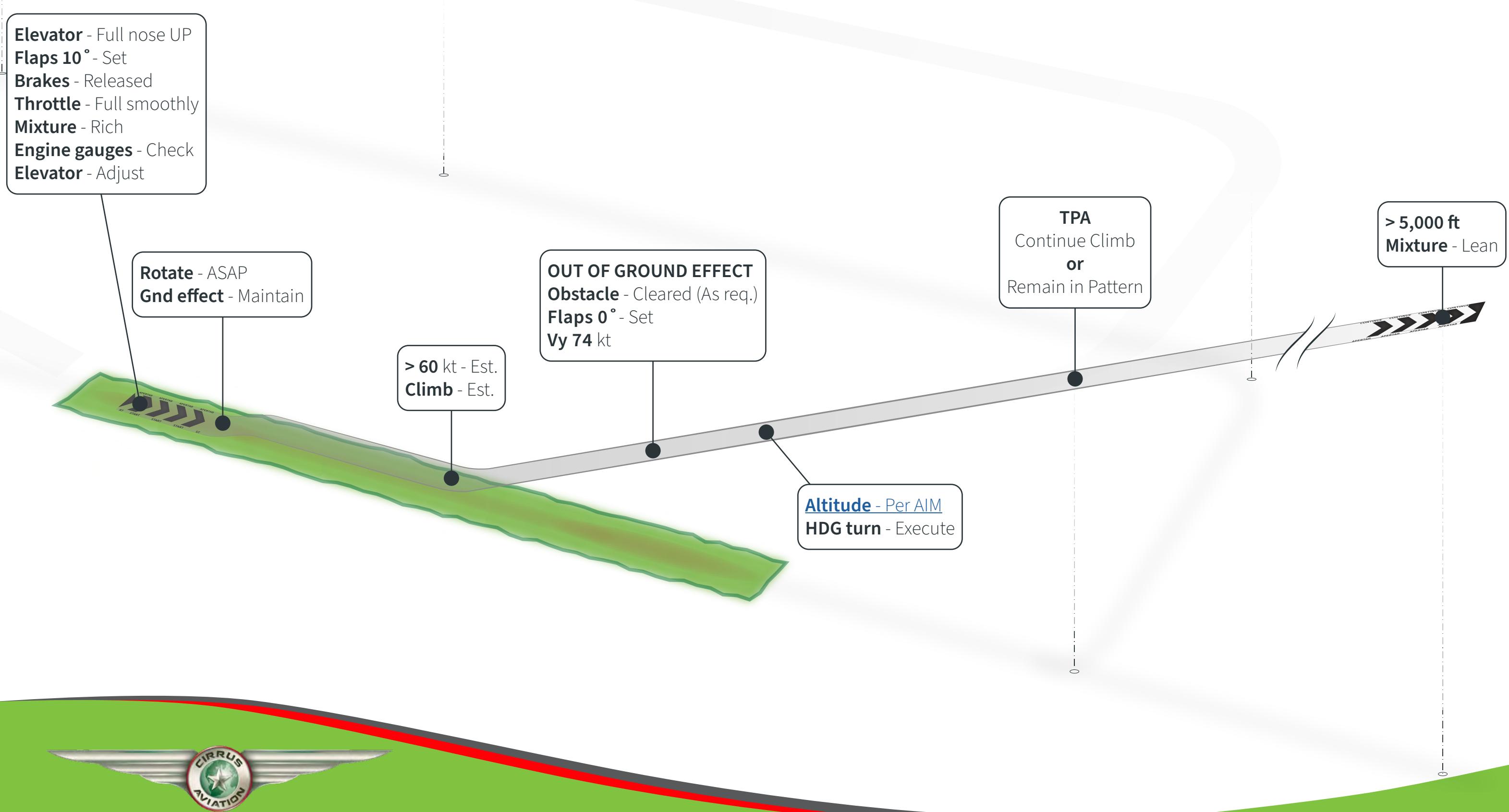


SHORT FIELD APPROACH AND LANDING



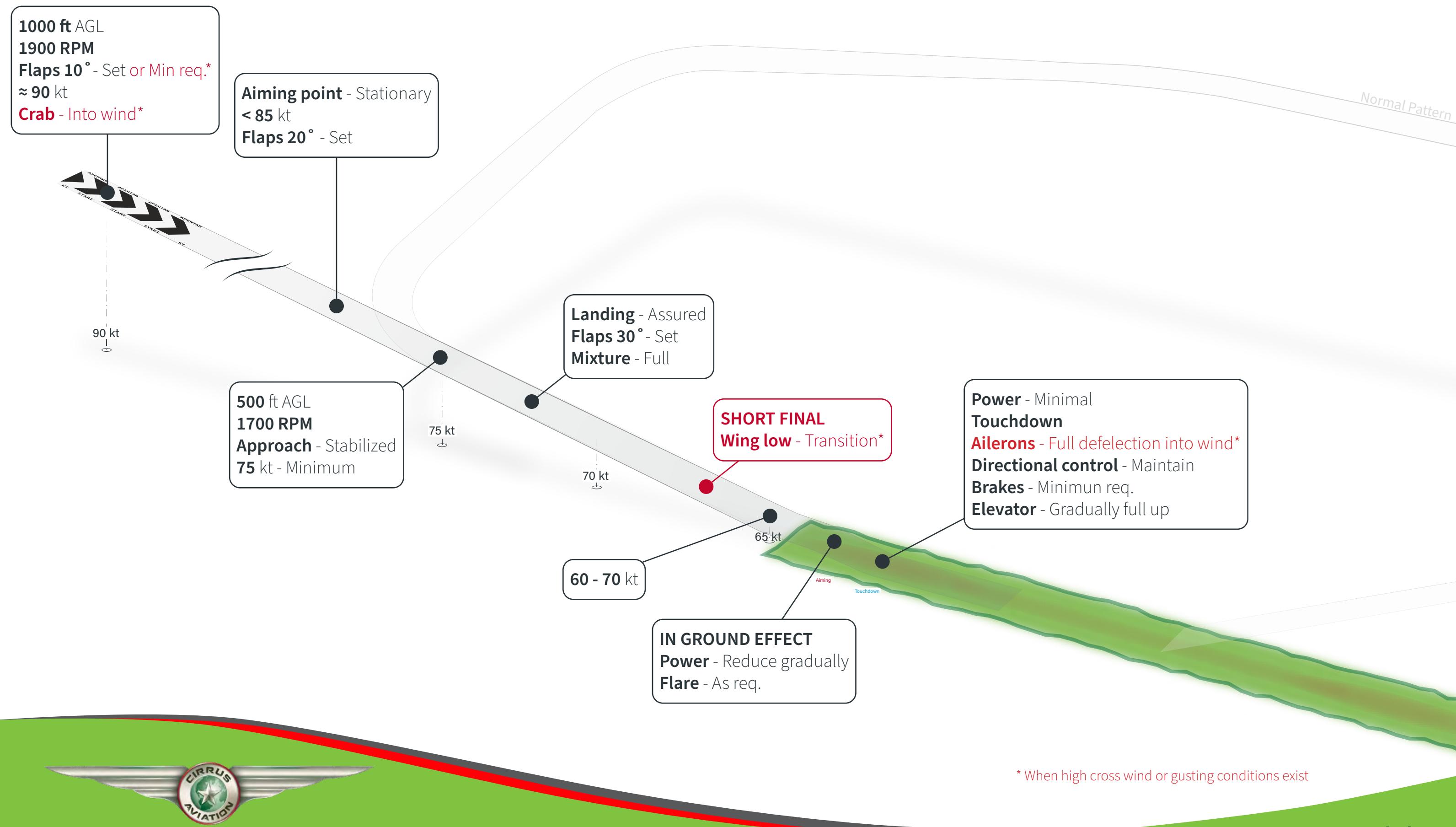


SOFT FIELD TAKEOFF AND CLIMB



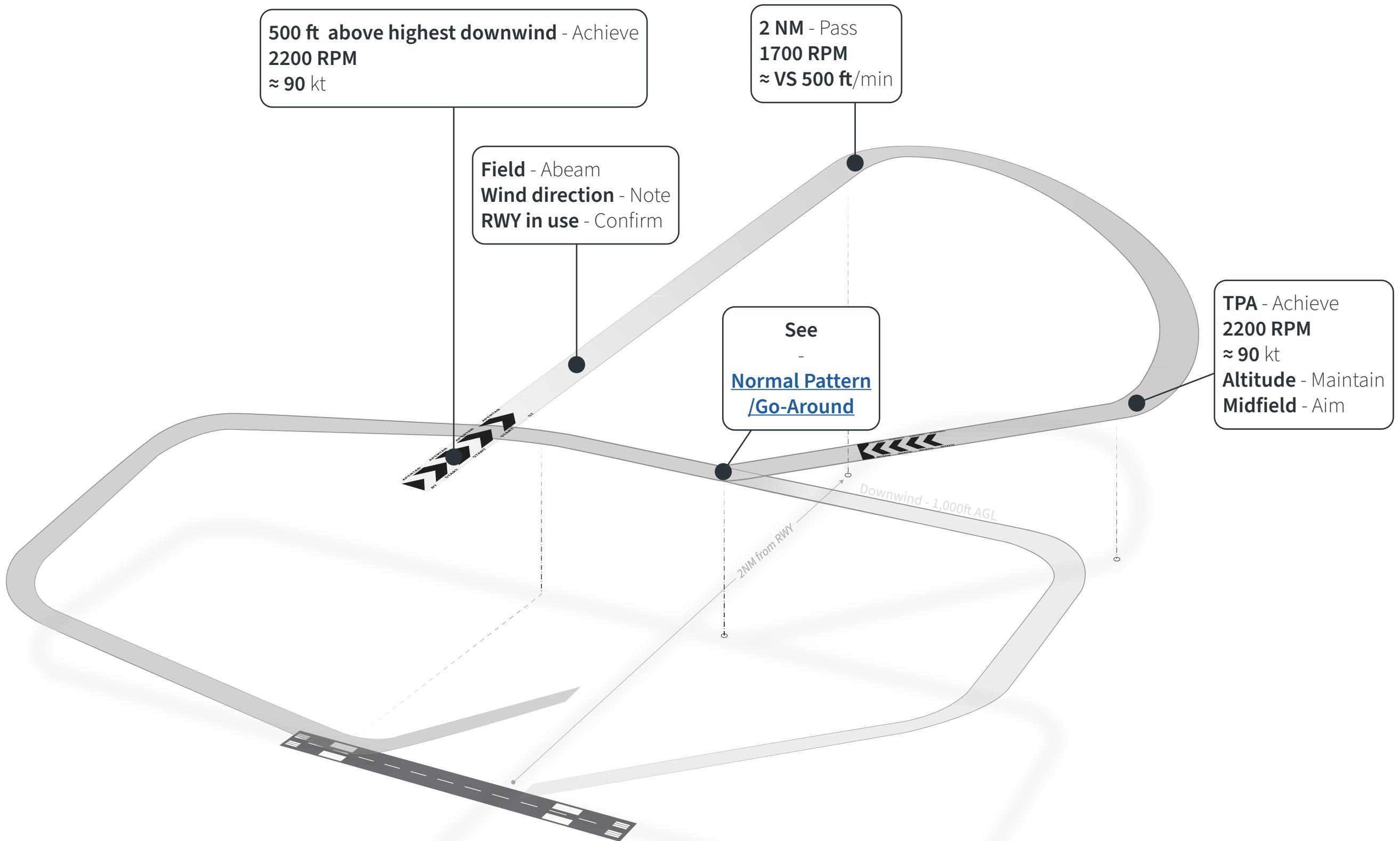


SOFT FIELD APPROACH AND LANDING



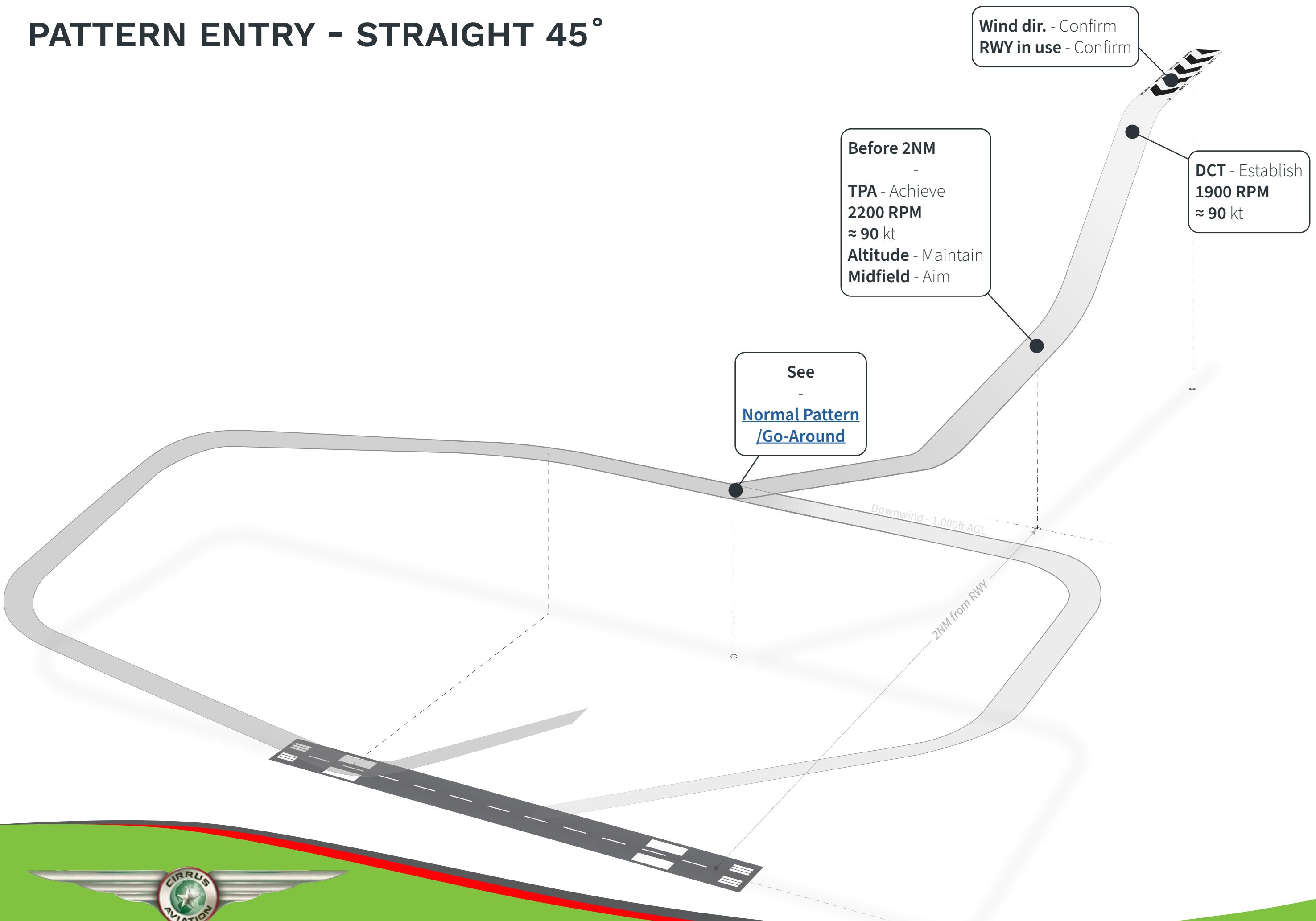


PATTERN ENTRY - TEARDROP



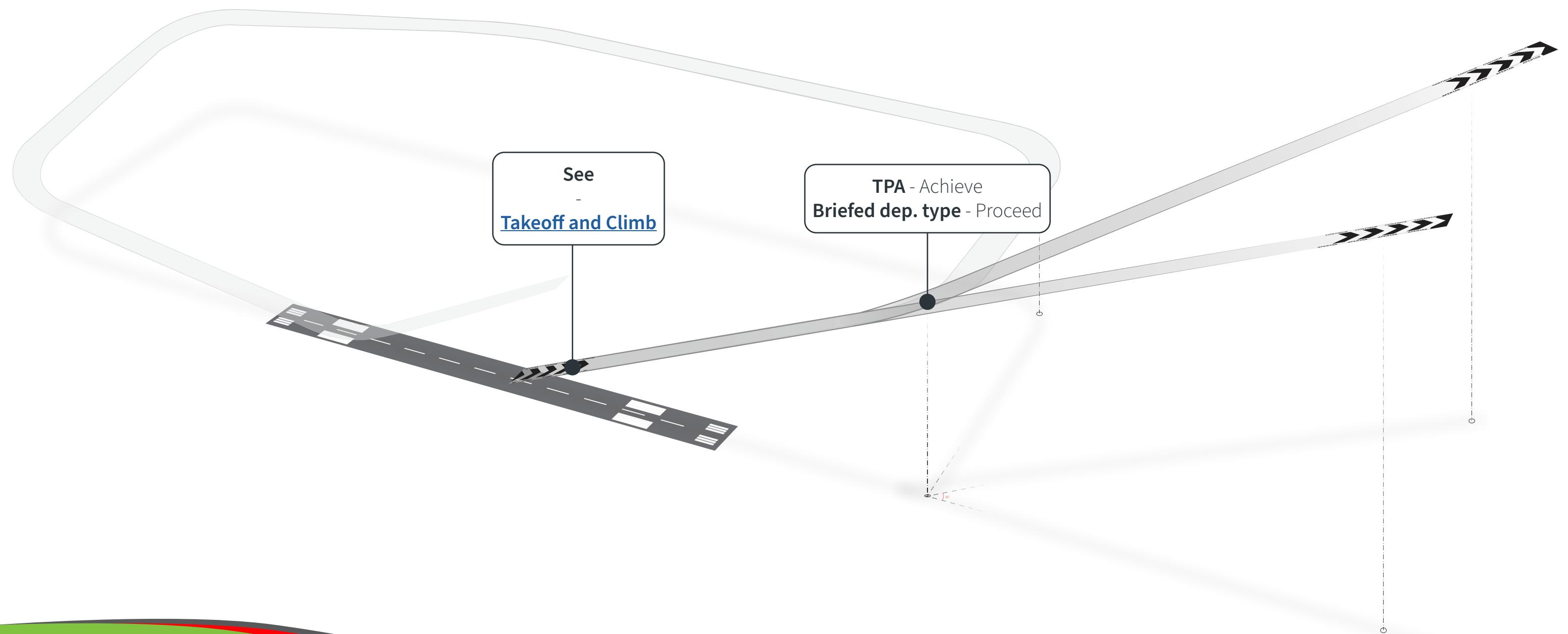


PATTERN ENTRY - STRAIGHT 45°



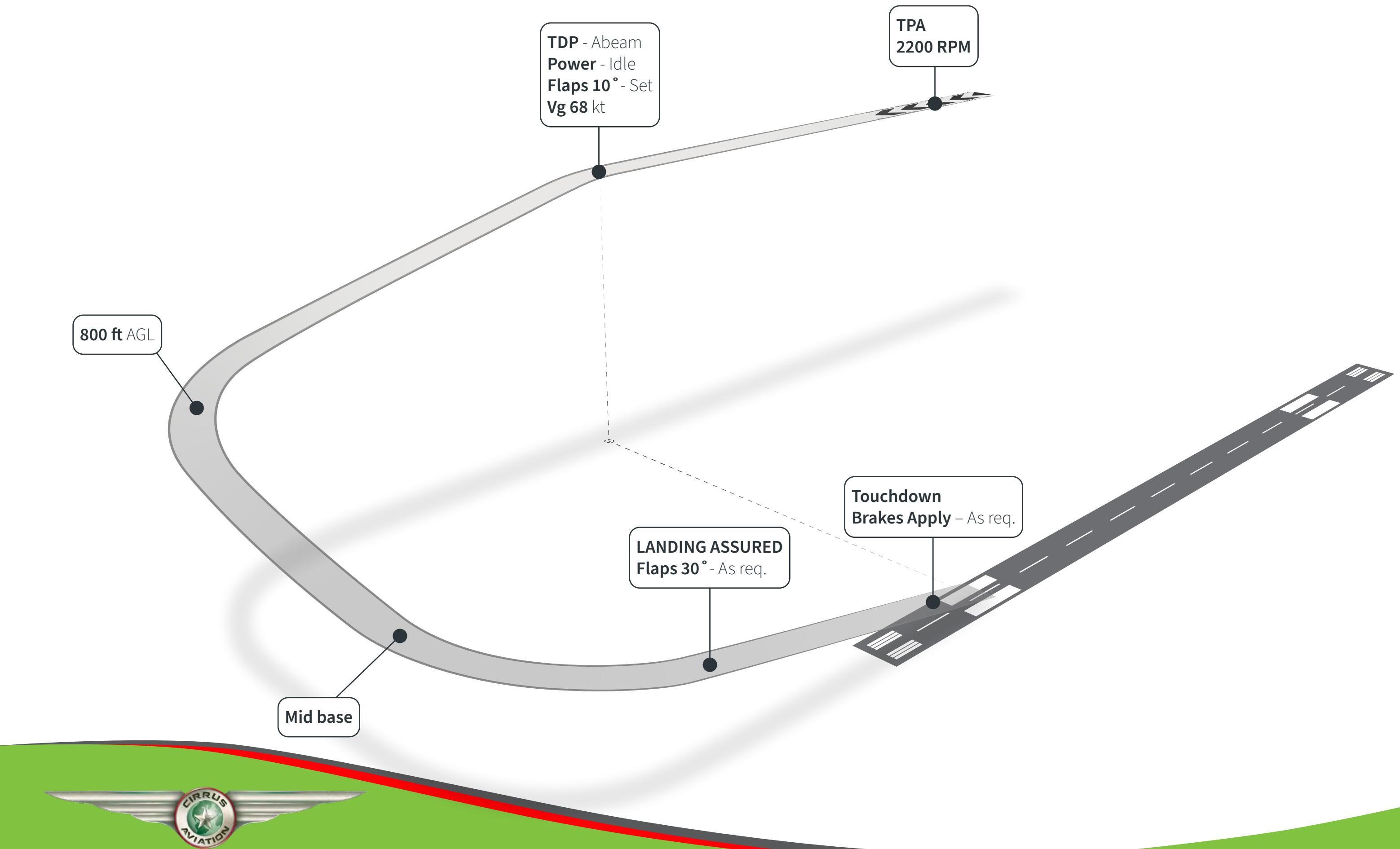


PATTERN EXIT - STRAIGHT OUT & 45°





POWER OFF 180



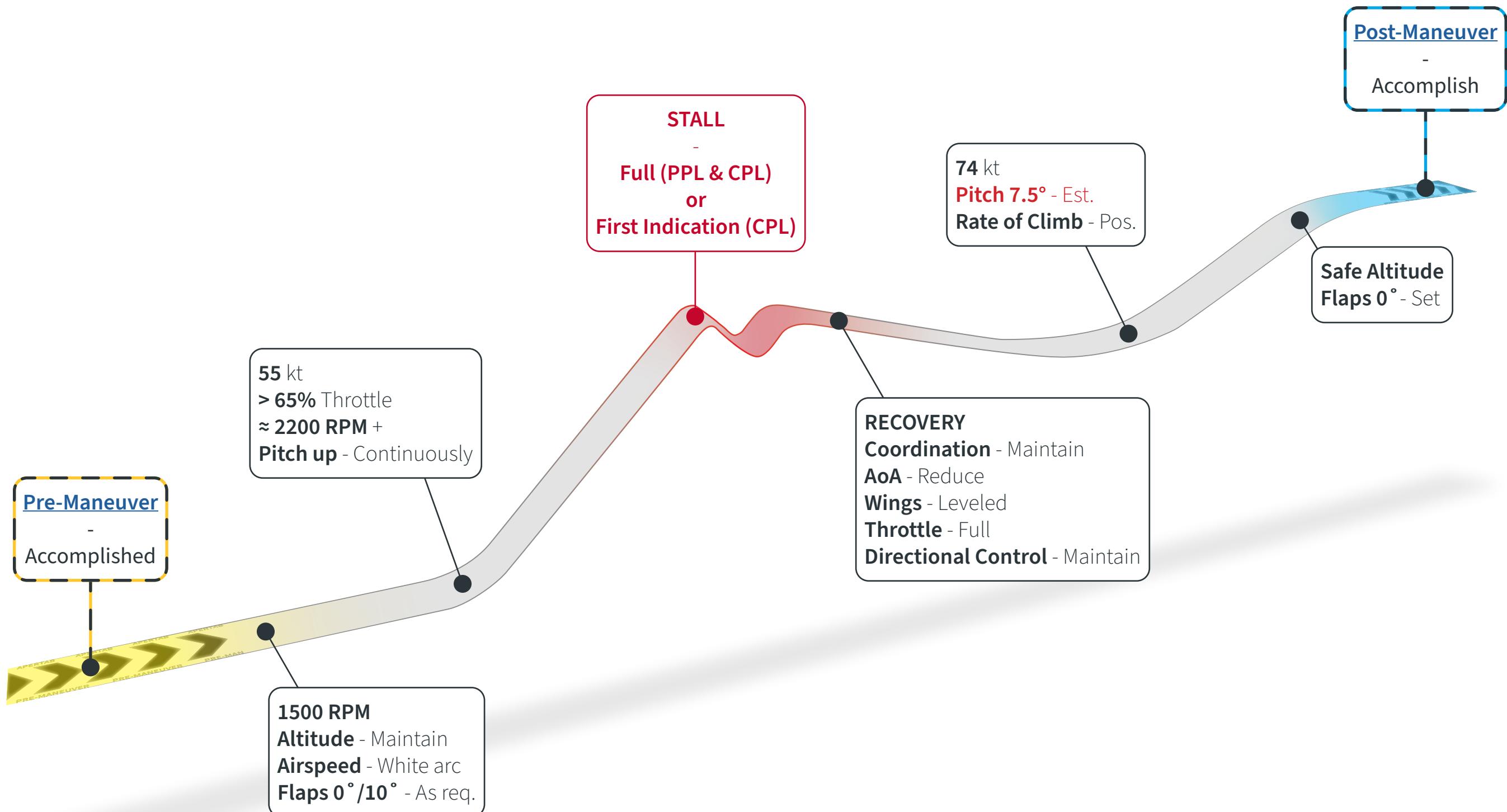


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Part III: Slow Flight and Stalls

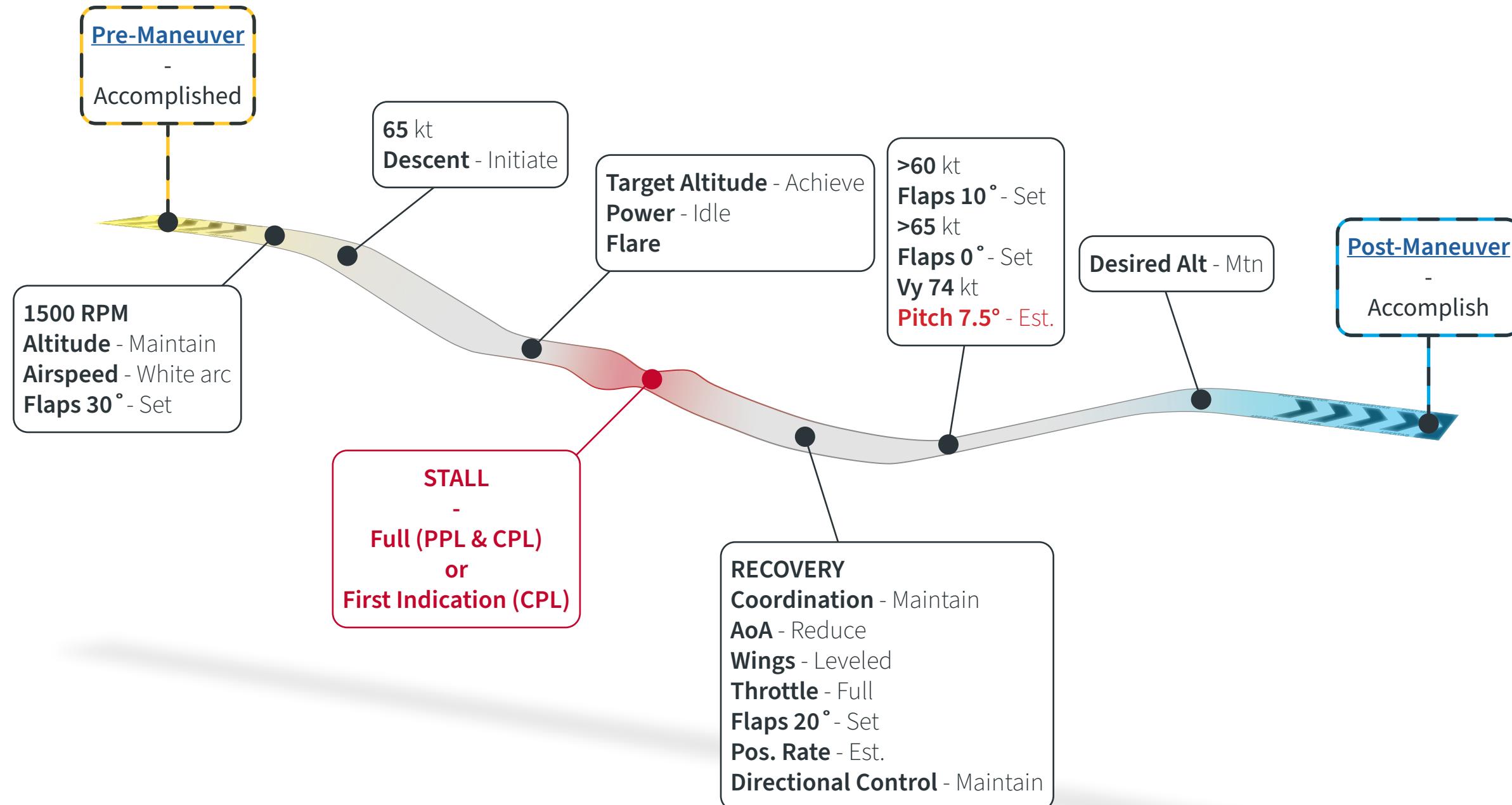


POWER ON STALL



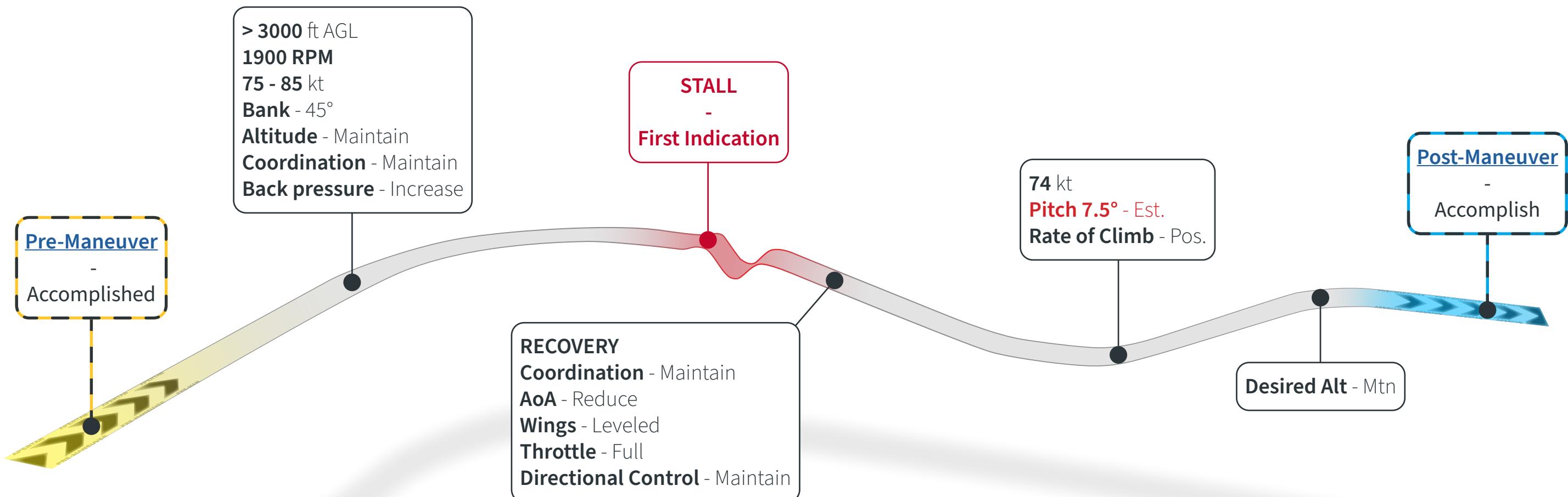


POWER OFF STALL



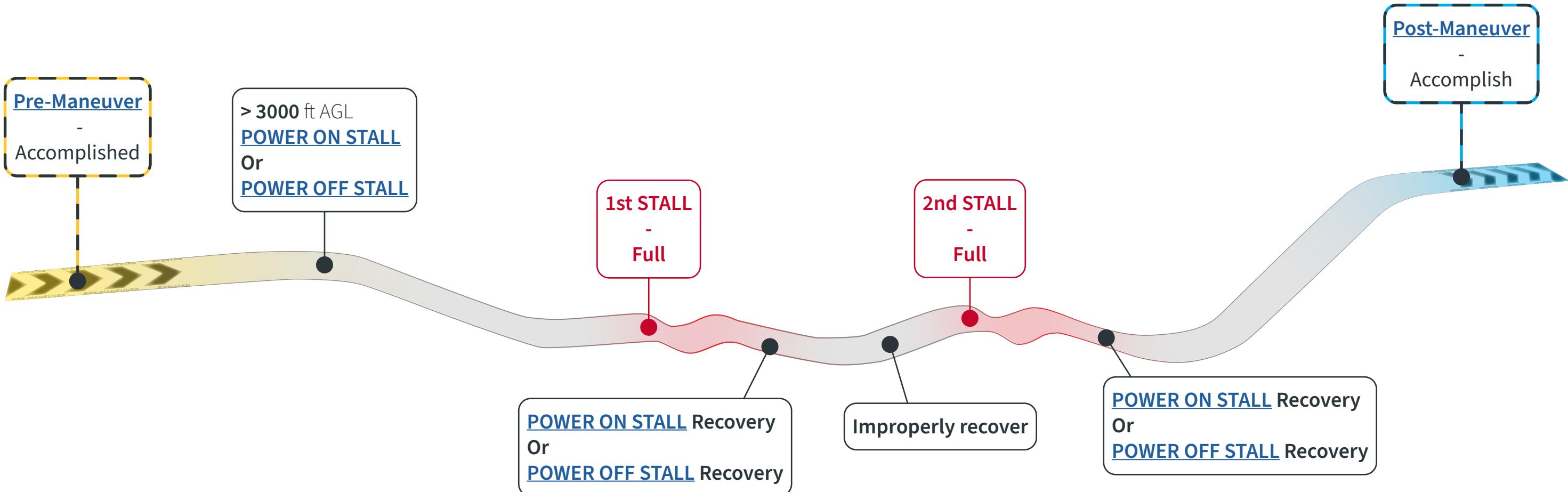


ACCELERATED STALL



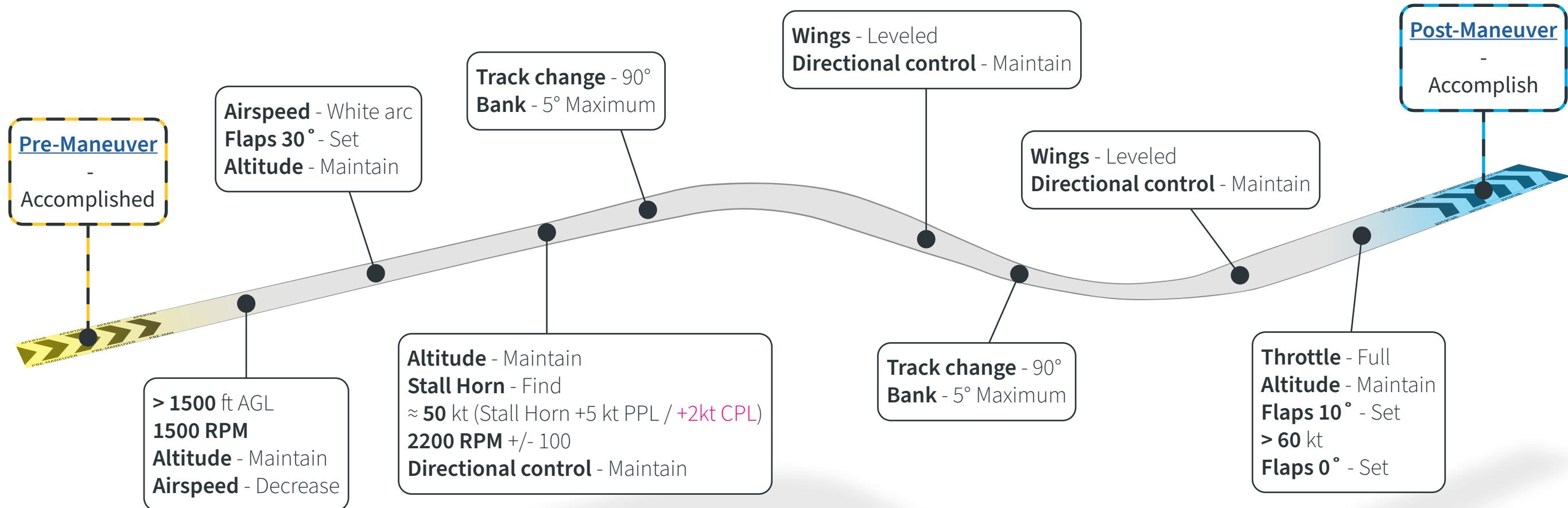


SECONDARY STALL (CFI)



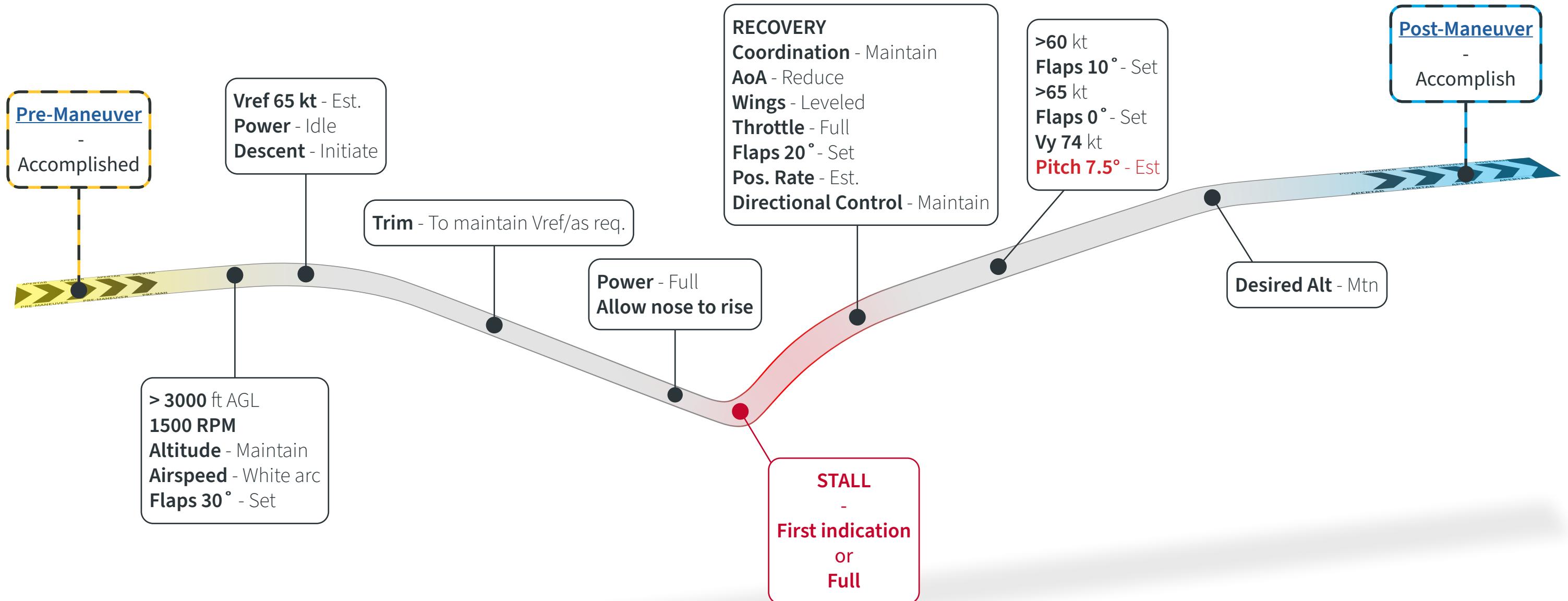


MANEUVERING DURING SLOW FLIGHT



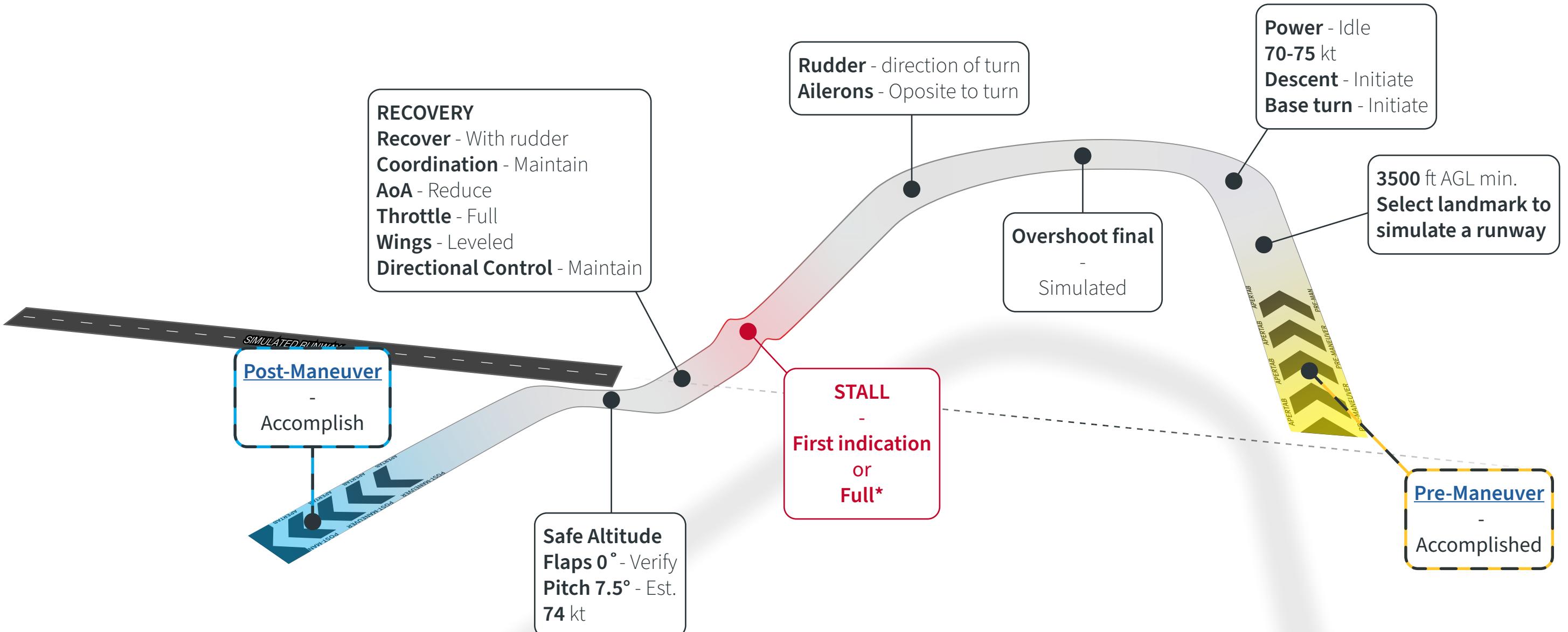


ELEVATOR TRIM STALL (CFI)





CROSS CONTROL STALL (CFI)

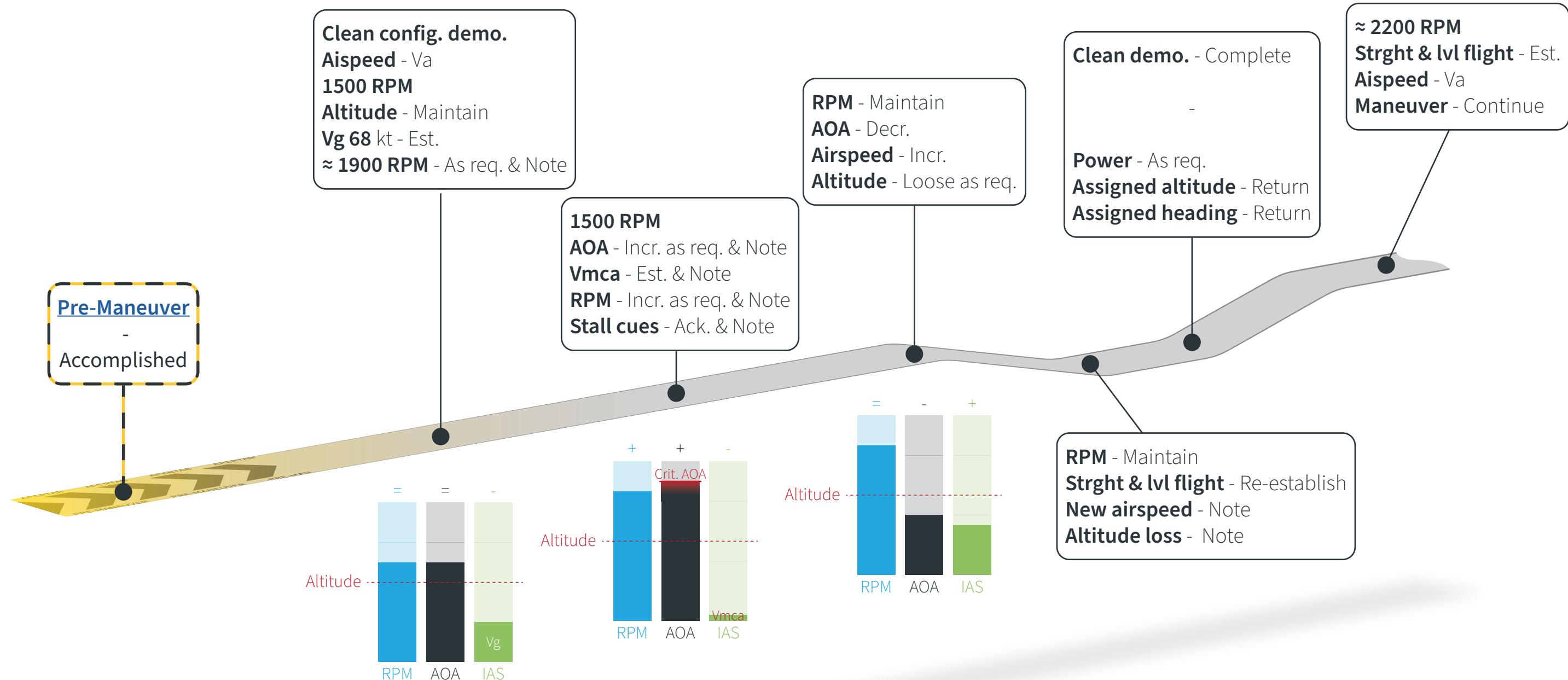


* High spin risk maneuver! Must have been briefed as part of the flight lesson on the ground, must respect all manufacturer's recommended provisions for intentional spins, must be performed >4,000ft AGL



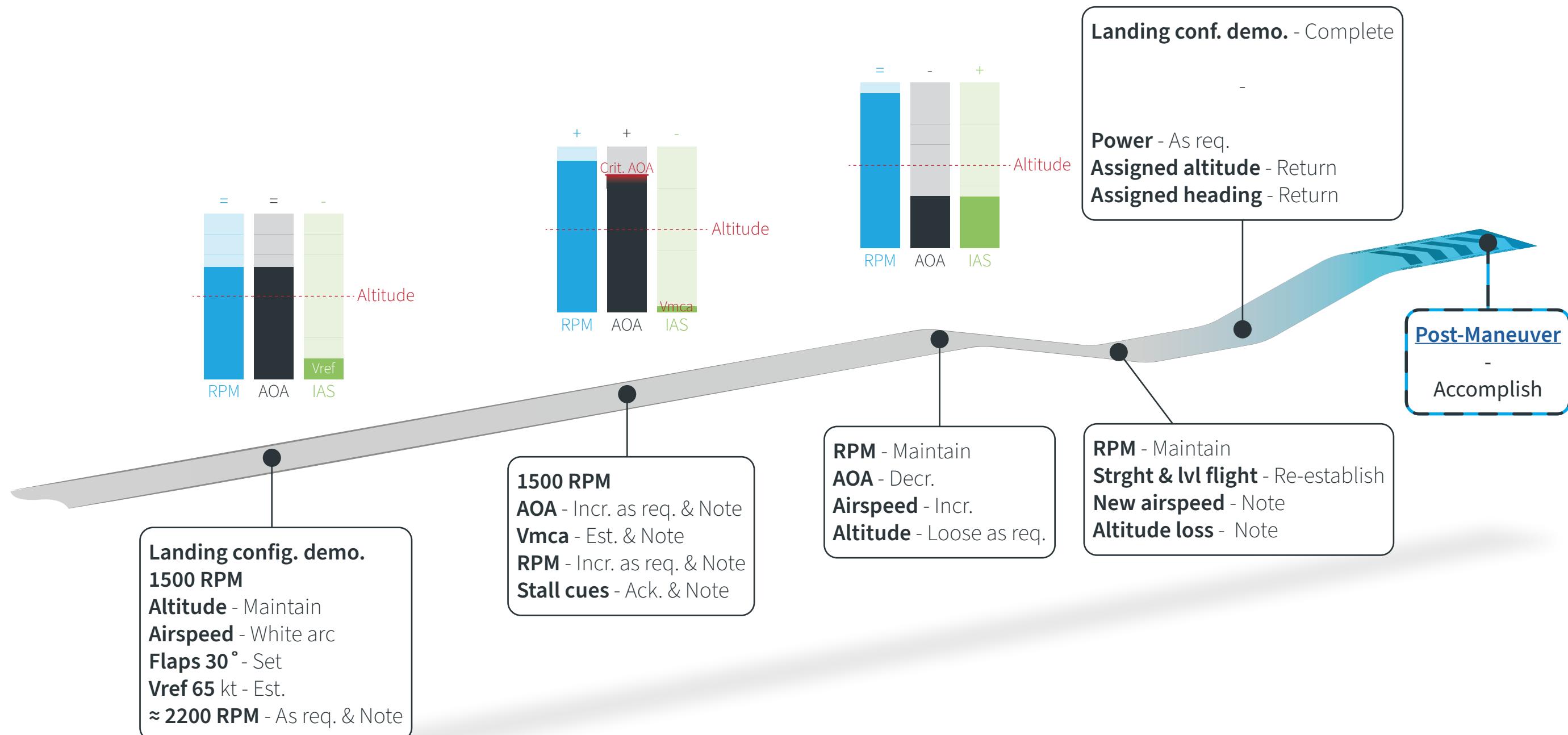


DEMO. OF FLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS (CFI) 1





DEMO. OF FLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS (CFI) 2



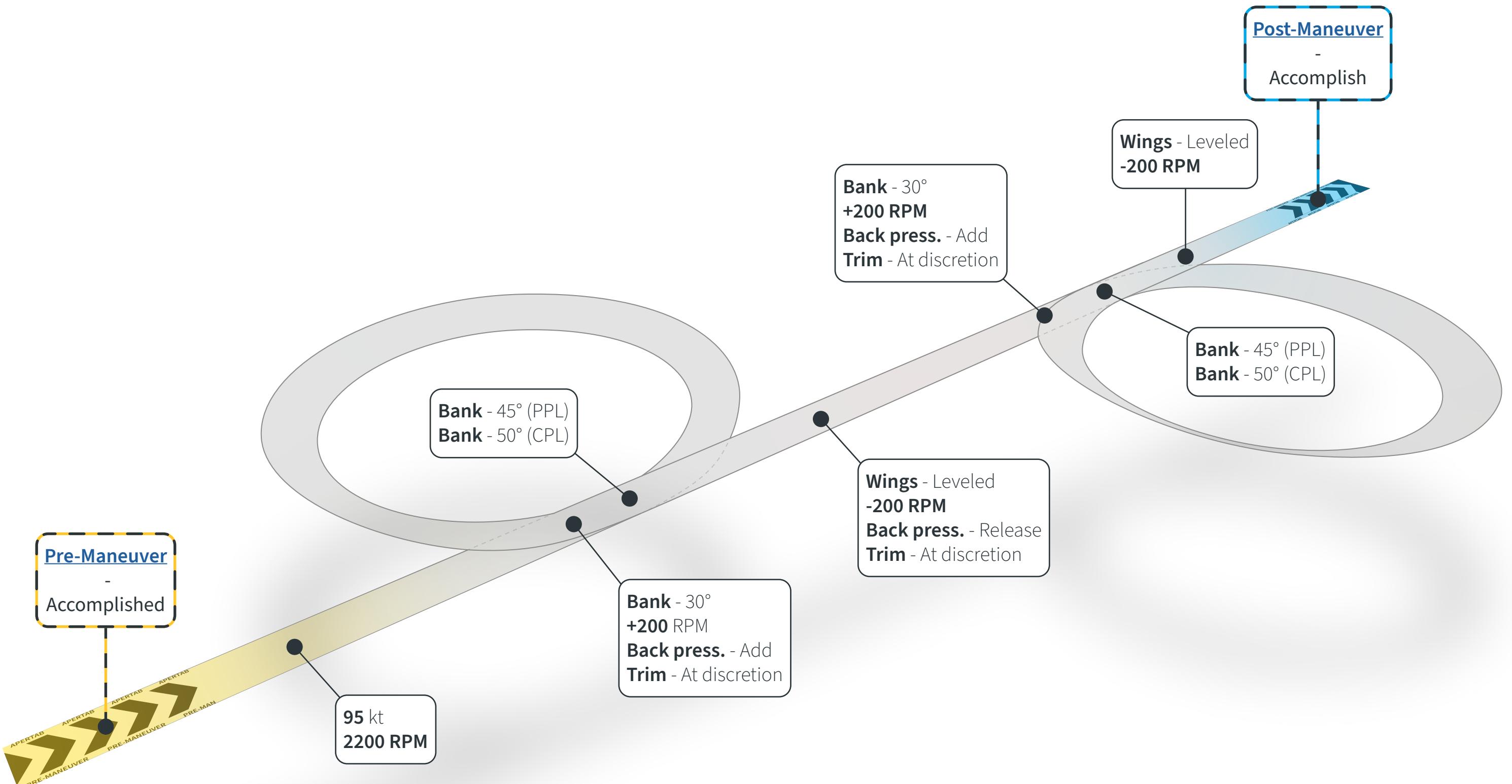


CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part IV: Performance and Ground Reference Maneuvers

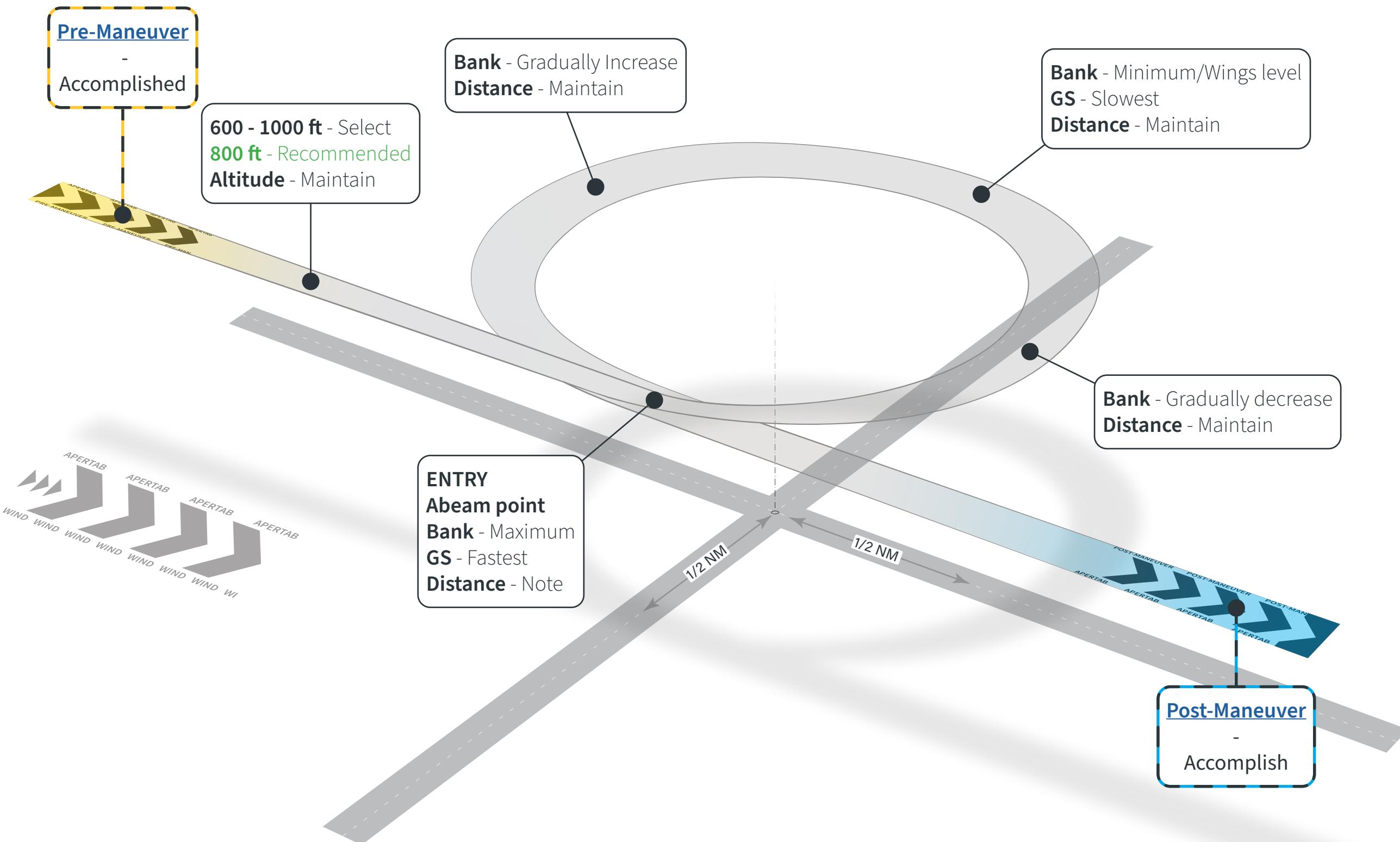


STEEP TURNS



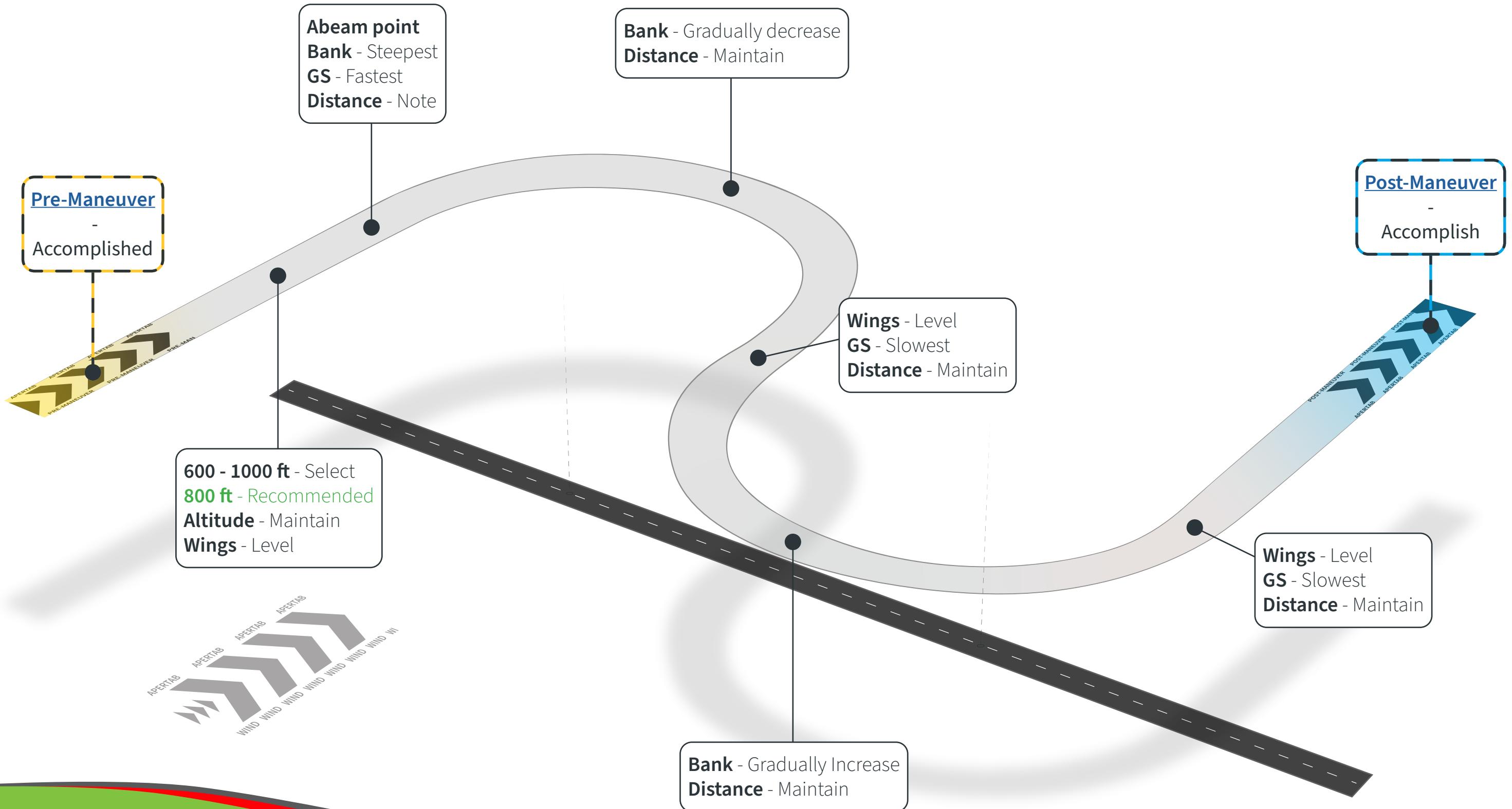


TURN AROUND A POINT



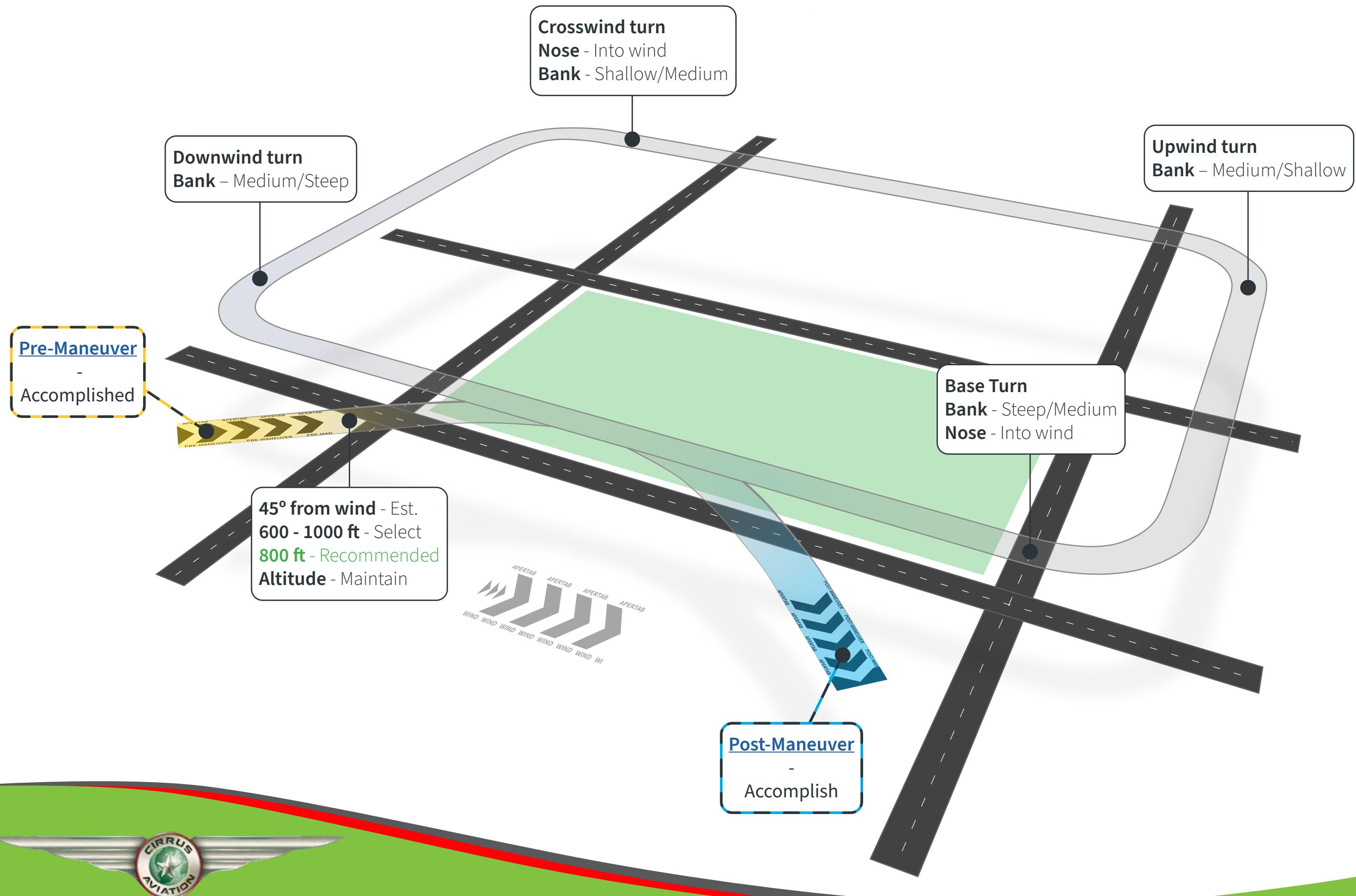


S-TURNS



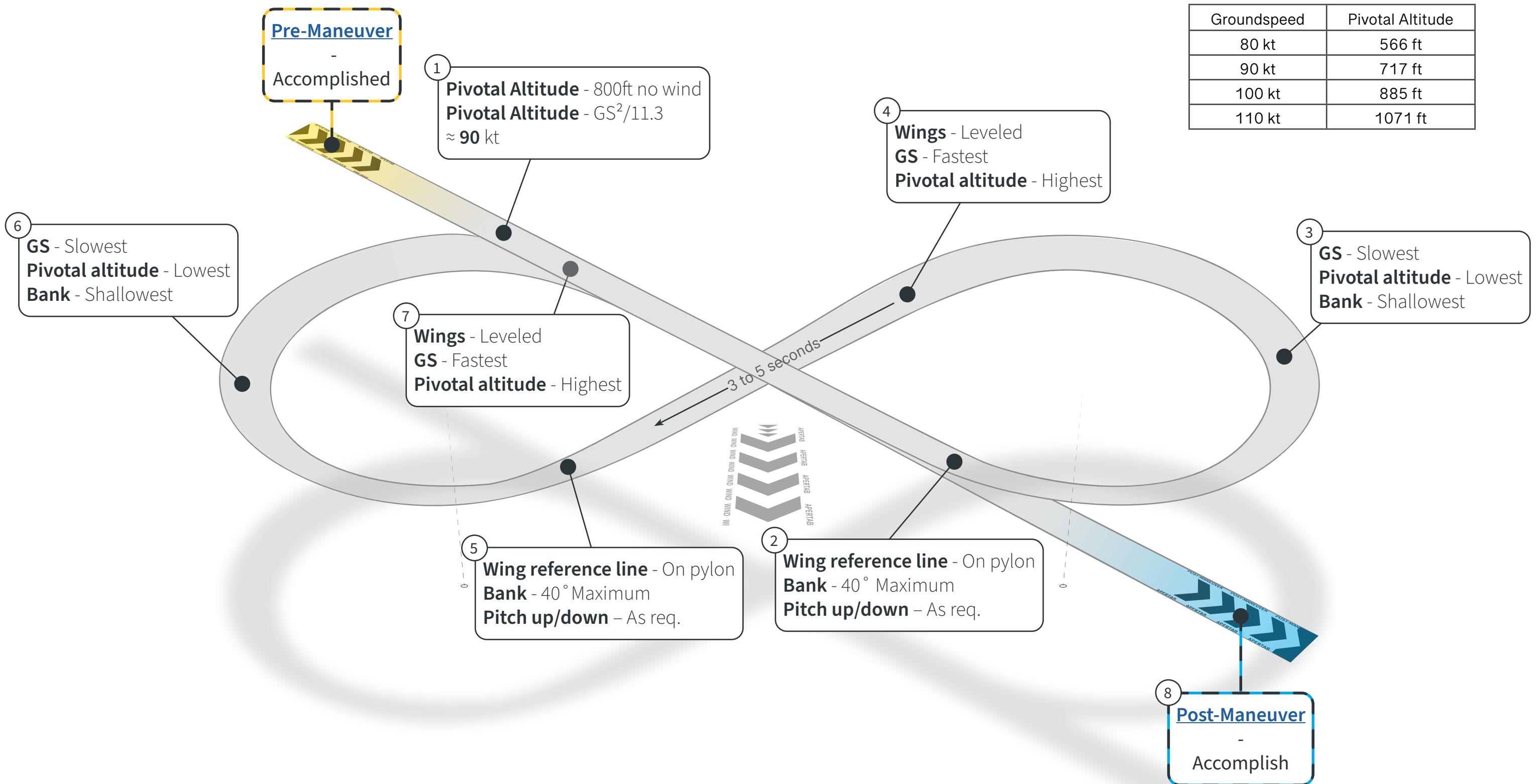


RECTANGULAR COURSE



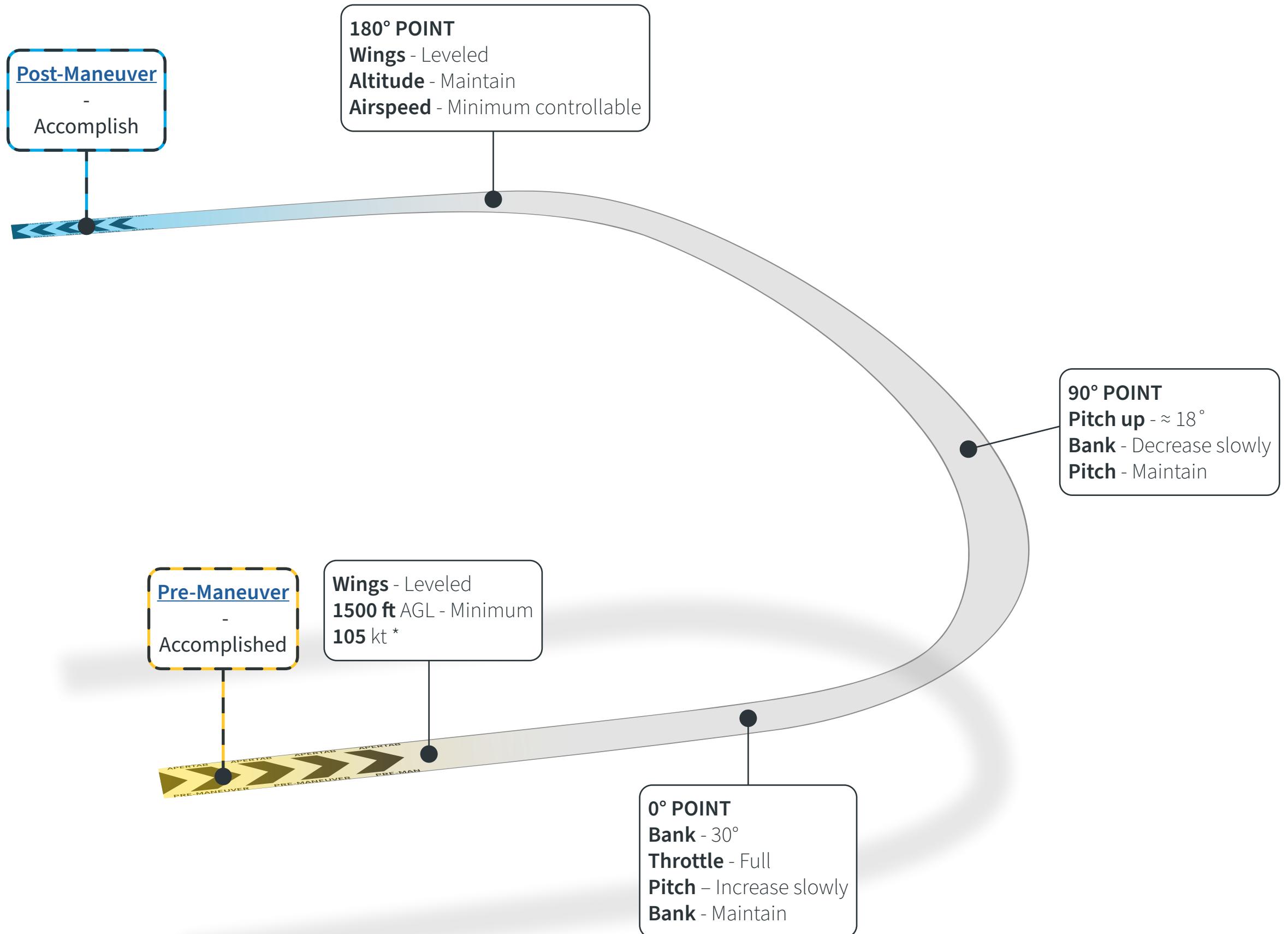


EIGHTS ON PYLONS





CHANDELLES

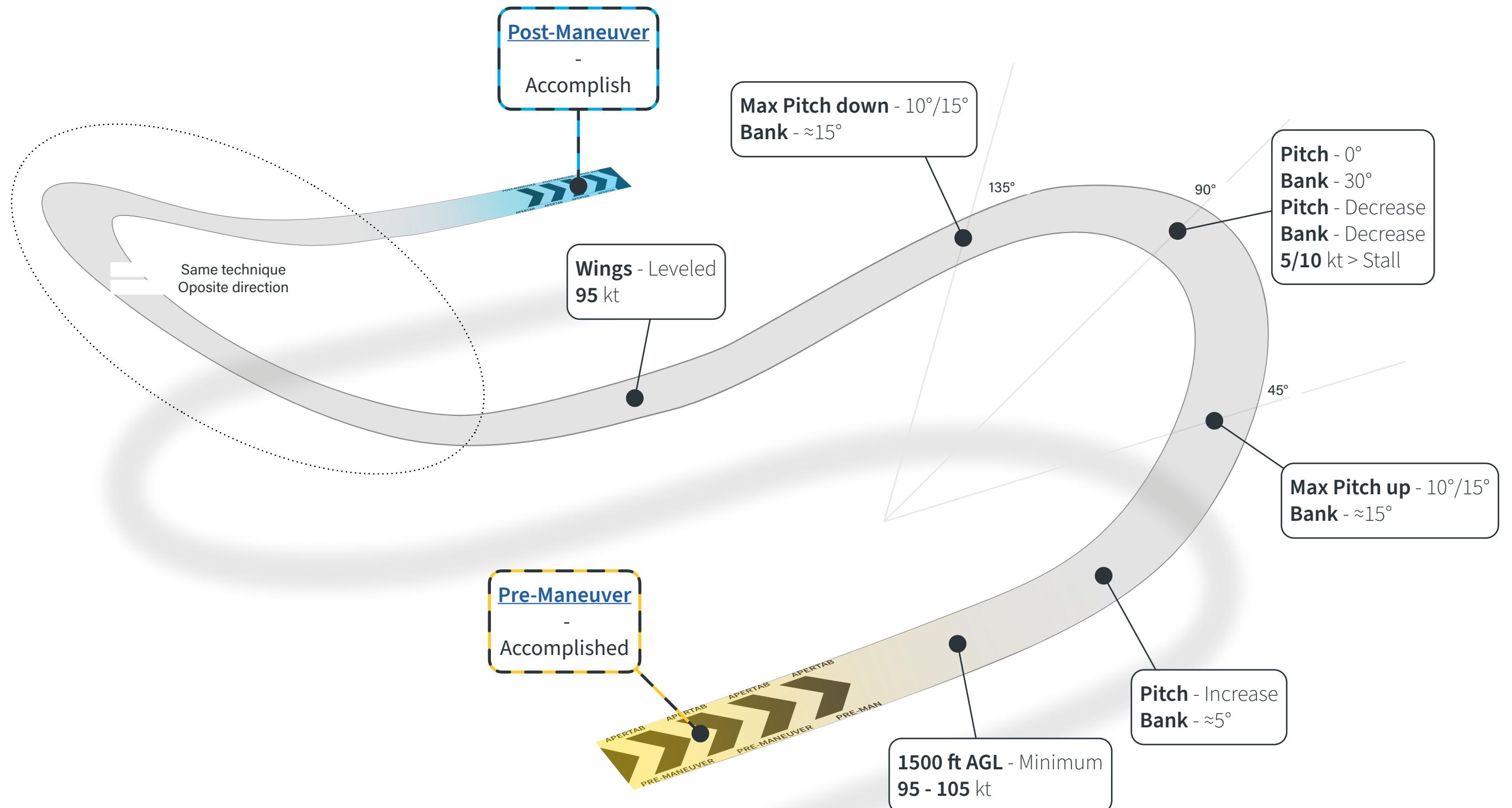


* A shallow dive may be required



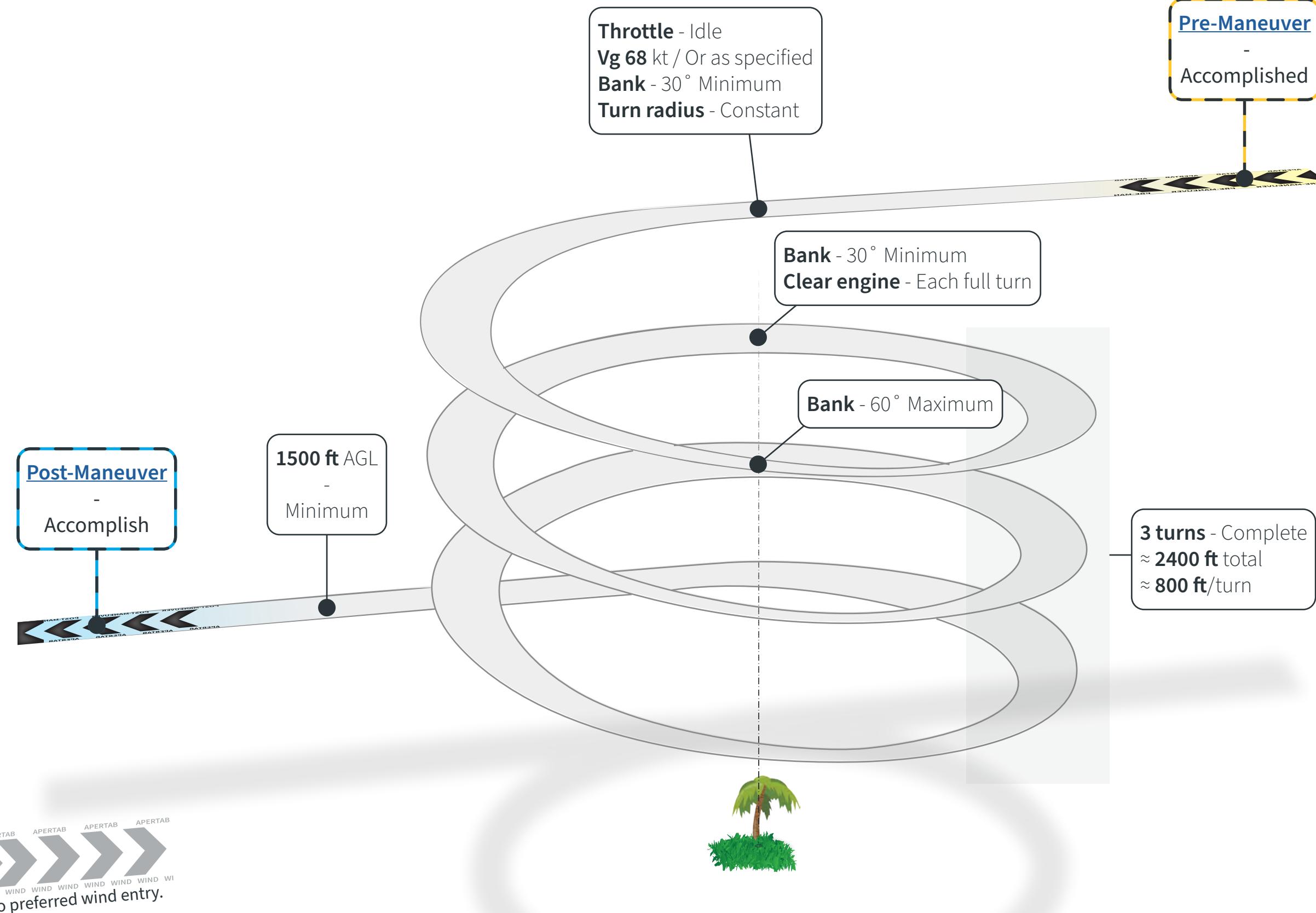


LAZY EIGHTS





STEEP SPIRALS



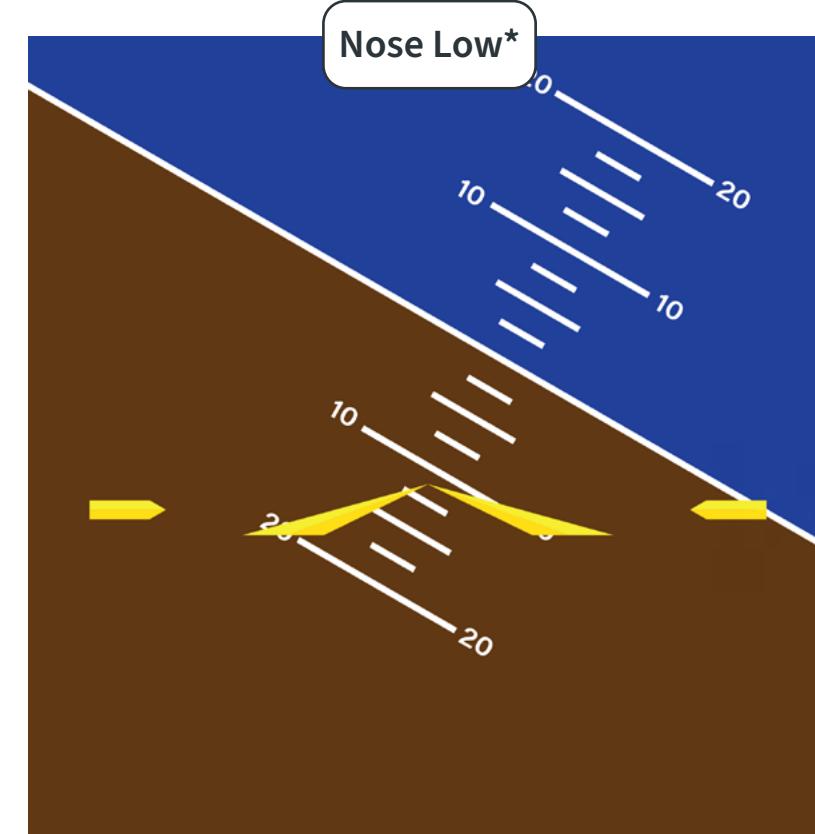
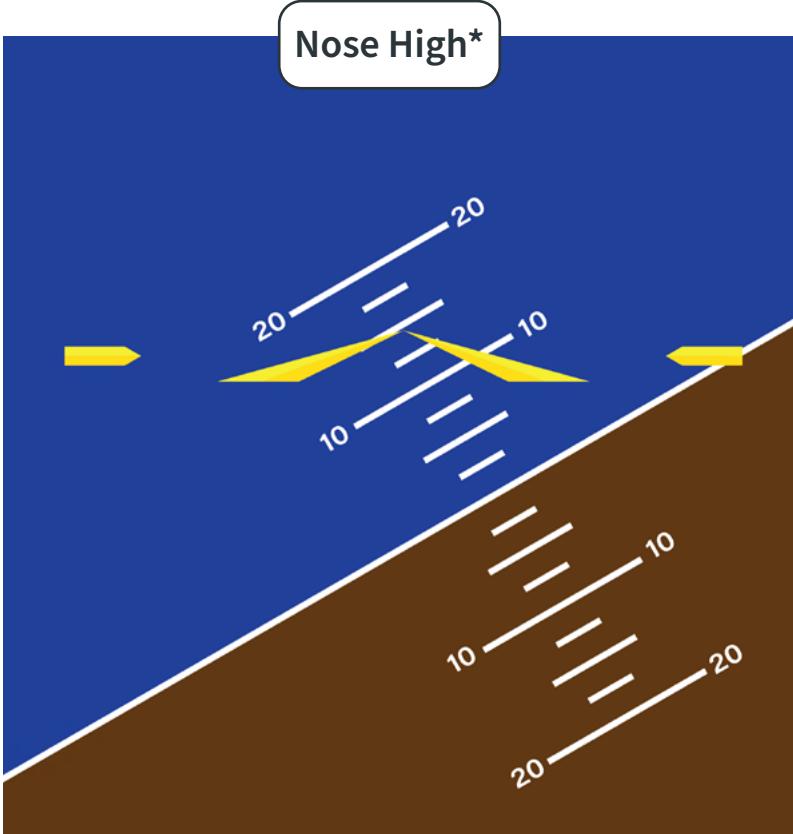


CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part V: Emergency Procedures



UNUSUAL ATTITUDE RECOVERY



- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. POWER | FULL |
| 2. PITCH | DECREASE |
| 3. WINGS | LEVEL WITH RUDDER COORDINATION |
| 4. ALTITUDE | RETURN |
| 5. HEADING | RETURN |

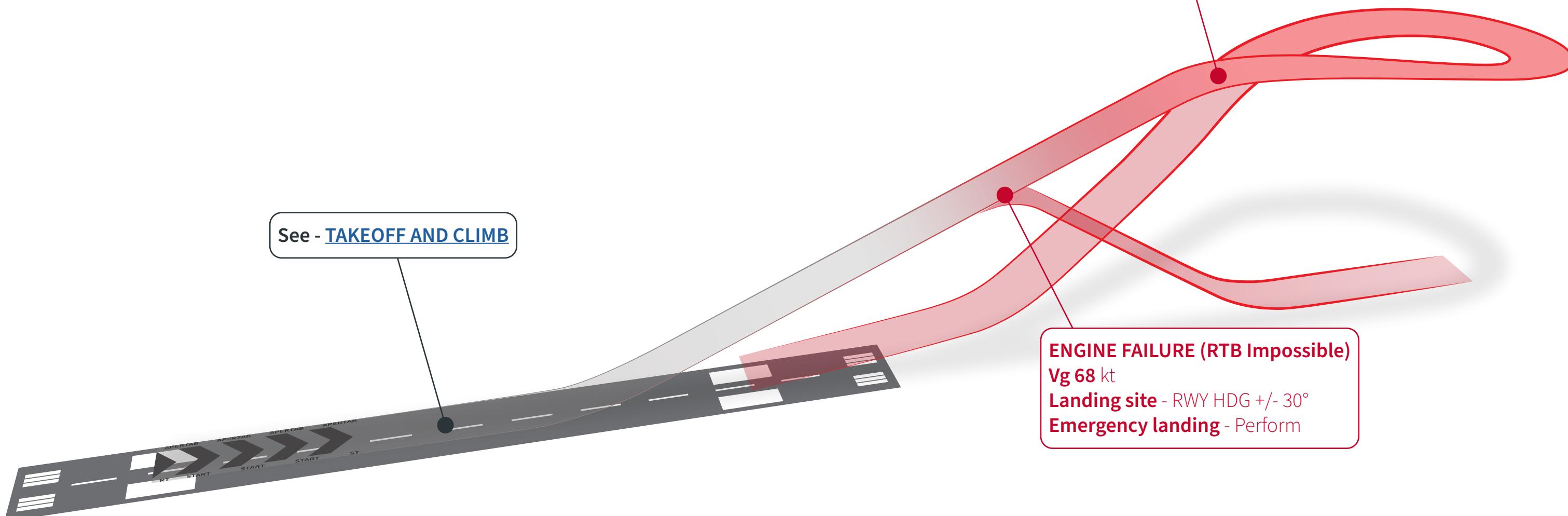
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. POWER | IDLE OR AS REQ. |
| 2. WINGS | LEVEL WITH RUDDER COORDINATION |
| 3. PITCH | INCREASE |
| 4. ALTITUDE | RETURN |
| 5. HEADING | RETURN |

* Nose high or nose low unusual attitudes can be made with a left, right or no bank. The bank does not change the recovery procedure



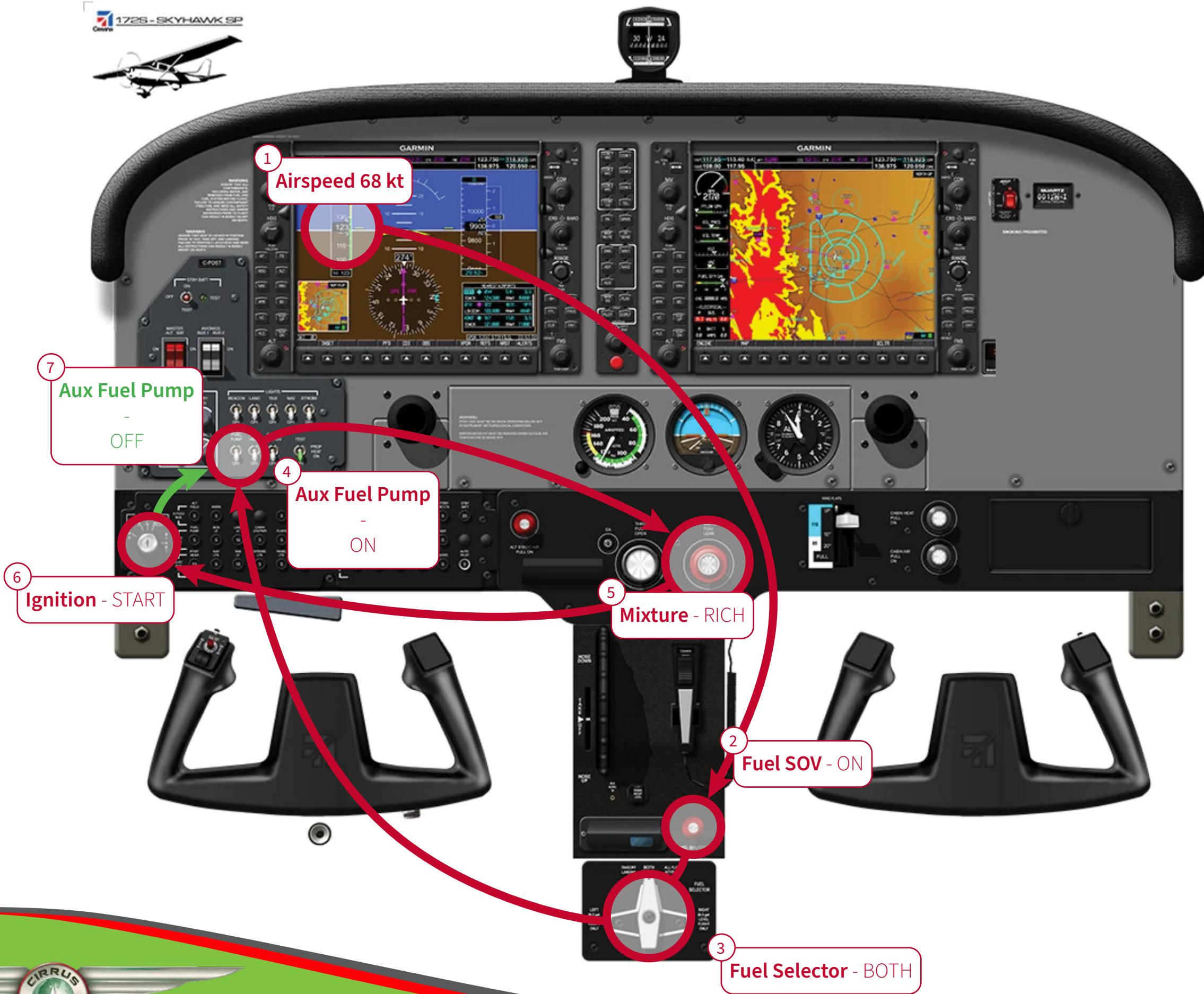


ENGINE FAILURE AFTER TAKEOFF



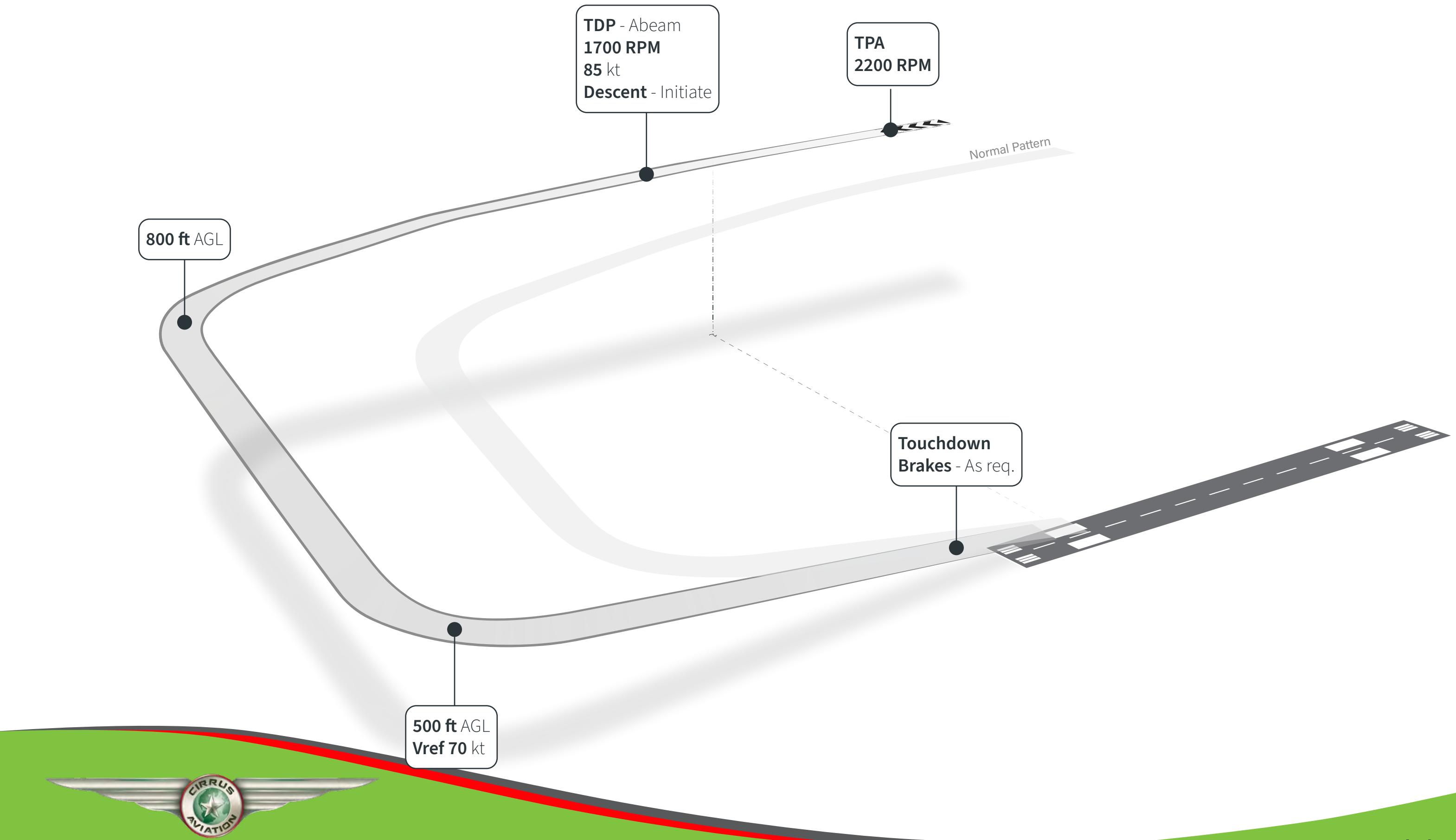


ENGINE FAILURE INFLIGHT - RESTART



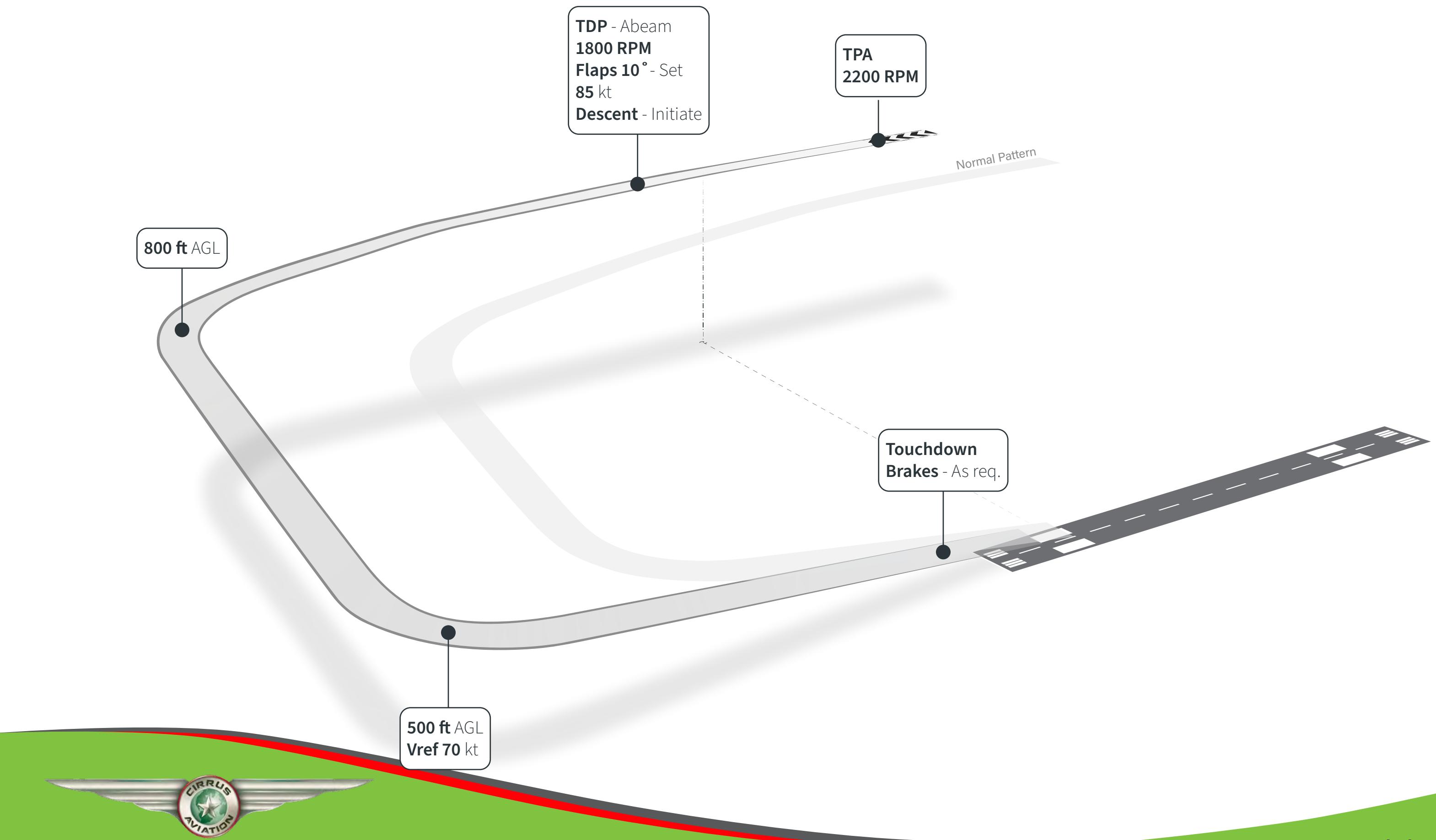


REDUCED FLAPS LANDING - FLAPS 0°



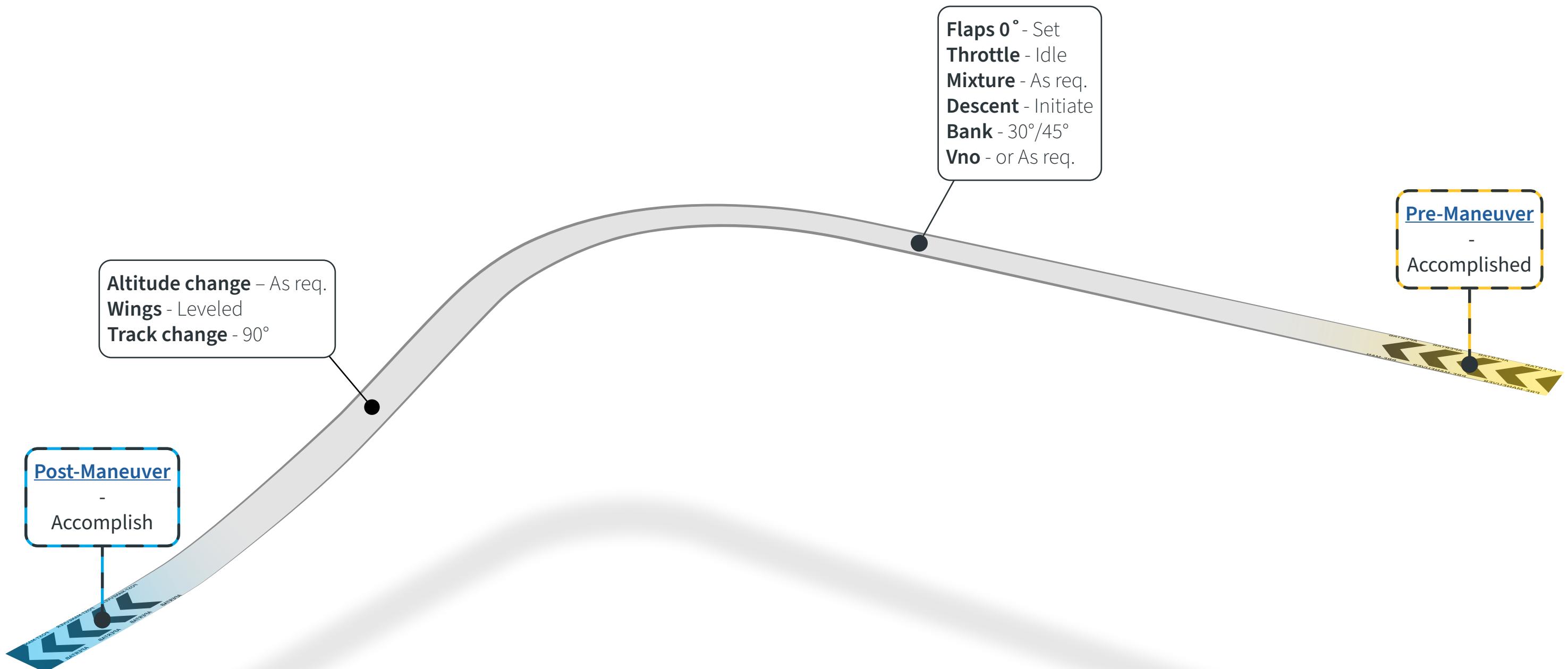


REDUCED FLAPS LANDING - FLAPS 10°



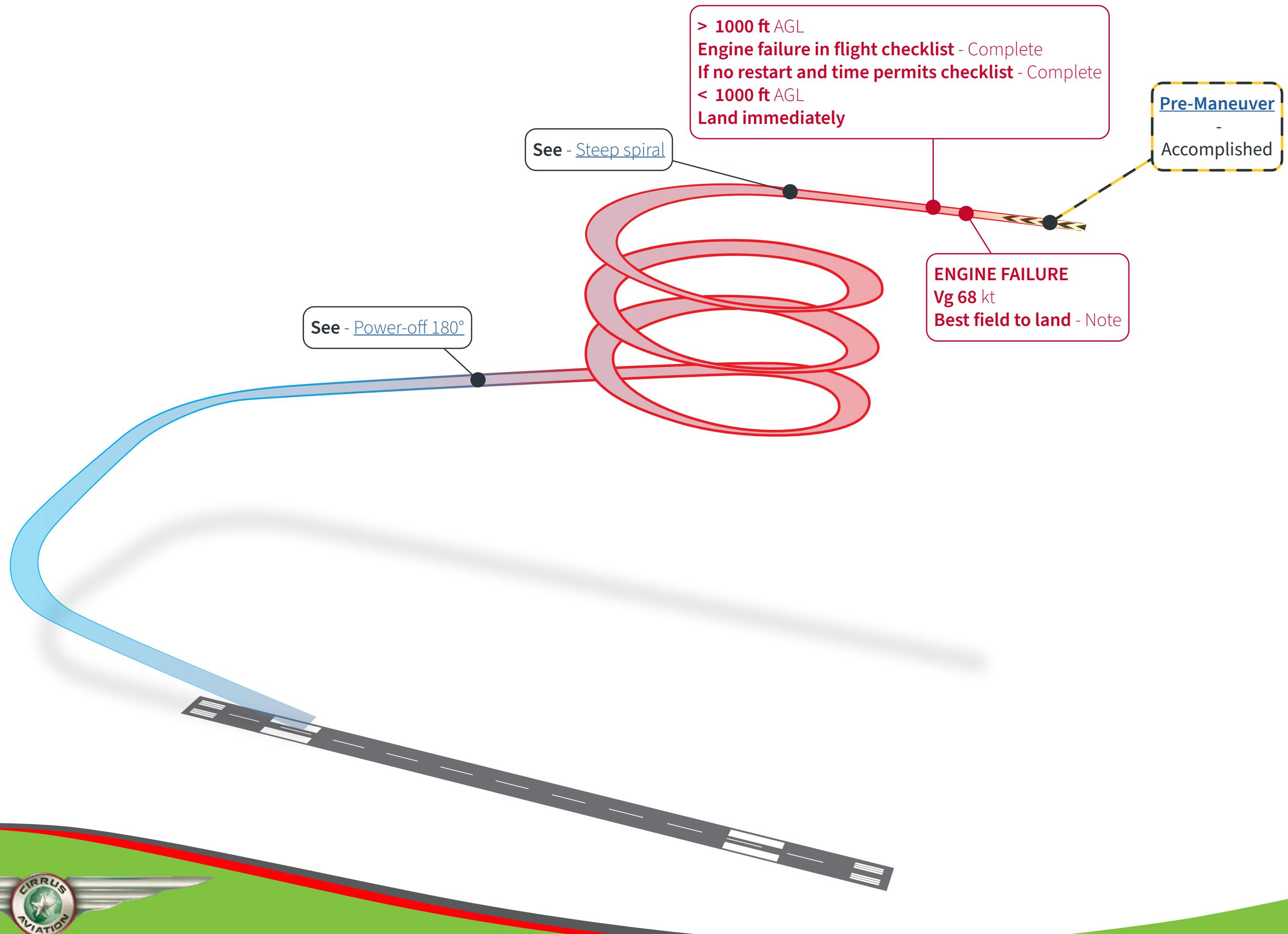


EMERGENCY DESCENT





EMERGENCY APPROACH AND LANDING



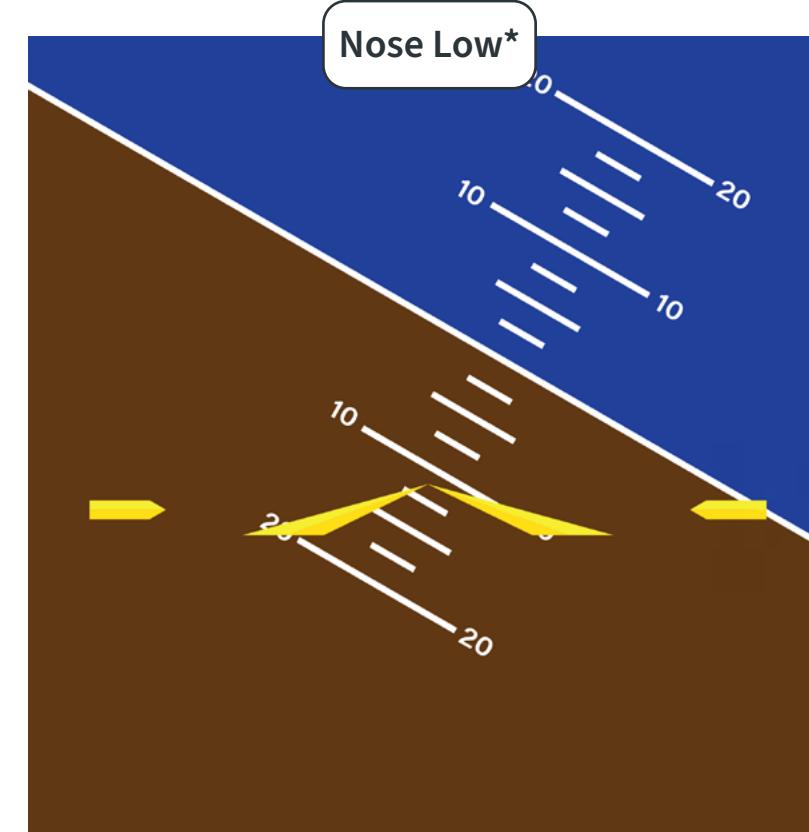
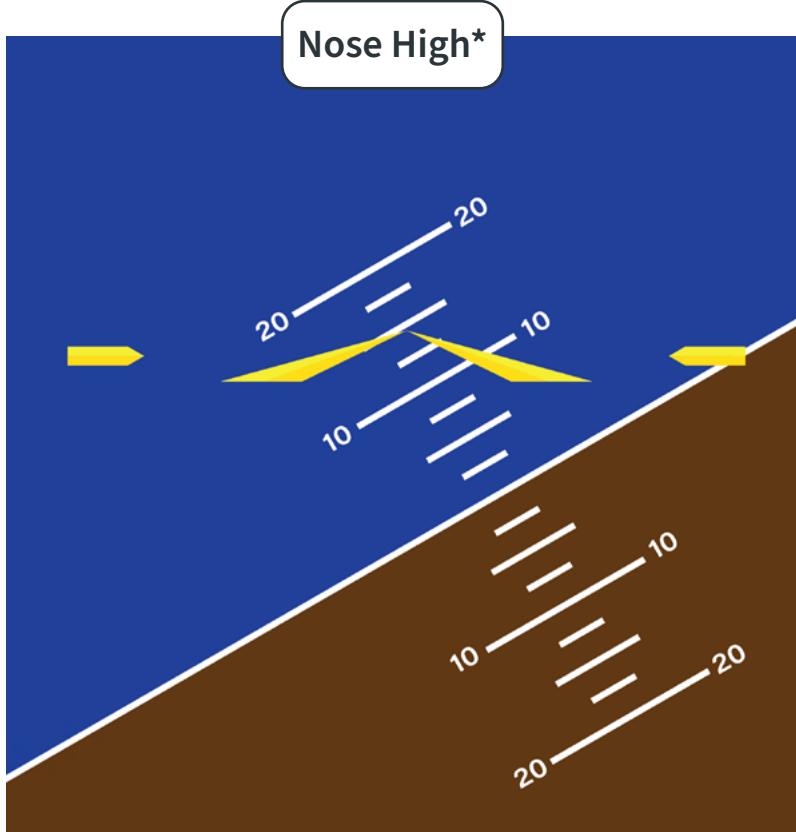


CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part VI: IFR



UNUSUAL ATTITUDE RECOVERY (IMC)



- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. POWER | FULL |
| 2. PITCH | DECREASE |
| 3. WINGS | LEVEL WITH RUDDER COORDINATION |
| 4. ALTITUDE | RETURN |
| 5. HEADING | RETURN |

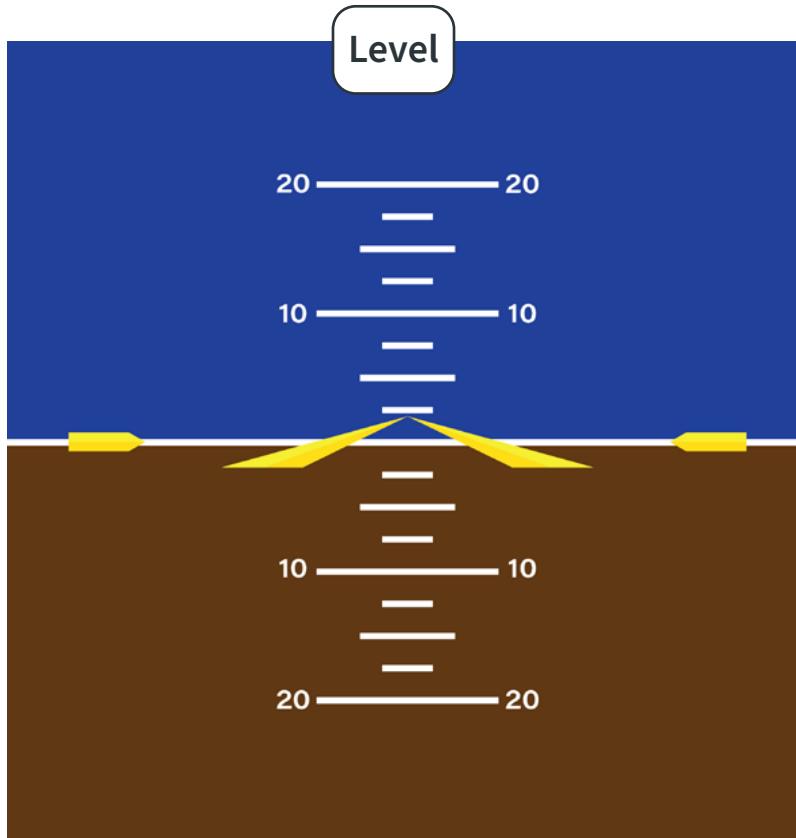
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. POWER | IDLE OR AS REQ. |
| 2. WINGS | LEVEL WITH RUDDER COORDINATION |
| 3. PITCH | INCREASE |
| 4. ALTITUDE | RETURN |
| 5. HEADING | RETURN |

* Nose high or nose low unusual attitudes can be made with a left, right or no bank. The bank does not change the recovery procedure

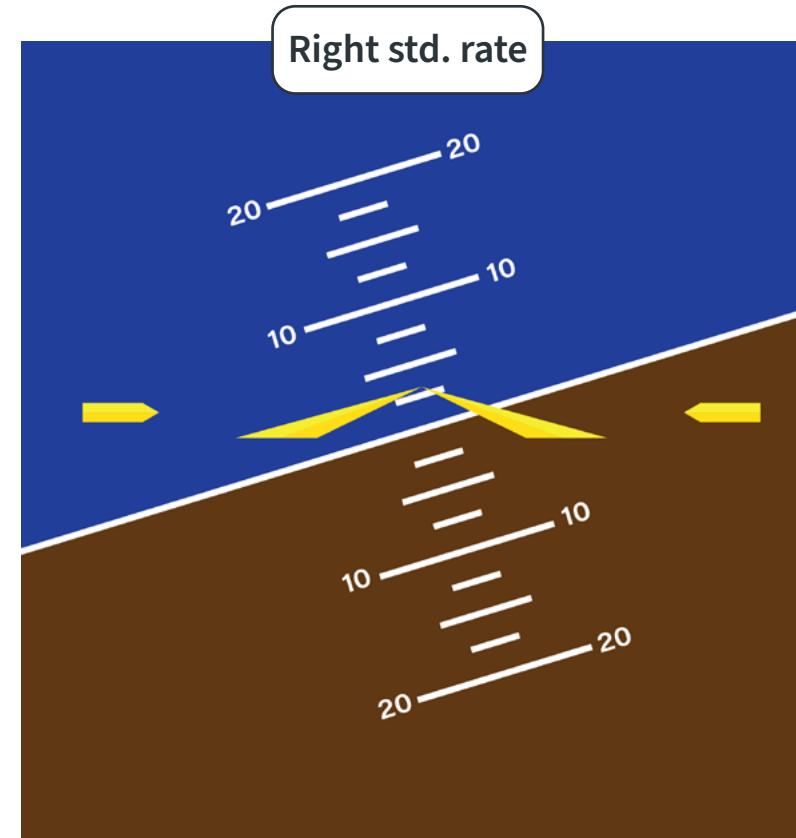




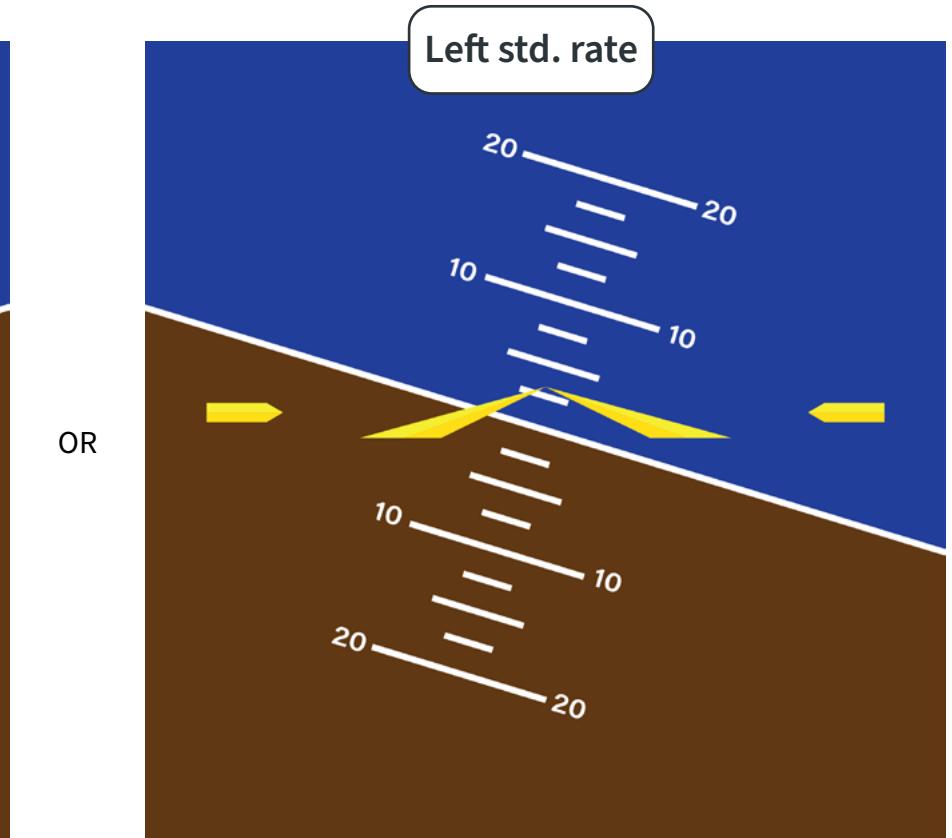
180 TURNS & STD RATE TURNS (IMC)



- 1. POWER** 2200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** $\approx 2.5^\circ$
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** NOTE



- 1. POWER** + 100 RPM
- 2. PITCH** + 1°
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** + 180° AS REQ



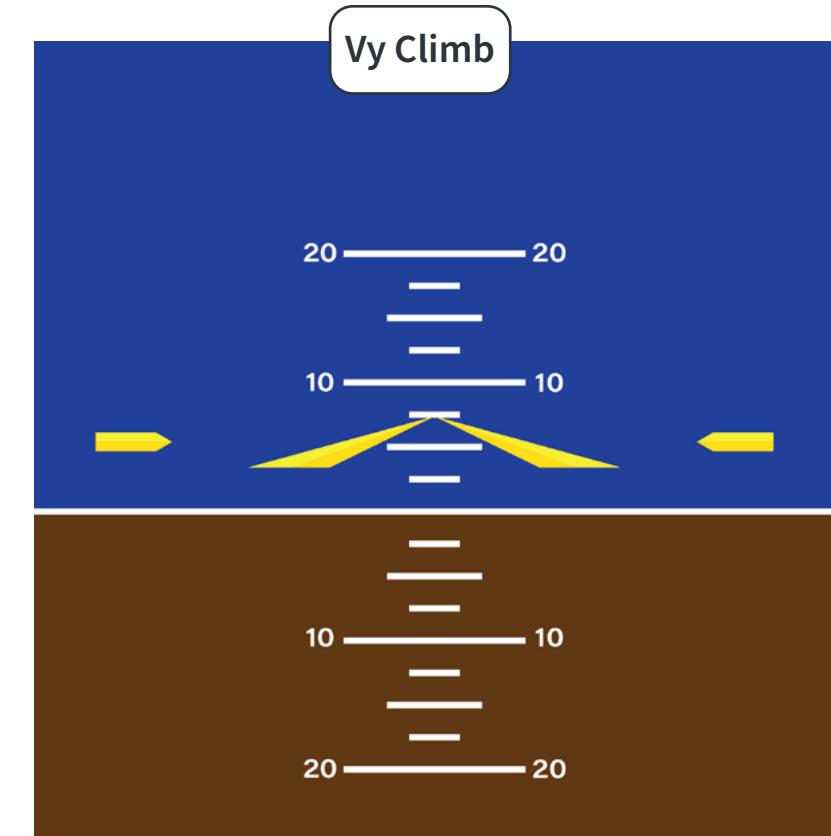
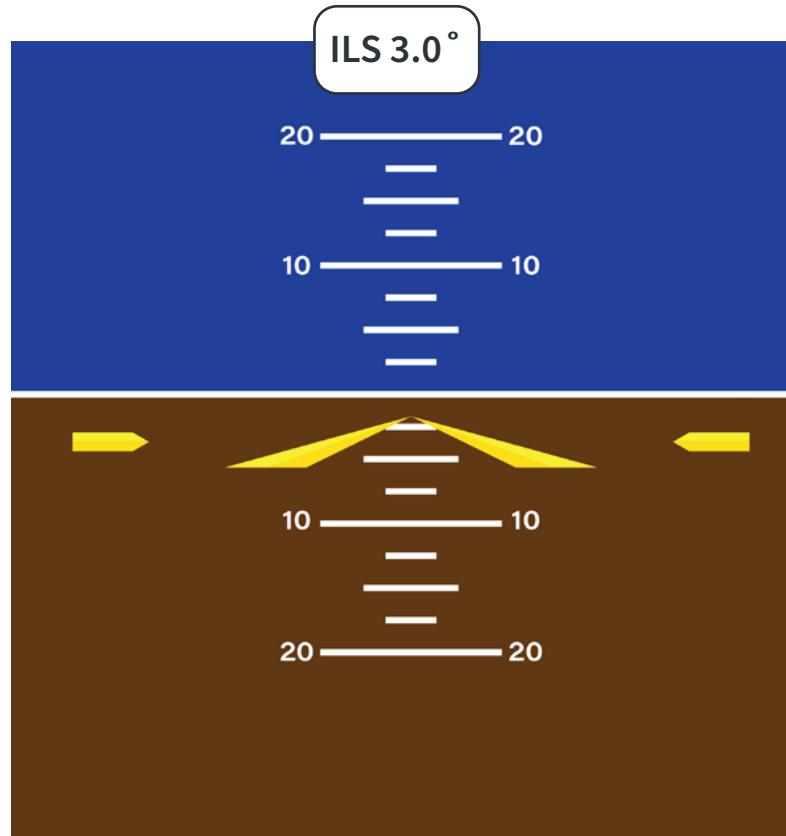
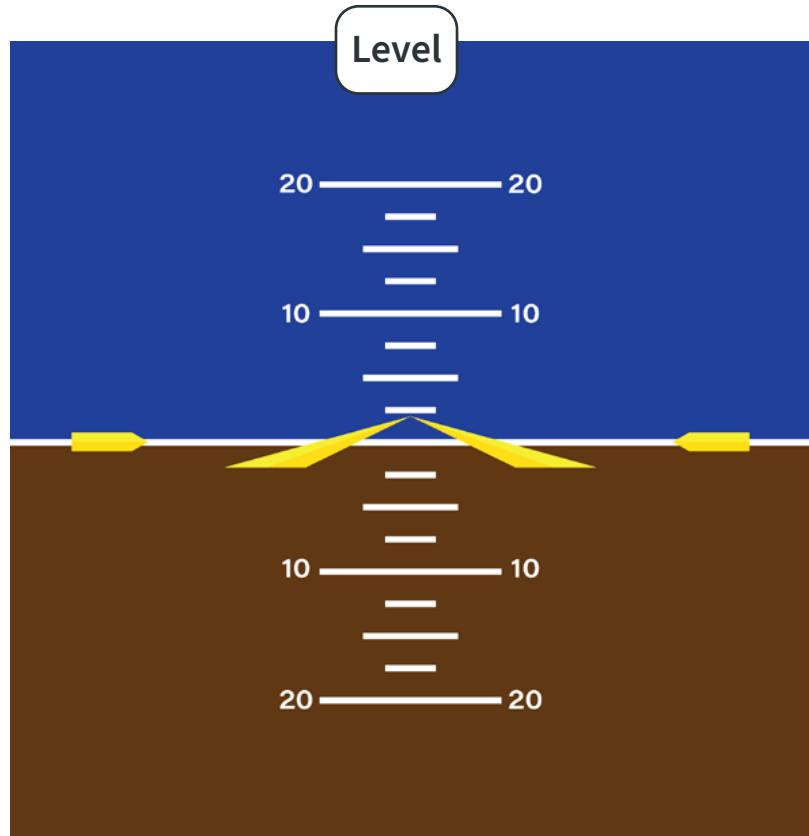
OR

* The bank should match a standard rate, you can use this equation to approximate it:
$$\text{Bank} = (\text{TAS} / 10) + 5$$





IFR BASIC MANEUVERS



- 1. POWER** 2200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** $\approx 2.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MAINTAIN

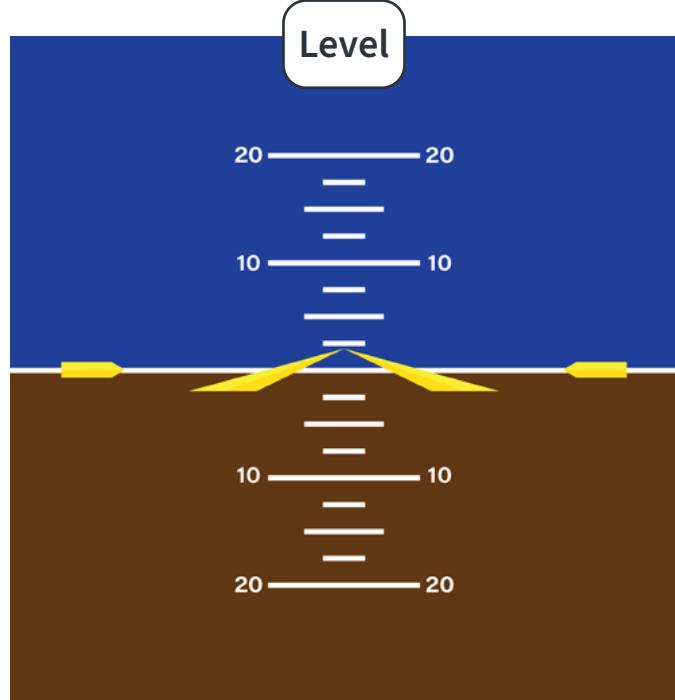
- 1. POWER** 1900 RPM
- 2. PITCH** $\approx -2.0^\circ$ DN
- 3. FLAPS** 10°
- 4. SPEED** 90 KT

- 1. POWER** FULL
- 2. PITCH** $\approx +7.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. SPEED** 74 KT
- 4. HEADING** MAINTAIN

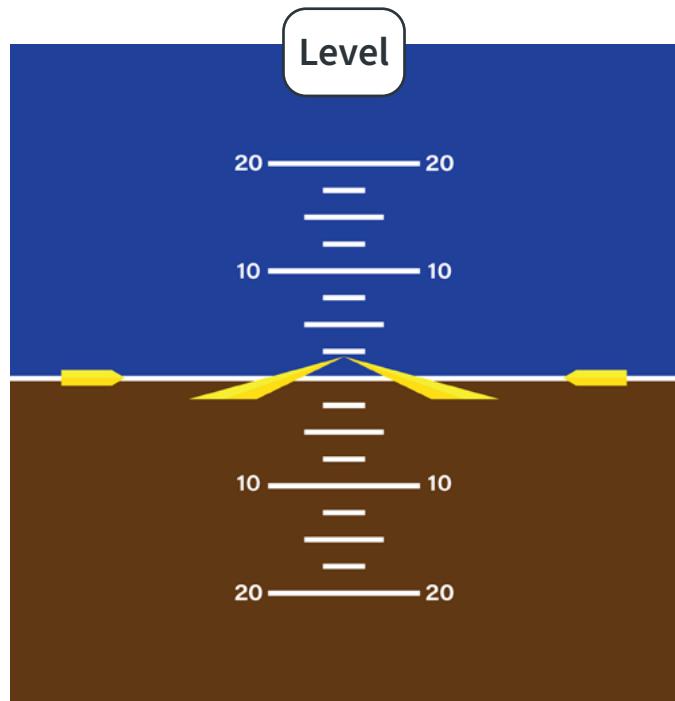




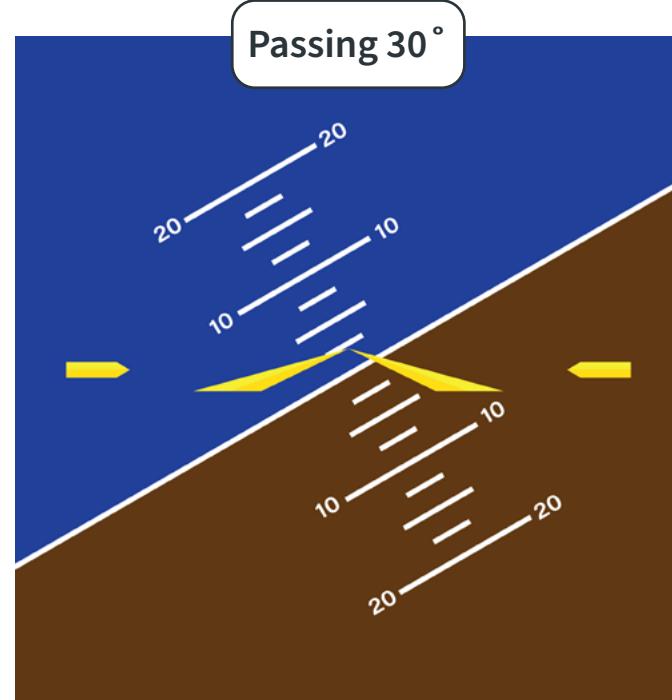
STEEP TURNS IFR



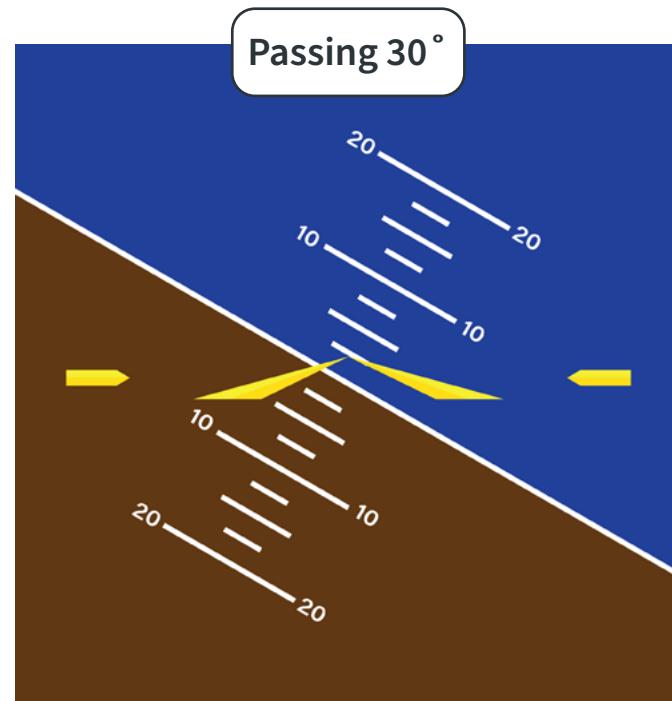
- 1. POWER** 2200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** $\approx 2.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** NOTE



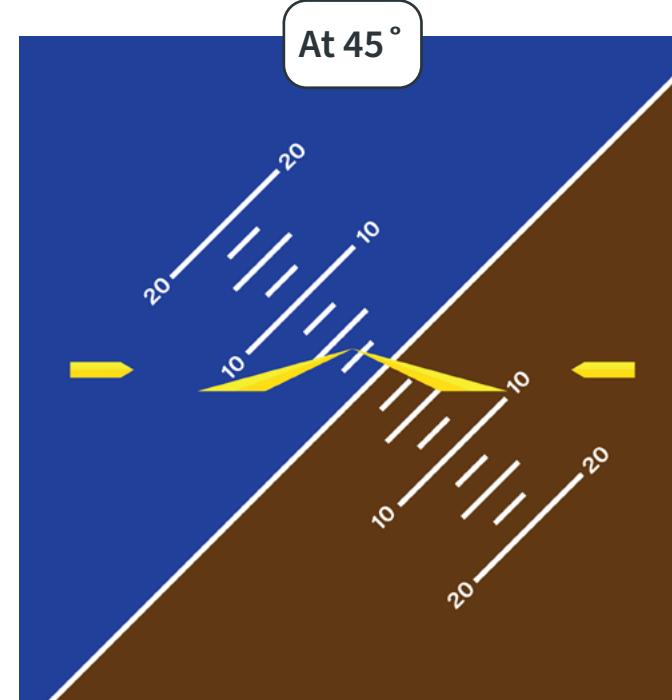
- 1. POWER** 2200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** $\approx 2.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** NOTE



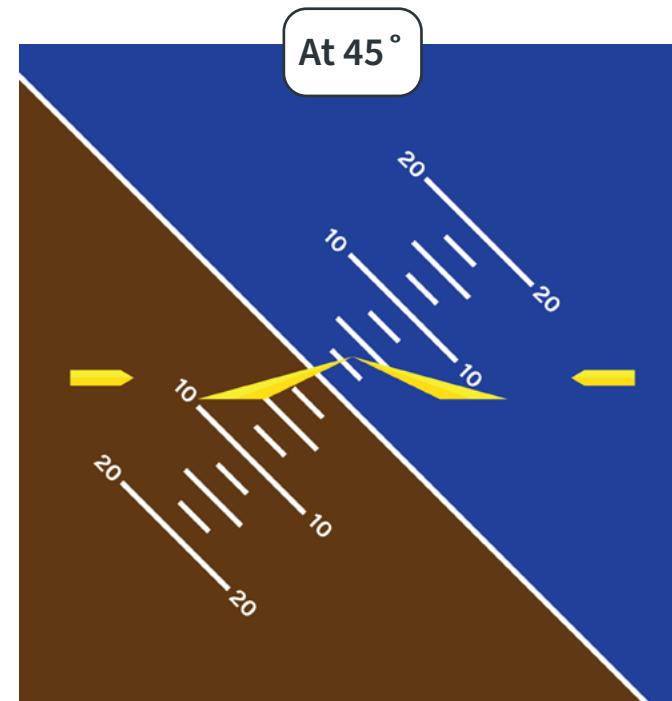
- 1. POWER** + 200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** INCREASE
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR



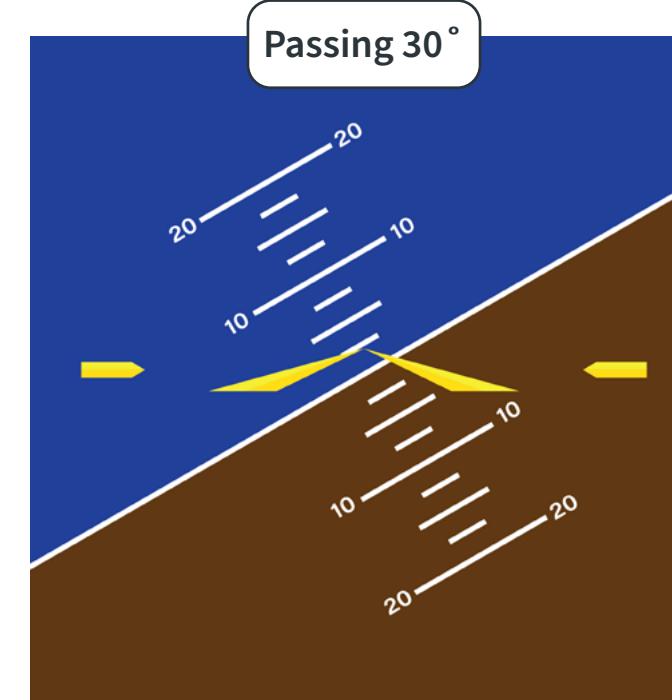
- 1. POWER** + 200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** INCREASE
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR



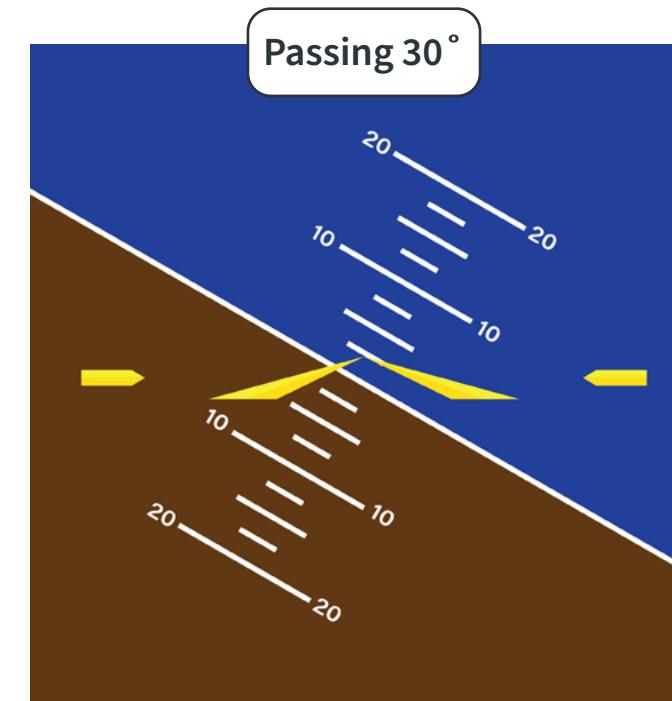
- 1. POWER** AS REQ.
- 2. PITCH** $\approx +1.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR



- 1. POWER** AS REQ.
- 2. PITCH** $\approx +1.5^\circ$ UP
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR



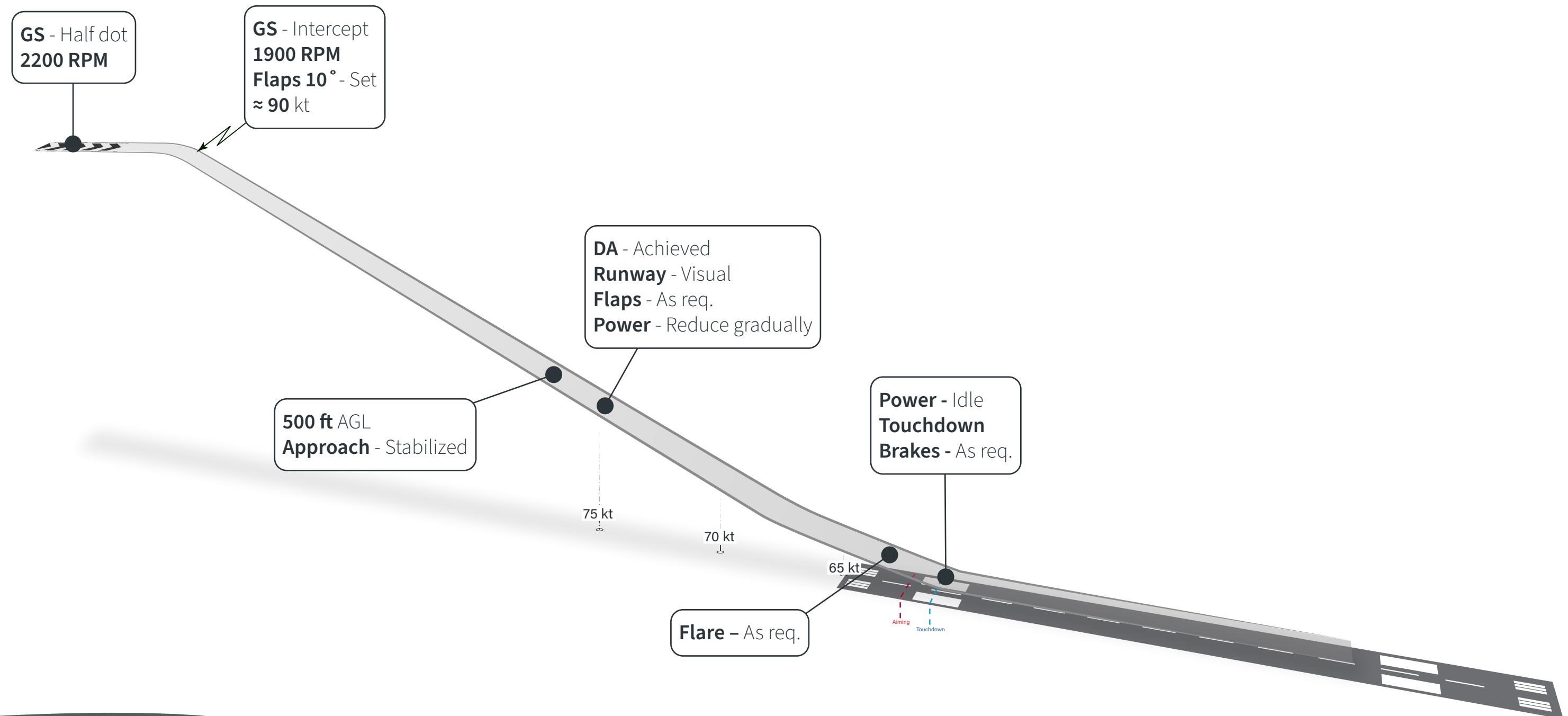
- 1. POWER** - 200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** DECREASE
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR



- 1. POWER** - 200 RPM
- 2. PITCH** DECREASE
- 3. ALTITUDE** MAINTAIN
- 4. HEADING** MONITOR

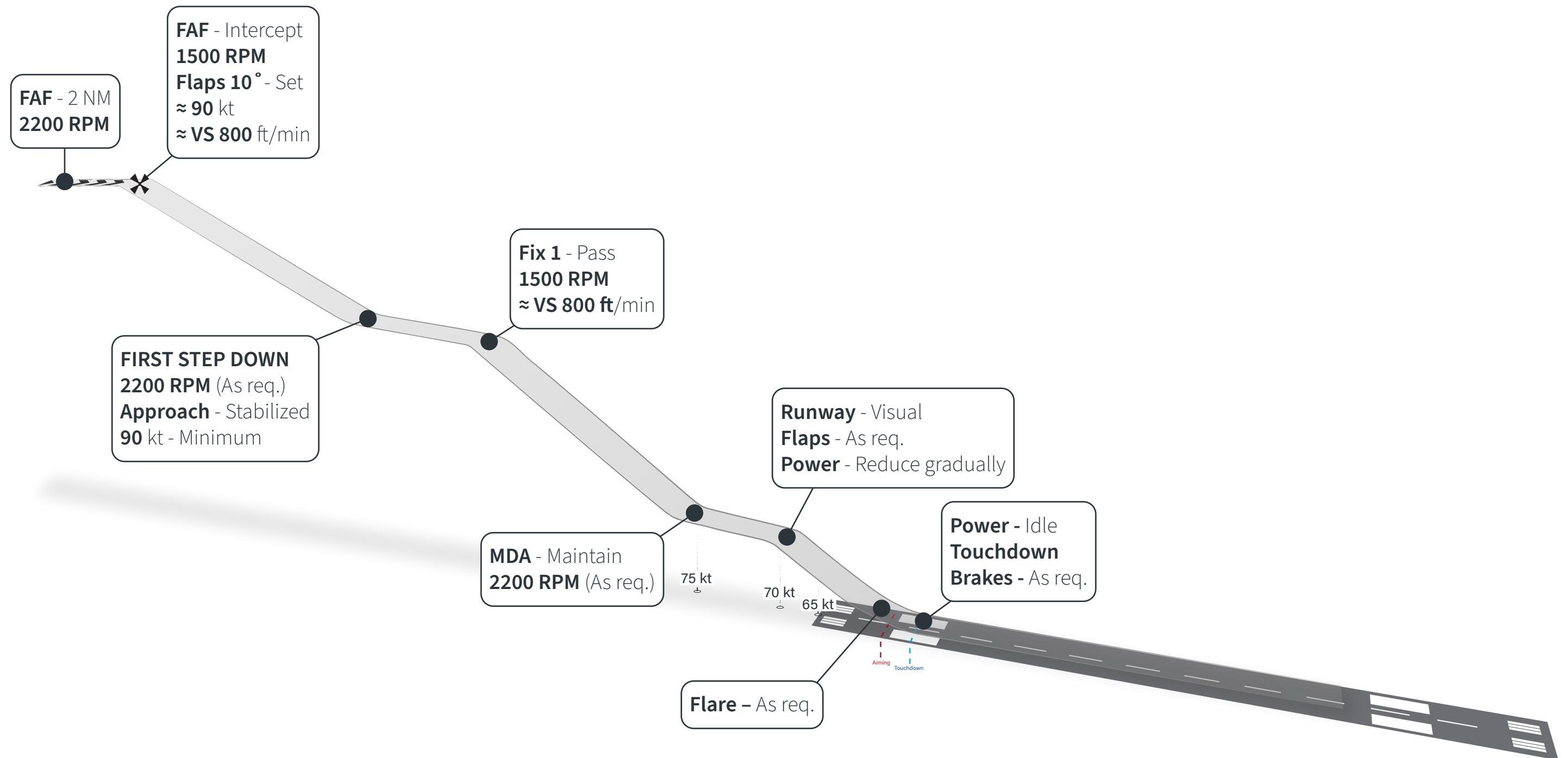


PRECISION APPROACH



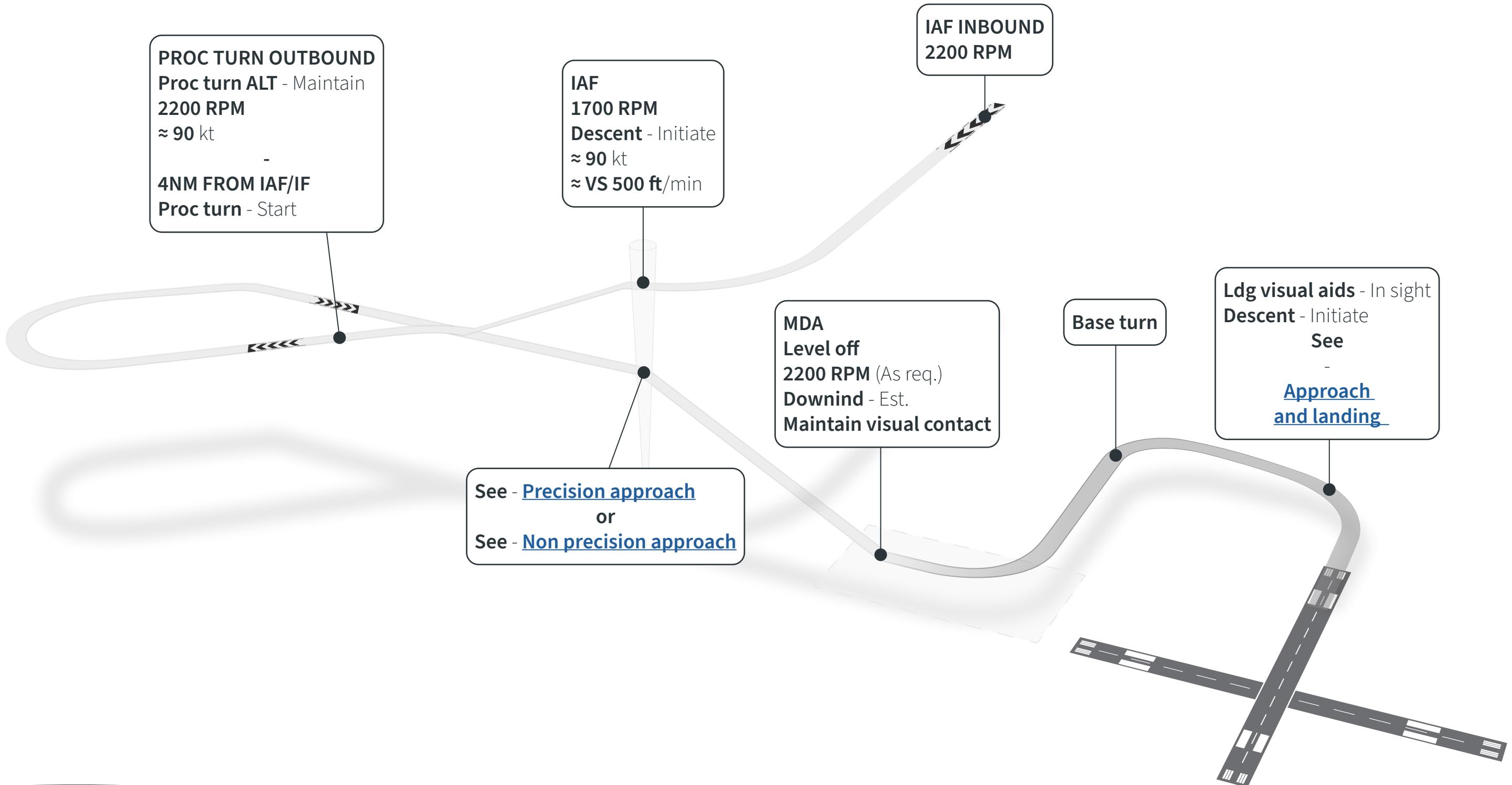


NON PRECISION APPROACH



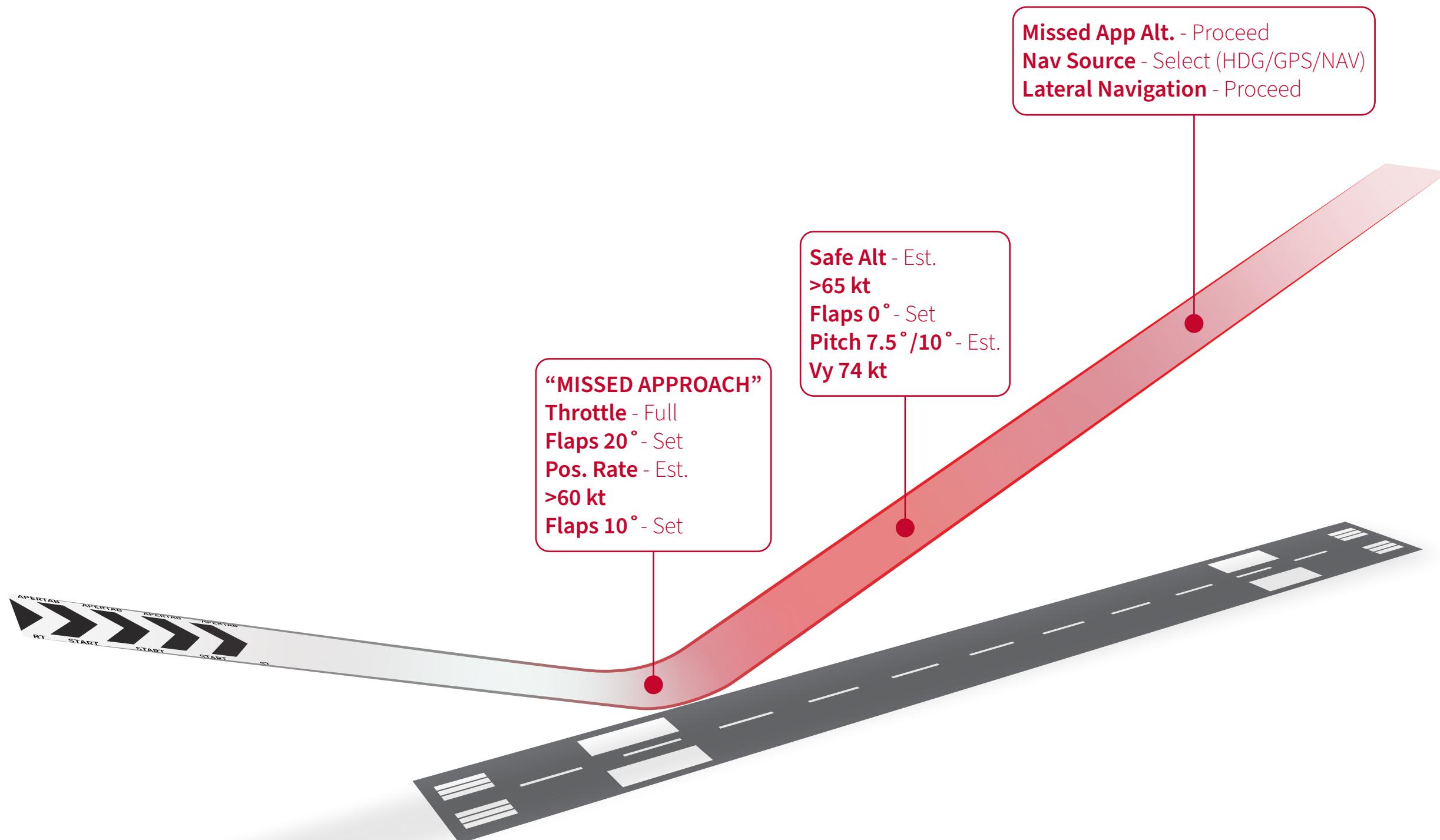


PROC. TURN & CIRCLING APPROACH





MISSED APPROACH





CESSNA SKYHAWK C-172 SP

Part VII: Cockpit Flows



ACCEPTANCE FLOW



1. ENVIRONMENTAL → OFF
2. FLAPS → UP
3. MIXTURE → FULL LEAN
4. THROTTLE → IDLE
5. FUEL SOV → PUSHED IN
6. FUEL SELECTOR → LEFT OR RIGHT
7. TRIM → TAKEOFF
8. ALT STATIC → PUSHED IN
9. BREAKERS → ALL IN
10. MAP LIGHT → OFF
11. MAGNETOS → OFF/KEYS OFF
12. DIMMING PANEL → ALL OFF/AVIONICS ON
13. ALL SWITCHES → OFF
14. MASTER/ALT → OFF
15. AVIONICS → OFF
16. STBY BATT → OFF





BEFORE ENGINE START FLOW



1. ENVIRONMENTAL → OFF
2. FLAPS → UP
3. MIXTURE → FULL LEAN
4. THROTTLE → 1/4 INCH
5. FUEL SOV → PUSHED IN
6. FUEL SELECTOR → BOTH
7. TRIM → TAKEOFF
8. ALT STATIC → PUSHED IN
9. BREAKERS → ALL IN
10. MAP LIGHT → OFF
11. MAGNETOS → OFF/KEYS OFF
12. DIMMING PANEL → ALL OFF/AVIONICS ON
13. ALL SWITCHES → OFF
14. MASTER/ALT → OFF
15. AVIONICS → OFF
16. STBY BATT → TEST/ARM
17. PFD/ELECTRICALS → CHECK





STARTING ENGINE FLOW



1. MIXTURE → FULL LEAN
2. FUEL PUMP → ON
3. MIXTURE → FULL RICH
4. FUEL FLOW → POSITIVE - 5 SEC
5. MIXTURE → LEAN
6. FUEL PUMP → OFF
7. IGNITION → START
8. MIXTURE → ADVANCE
9. ENGINE PARAMETERS → CHECK
10. AVIONICS → ON
11. PFD → SET
12. MFD → SET
13. MIXTURE → LEAN FOR TAXI





AFTER TAKEOFF FLOW



1. SAFE ALTITUDE → FLAPS UP
2. TURNING ALTITUDE → PASS
3. CLIMBING SPEED → ESTABLISH
4. LANDING LIGHTS → OFF
5. TAXI LIGHT → OFF





AFTER LANDING FLOW



1. FLAPS → UP
2. MIXTURE → LEAN AS REQ.
3. TRIM → NEUTRAL
4. STROBE LIGHTS → OFF
5. LANDING LIGHTS → OFF
6. TAXI LIGHT → ON



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