This document is uncontrolled when printed.



DOCUMENT GSM-EL-PS1.054

DOCUMENT TITLE PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

CHAPTER 2 – AERODROME FEATURES

Version 3.5 January 2018

This is a controlled document. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission, in writing, from the Chief Executive Officer of Flight Training Adelaide.



CONTENTS	PAGE
AERIAL VIEW PARAFIELD AIRPORT AND THE AIRPORT BOUNDARIES	3
PARAFIELD AIRPORT DIAGRAM	4
AIRPORT FEATURES - VOCABULARY	4
PHOTOGRAPHS	
RUNWAY VOCABULARY	19
RUNWAY VOCABULARY - ANSWERS	20
TAXIING AT PARAFIELD	21
TAXIING AT PARAFIELD ~ CROSSING ACTIVE RUNWAYS	21
TAXIING AT PARAFIELD ~ CROSSING ACTIVE RUNWAYS	22
Taxiing at Parafield ~ crossing active runways – ANSWERS	



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

AERIAL VIEW PARAFIELD AIRPORT AND THE AIRPORT BOUNDARIES

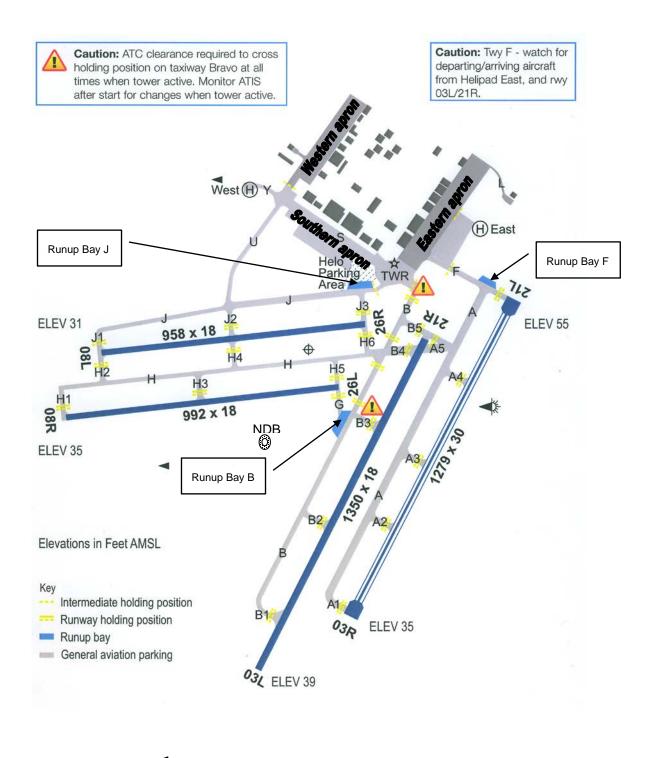


"The Levels" University Campus



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

PARAFIELD AIRPORT DIAGRAM





PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

AIRPORT FEATURES - VOCABULARY

Read the following vocabulary list of the common features of Parafield aerodrome.

Apron



The hard area surrounding and adjacent to the hangars and the control tower, used for aircraft taxiing and parking. Tarmac is another word for apron. There are 3. The Western, Southern and Eastern aprons.

Boundary



The border or the edge of something. The boundaries of the Parafield Airport are:- (1) The fence along the Main North Road (The eastern boundary) (2) The fence along Kings Road (northern boundary) (3) The fence along the Adelaide –Gawler railway line (the western boundary) (4) A road along the southern boundary.

Bunnings



A large Do it Yourself shop located in the North east corner of Parafield airport.

Cone markers



Red and white circular cone or triangular shaped objects placed on the ground around the airport. Cone markers are often used to mark obstructions or unserviceable areas of the aerodrome.

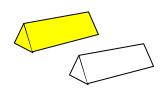
Control tower



A building with a section containing the aerodrome controllers. From the windows, the controllers can see the entire surface of an aerodrome, and all aircraft flying near the airport.



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1



Gable markers

Gable (triangular, but long) shaped objects placed on the surface of the aerodrome to mark the edges of runways and taxiways. The gable markers along the edges of runways are white. Those along the edges of taxiways are yellow in colour.



Fence

Posts and wire erected to prevent people entering the airport



Flock of birds

A large number of birds gathered together





Low growing green plants. Grass needs to be cut regularly. Grass being cut by a tractor is described as 'Works in Progress' on the ATIS



Hangar

A large building for storing and maintaining aircraft.



Helipad

The area for helicopter takeoff and landing. There are 2 helipads at Parafield Helipad East and West.



Holding point

A line drawn across a taxiway where all aircraft must stop and get permission from the controller, before crossing or entering a runway.



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1



Ranges

Hills (Small mountains). The hills to the east of Parafield are called 'the Ranges.'



Refuelling pumps

A refuelling area for aircraft and fuel storage.



Refuelling tanker



Run-up bay

An area used to park aircraft while doing pre-take-off and engine checks.



Runways

These can be sealed or unsealed. If they are sealed they are usually covered with bitumen (asphalt) - the material roads are made of. If they are unsealed they are made of gravel. (compacted stones)



Sign boards

Signs mounted on posts around near the runways and taxiways, containing information to help you when taxiing on the aerodrome.



Taxiing (taxiway) line

A yellow line painted on the ground for aircraft to follow when they are taxiing.



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1



The FTA parking area

A large area in front of the FTA hangar, where the FTA aircraft are parked.



The runway centre-line

A line painted the full length of the runway to mark the middle You should always try to take off and land along the centre-line.



Unserviceable runway

An unserviceable runway can be easily recognised by a very large white cross (or several crosses) laid out on the surface.



Wind sock

A device for showing the wind speed and direction. This is usually made of cloth or canvas and is mounted on a pole where it can blow in the wind. The main windsock (primary) is white the secondary windsocks are yellow.



Works in progress (WIP)

Any work being carried out in the aerodrome area in which people, vehicles are present. You will know about this from the ATIS.



Southern Grass

An area where the FTA helicopters practice manoeuvres eg hovering, autorotations or landings.



Gravel

Runways or taxiways may be made of these small stones. These runways are called "unsealed"



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1



Asphalt / Bitumen

Runways or taxiways may be made of this material. These runways are called "sealed" runways.



Concrete

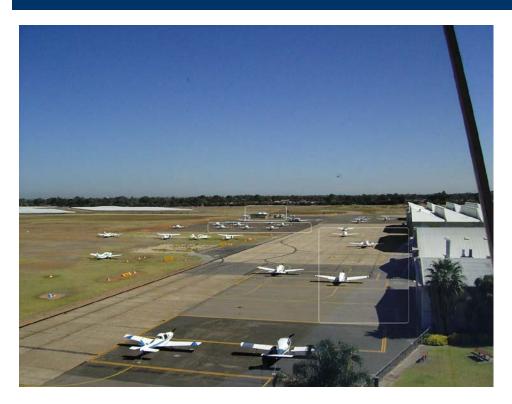
Runways or taxiways or aprons may be made of this material. These runways are also called "sealed" runways.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Now look at the following photographs and see if you can identify the above features





















PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

Now see how many of the aerodrome features you can name on the diagram.



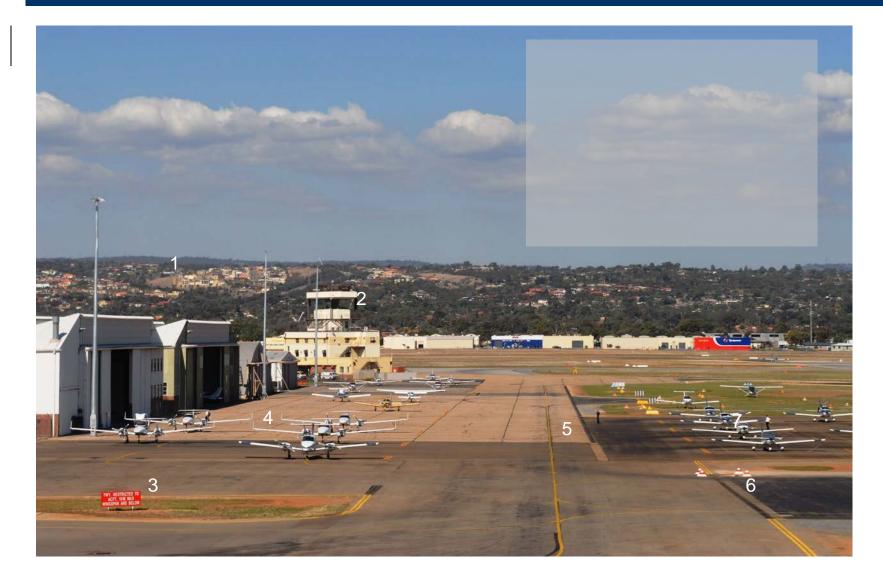


PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

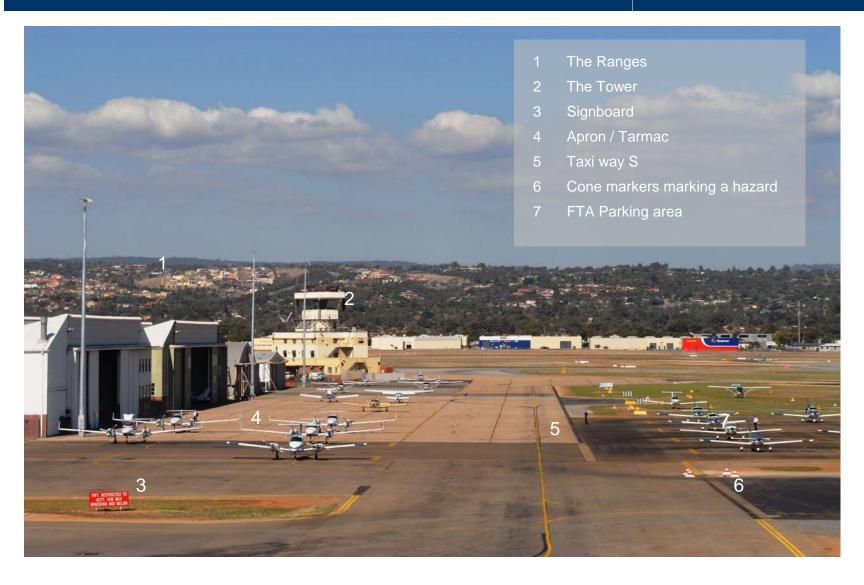


14 of 23





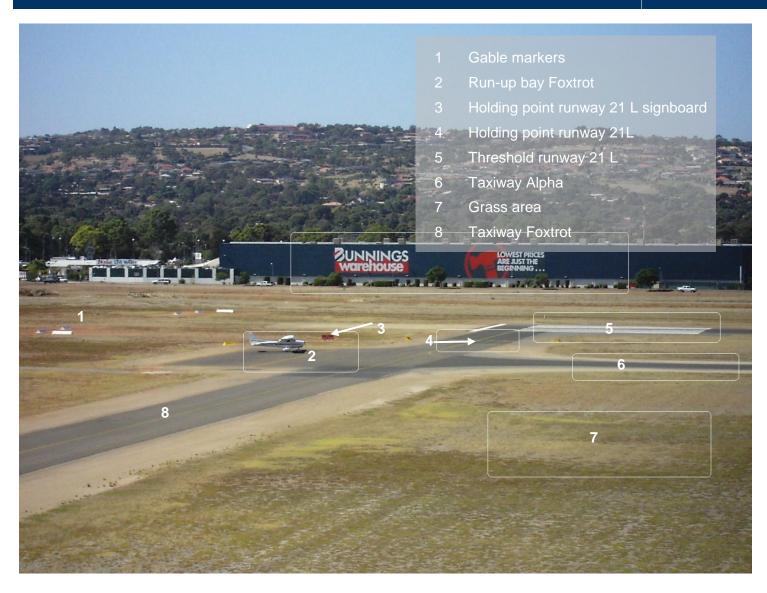














PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

RUNWAY VOCABULARY

You will also need to know the vocabulary of a runway. These words are important if you have to taxi across these areas.

The overshoot area of a runway is the area on the ground at the upwind end of the runway.

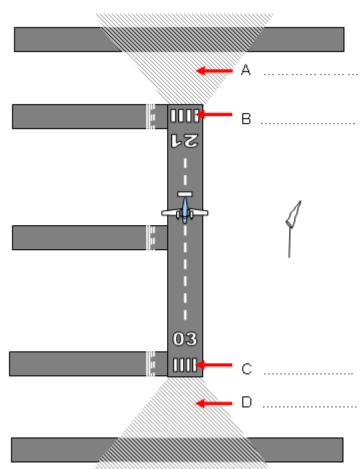
An aircraft passes above the overshoot area when it is climbing after takeoff.

The undershoot area of a runway is the area on the ground before the runway threshold. An aircraft passes over this area when it is approaching to land.

The threshold is the beginning of a runway and is marked by parallel white painted lines.

The upwind threshold (or upwind end) is the end of a runway and is marked by parallel white painted lines. Pilots may be instructed to "vacate at the upwind end" of a runway.

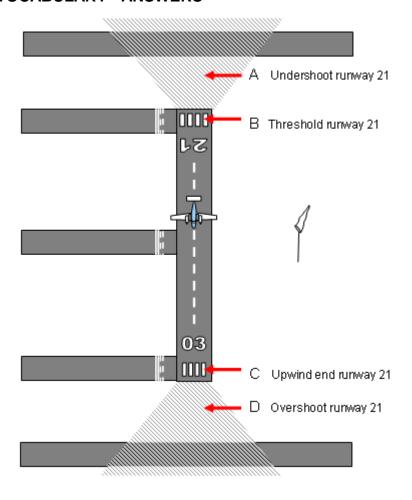
Label the diagram





PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

RUNWAY VOCABULARY - ANSWERS





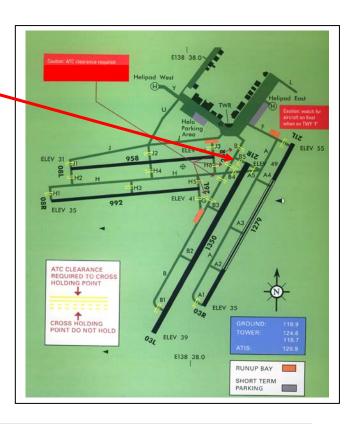
PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

TAXIING AT PARAFIELD

You will **always** need permission to cross the undershoots/overshoots of runways 26/08 on taxiway B which runs parallel to runway 21/03.

You will also **always** need permission to enter, cross or taxi along any runway, as all runways under Class D are ACTIVE.

Stop at the red boards and **do not go past them**, until the Controller has given you permission to cross.





An active runway

Any runway which is being used for takeoff or landing is called an 'Active' runway. As mentioned above, all runways are considered active at Parafield.

A duty runway

The runway which is nominated on the ATIS for takeoff and landing is called the 'Duty' runway. This runway will be as much as possible, into the wind.



PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

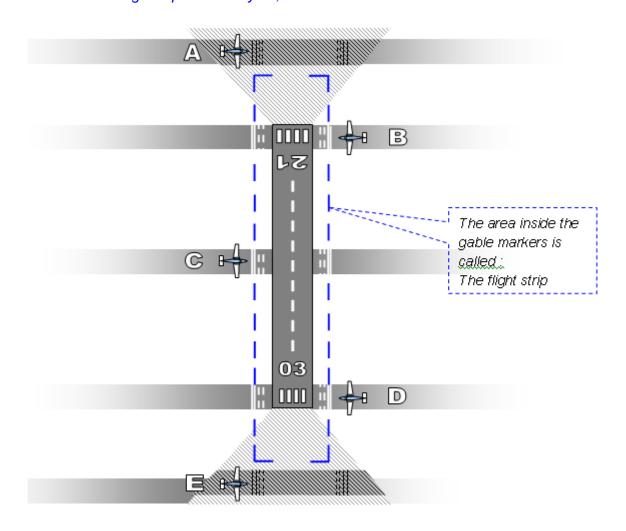
TAXIING AT PARAFIELD ~ CROSSING ACTIVE RUNWAYS

The duty runway is runway 21

A – Tango Golf Tango request	
B – Tango Golf Tango request	
C – Tango Golf Tango request	
D – Tango Golf Tango request	
E – Tango Golf Tango request	_

Pilot: TGT request cross midpoint runway 21

Controller: TGT, cross mid point runway 21
Pilot: Crossing mid point runway 21, TGT





PRE-SOLO SELF STUDY 1

TAXIING AT PARAFIELD ~ CROSSING ACTIVE RUNWAYS - ANSWERS

- A. Tango Golf Tango request cross undershoot runway 21
- B. Tango Golf Tango request cross threshold runway 21
- C. Tango Golf Tango request cross midpoint runway 21
- D. Tango Golf Tango request cross upwind end runway 21 (or upwind threshold runway 21)
- E. Tango Golf Tango request cross overshoot runway 21

