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Take-Off

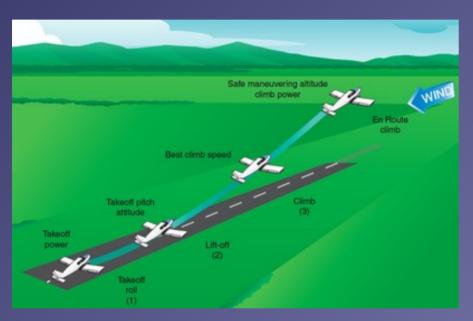
- Definition and Motivation
- Take-Offs
 - Normal, Short-Field, Soft-Field, Crosswind
 - Factors

Definition and Motivation



- Act of leaving a supporting surface including the immediately preceding and following acts
- Leaving the ground and becoming airborne
- Essential maneuver used in every single flight

Normal Take-Off





- Criteria: hard uncontaminated surface, long runway, no obstacles, low density altitude, no or steady headwind
- Check environment and consult performance data in POH
- Pre-take-off checks according to checklists in POH
- Mixture full rich, lean for maximum RPM above 3000' DA
- Passenger, departure and emergency briefings



Normal Take-Off — Line Up



- Check approach sector and callout Approach Sector Clear
- Align with runway centerline using rudder and brakes
- Keep nose-wheel centered and stop before take-off run
- Crosscheck runway heading, magnetic compass, heading indicator



Normal Take-Off — Run



- Callout Take-Off before initiating take-off run
- Smoothly apply full power keeping straight with rudder
- Use runway end as reference for directional control
- Check RPM/ASI and callout RPM Checked, Airspeed Alive
- Continue to accelerate to lift-off speed (Vr = 55 KIAS)
- Gently apply elevator back-pressure to lift off nose-wheel



Normal Take-Off — Initial Climb

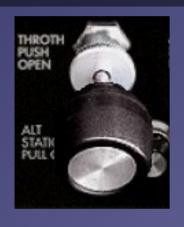


- Check VSI and callout Positive Rate
- Accelerate to best rate of climb airspeed (Vy = 74 KIAS)
- Adjust and maintain nose-up attitude for airspeed
- Trim away elevator forward-pressure as required
- Maintain directional control and control yaw with rudder

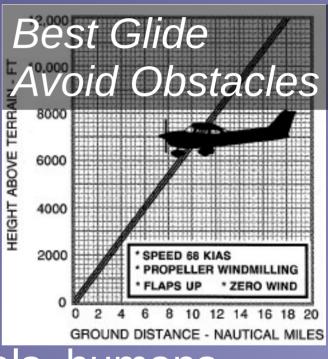


Aborted / Rejected Take-Off

Power Idle | Apply Brakes



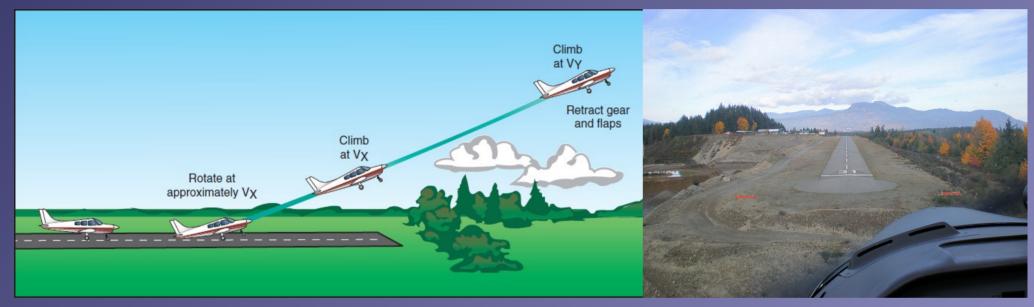




- Reasons: failures, traffic, animals, humans
- During Take-Off Run: power idle, apply brakes
- Immediately after Take-Off: best glide airspeed (68 KIAS), avoid obstacles



Short-Field Take-Off



- Criteria: hard uncontaminated surface, short runway, obstacles, high density altitude, no or steady headwind
- Check environment and consult performance data in POH
- Pre-take-off checks according to checklists in POH
- Mixture full rich, lean for maximum RPM above 3000' DA
- Passenger, departure and emergency briefings



Short-Field Take-Off – Line Up







- Check approach sector and callout Approach Sector Clear
- Align with runway centerline using rudder and brakes
- Keep nose-wheel centered and stop before take-off run
- Crosscheck runway heading, magnetic compass, heading indicator



Short-Field Take-Off — Run

Flaps 10°



Hold Brakes Full Power Release Brakes



- Smoothly apply full power and check static RPM (2300-2400)
- Callout Take-Off before initiating take-off run
- Release brakes
- Apply slight elevator back-pressure
- Slight Back-Pressure
- Check RPM/ASI and callout RPM Checked, Airspeed Alive
- Keep straight with rudder accelerating to lift-off (Vr = 44..51 KIAS)



Short-Field Take-Off — Initial Climb





- Check VSI and callout Positive Rate
- Accelerate to best angle of climb airspeed (Vx = 62 KIAS)
- Adjust and maintain nose-up attitude for airspeed and trim
- Maintain directional control and control yaw with rudder
- Accelerate to best rate of climb airspeed (Vy = 74 KIAS)
 after obstacles cleared and trim
- Retract flaps above 500' AGL in white arc

Take-Off Performance

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF DISTANCE AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:

Flaps 10° Full Throttle Prior to Brake Release Paved, level, dry runway Zero Wind Lift Off: 51 KIAS

Lift Off: 51 KIAS Speed at 50 Ft: 56 KIAS

	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
Press Alt In Feet		Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst		Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst	Grnd Roll Ft	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst		Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst		Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst
S. L.	860	1465	925	1575	995	1690	1070	1810	1150	1945
1000	940	1600	1010	1720	1090	1850	1170	1990	1260	2135
2000	1025	1755	1110	1890	1195	2035	1285	2190	1380	2355
3000	1125	1925	1215	2080	1310	2240	1410	2420	1515	2605
4000	1235	2120	1335	2295	1440	2480	1550	2685	1660	2880
5000	1355	2345	1465	2545	1585	2755	1705	2975	1825	3205
6000	1495	2605	1615	2830	1745	3075	1875	3320	2010	3585
7000	1645	2910	1785	3170	1920	3440	2065	3730	2215	4045
8000	1820	3265	1970	3575	2120	3880	2280	4225	2450	4615

NOTES:

- 1. Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet elevation, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static runup.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots headwind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry, grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF DISTANCE AT 2400 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:

Flaps 10° Full Throttle Prior to Brake Release Paved, level, dry runway Zero Wind Lift Off: 48 KIAS

Lift Off: 48 KIAS Speed at 50 Ft: 54 KIAS

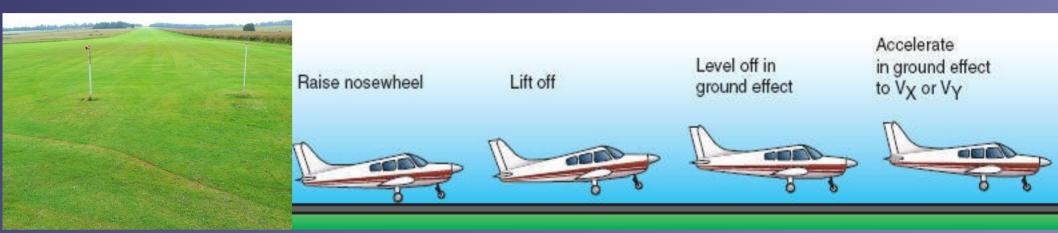
	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
Press Alt In Feet	Grnd Roll Ft	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst	Grnd Roll Ft	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst	Roll	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst	Roll	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst	Grnd Roll Ft	Total Ft To Clear 50 Ft Obst
S. L.	745	1275	800	1370	860	1470	925	1570	995	1685
1000	810	1390	875	1495	940	1605	1010	1720	1085	1845
2000	885	1520	955	1635	1030	1760	1110	1890	1190	2030
3000	970	1665	1050	1795	1130	1930	1215	2080	1305	2230
4000	1065	1830	1150	1975	1240	2130	1335	2295	1430	2455
5000	1170	2015	1265	2180	1360	2355	1465	2530	1570	2715
6000	1285	2230	1390	2410	1500	2610	1610	2805	1725	3015
7000	1415	2470	1530	2685	1650	2900	1770	3125	1900	3370
8000	1560	2755	1690	3000	1815	3240	1950	3500	2095	3790

NOTES:

- Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet elevation, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static runup.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots headwind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry, grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.



Soft-Field Take-Off



- Criteria: soft, rough or contaminated surface, long runway, no obstacles, low density altitude, no or steady headwind
- Check environment and consult performance data in POH
- Pre-take-off checks according to checklists in POH
- Mixture full rich, lean for maximum RPM above 3000' DA
- Passenger, departure and emergency briefings



Soft-Field Pre-Take-Off











- Complete pre-take-off checks on supporting surface
- Setup aircraft for rolling take-off on soft surface
- Departure and emergency briefings, mixture, flaps



Soft-Field Take-Off — Line Up

Relieve Nose-Wheel and Keep Rolling



- Apply and hold elevator back-pressure to relieve nose-wheel
- Check approach sector and callout Approach Sector Clear
- Perform rolling take-off do not stop after centerline alignment
- Crosscheck runway heading, magnetic compass, heading indicator



Soft-Field Take-Off – Run



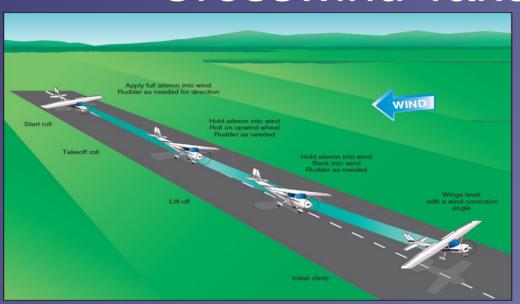
- Callout Take-Off before initiating take-off run
- Smoothly apply full power keeping straight with rudder
- Use runway end as reference for directional control
- Apply slight elevator back-pressure to raise nose-wheel
- Check RPM/ASI and callout RPM Checked, Airspeed Alive
- Lift off at slowest speed possible commensurate

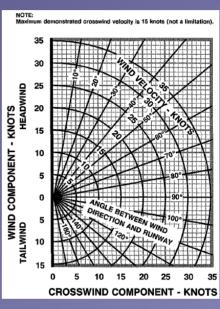
Soft-Field Take-Off — Initial Climb



- Level-off and remain in ground effect after lift-off
- Accelerate in ground effect to desired climb airspeed (Vx, Vy)
- At best angle of climb (Vx = 62 KIAS) transition into climb and
- Accelerate to best rate of climb (Vy = 74 KIAS)
- Retract flaps in white arc when above 500' AGL

Crosswind Take-Off





- Criteria: steady or gusty crosswind component (windshear)
- Check environment and consult performance data in POH
- Pre-take-off checks according to checklists in POH
- Maximum demonstrated crosswind component 15 knots
- Mixture full rich, lean for maximum RPM above 3000' DA
- Passenger, departure and emergency briefings



Crosswind Take-Off – Run





Reduce Aileron, Briskly Lift Off

- Use minimum flap setting required and hold full ailerons into the wind
- Callout Take-Off before initiating take-off run
- Smoothly apply full power keeping straight with rudder
- Use runway end as reference for directional control
- Check RPM/ASI and callout RPM Checked, Airspeed Alive
- Continue to accelerate to slightly higher lift-off speed
- Gradually reduce aileron input some ailerons required at lift-off
- Briskly apply elevator back-pressure to lift off



Crosswind Take-Off — Initial Climb



- Check VSI and callout Positive Rate
- Level wings when airborne
- Perform coordinated turn into the wind (crab) maintaining desired track
- Accelerate to desired climb airspeed (Vx, Vy)
- Adjust and maintain nose-up attitude for airspeed and trim
- Retract flaps in white arc above 500' AGL



Crosswind Component

