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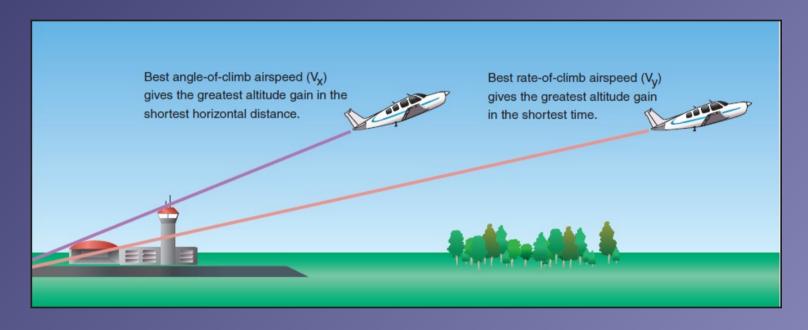
Part II – Climbing and Descending

- Review Basic Climbing and Descending
- Departure and Approach Climbs and Descents
- V-Speeds (POH)
- Flaps
- Balked Landings Power, Attitude, Trim
- Summary and Questions
- Pre-Flight Briefing

Review Basic Climbing and Descending

- Mentally perform a basic climb and level off and state all required actions. (APT)
- Mentally perform a basic descent and level off and state all required actions. (PAT)
- How do we maintain our airspeed during a climb with set power?
- How do we estimate our glide path during a descent?

Departure and Cruise Climbs



- Best angle(Vx) ensures best obstacle clearance
- Best rate (Vy)— minimizes climbing time
- Normal improves forward visibility and engine cooling
- En-Route targets convenience and comfort



Climb Attitudes





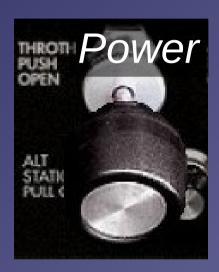
Prolonged climbs require heading or attitude changes for lookout

Reference Climb Airspeeds

AIRSPEEDS FOR NORMAL OPERATION Unless otherwise noted, the following speeds are based on a maximum weight of 2550 pounds and may be used for any lesser weight. Takeoff: Normal Climb Out 75-85 KIAS Short Field Takeoff, Flaps 10°, Speed at 50 Feet 56 KIAS Enroute Climb, Flaps Up: Normal, Sea Level 75-85 KIAS Normal, 10,000 Feet 70-80 KIAS Best Rate-of-Climb, Sea Level 74 KIAS Best Rate-of-Climb, 10,000 Feet 72 KIAS Best Angle-of-Climb, Sea Level 62 KIAS Best Angle-of-Climb, 10,000 Feet 67 KIAS

 Reference climb airspeeds can be found in the POH under Section 4 Normal Procedures

Establishing a Power-on Descent







- In cruise attitude lookout ahead and below
- Reduce power for estimated descent airspeed
- Keep straight and control yaw with rudder
- Decelerate to descent airspeed maintaining attitude
- Establish nose-down attitude and trim



Maintaining a Power-On Descent







- Monitor references, descent airspeed and rate of descent
- Adjust power and attitude to attain desired descent airspeed and rate of descent
- Re-trim after power and attitude adjustments

Reference Descent Airspeeds

Landing Approach:									
Normal Approach, Flaps Up					 				65-75 KIAS
Normal Approach, Flaps 30°			 						60-70 KIAS
Short Field Approach, Flaps 3	0	>							 61 KIAS
Balked Landing:									
Maximum Power, Flaps 20°			 						 60 KIAS

 Reference descent airspeeds can be found in the POH under Section 4 Normal Procedures

Best Glide Airspeed

AIRSPEEDS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATION	
Engine Failure After Takeoff:	
Wing Flaps Up	70 KIAS
Wing Flaps Down	65 KIAS
Maneuvering Speed:	2
2550 Lbs	105 KIAS
2200 Lbs	98 KIAS
1900 Lbs	90 KIAS
Maximum Glide	68 KIAS
Precautionary Landing With Engine Power	65 KIAS
Landing Without Engine Power:	
Wing Flaps Up	70 KIAS
Wing Flaps Down	65 KIAS

 Best glide airspeed for power-off descents can be found in the POH under Section 3 Emergency Procedures

Operating Flaps





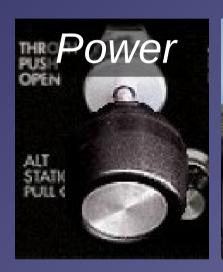




- Operate flaps only while airspeed in white arc
- Flaps permit lower airspeeds and steeper angles during climbs and descents
- Flaps support maintaining terrain clearance
- Retract flaps in stages within white arc (above 48 KIAS)



Balked Landings







- Apply full power and keep straight controlling yaw
- Establish and maintain nose-up attitude
- Retract flaps in stages
- Trim and continue to monitor climb airspeed
- Consider ground effect during go around

Summary / Quiz

- Why do we use different airspeeds for climbs and descents?
- Where can we find the Vx and Vy airspeeds?
- Where can we find the best glide airspeed?
- Mentally perform a power-on descent and level-off describing all required actions. (PAT)
- Mentally perform a balked approach describing all required actions – remember the flaps. (PAT)

Pre-Flight Briefing

- Exercise
- Training Area
- Departure and Arrival Procedures
- Weather Briefing / NOTAMs
- Aircraft and Documents
- Time and Fuel Requirements
- Safety Considerations and Responsibilities