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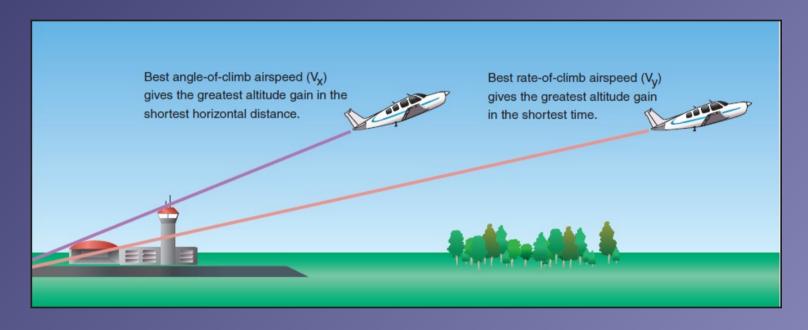
Part II – Climbing and Descending

- 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





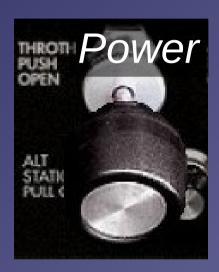
- Prolonged climbs require heading or attitude changes for lookout
- Control airspeed with pitch attitude at full power
- More nose-up requires more rudder input

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 required pitch 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



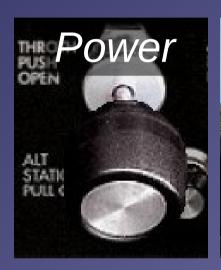






- Operate flaps only while airspeed in white arc
- Flaps permit lower airspeeds and steeper angles during climbs and descents
- Flaps support maintaining terrain clearance
- Retract flaps in stages within white arc (above 48 KIAS)

Balked Landings







- Apply full power and keep straight controlling yaw
- Establish and maintain slight nose-up attitude
- Control airspeed with attitude and 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