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# Part II – Climbing and Descending

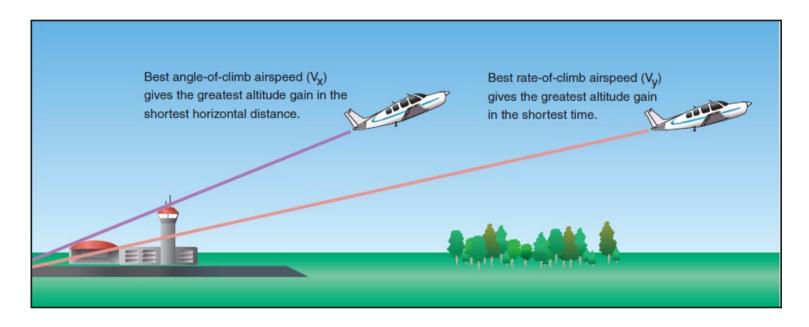
- Departure and Approach Climbs and Descents
- V-Speeds (POH)
- Flaps
- Balked Landings Power, Attitude, Trim

# Review Basic Climbing and Descending

- Mentally perform a basic climb and level off and state all required actions.
- Mentally perform a basic descent and level off and state all required actions.
- How do we maintain our airspeed during a climb?
- How do we estimate our glide path during a descent?



## Departure and Cruise Climbs



- Best rate (Vx)— minimizes climbing time
- Best angle(Vy) ensures best obstacle clearance
- Normal improves forward visibility and engine cooling
- En-Route targets convenience and comfort
- Prolonged climbs require heading or attitude changes for lookout

## Reference Climb Airspeeds

#### AIRSPEEDS FOR NORMAL OPERATION

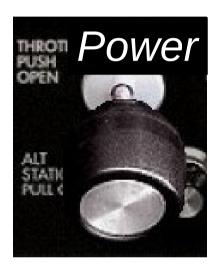
Unless otherwise noted, the following speeds are based on a maximum weight of 2550 pounds and may be used for any lesser weight.

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	

 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	30	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:	
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





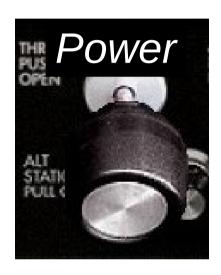




- Operate flaps only while airspeed in white arc
- Flaps permit lower airspeeds and steeper angles during climbs and descents
- Flaps support maintaining terrain clearance
- Retract flaps in stages within white arc



# Balked Landings







- Apply full power
- 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

- What is the Vx for a Cessna 172S?
- What is the Vy for a Cessna 172S?
- Mentally perform a power-on descent and level-off describing all required actions.
- Mentally perform a balked approach describing all required actions.



# Pre-Flight Briefing