

# Welcome Aboard your FG-Platypus



The purpose of this Flightgear aircraft is to provide you with a selection of resources relevant to aerial navigation. Throughout the documentation we will just refer to it as - [the Navigator](#).

Next to links to online text, audio and video resources you will also find a collection of hands on navigation practise flights as well as Nav Scenarios.

These practise flights assume a somewhat comfortable level of flying your aircraft with or without auto pilot and a basic knowledge of aviation.

No consideration has been given to real world aspects such as communication with ATC, nor restrictions of any other kind or multiplayer environment.

All of the practise flights can be performed offline provided one has access to pen, paper, ruler, copies of charts , etc.

You may need to download additional scenery from Terrasync, alternatively Terragit, as the flights more or less span around the globe.

Furthermore it is assumed that you are familiar with putting together a flightplan, how to calculate ETA and fuel consumption

The instructional material is by no means to be used for real world aviation and no guarantee of completeness or correctness can be given, the sole purpose being to provide examples of instrument usage and procedures within the context of the flight simulator.

Online links and references are valid at the time of writing, however should a link be broken you may find the relevant info by means of your favourite search engine. If you don't happen to have a dual monitor setup or experience internet connection problems you might wish to print what is important to you as a fall back position. We certainly recommend to have at least hardcopies of the practise flights handy.

To commence your journey we would recommend a leisurely read of Charles Wood's comprehensive yet easy to read **Flight Simulator Navigation**, [www.navfltsm.addr.com](http://www.navfltsm.addr.com) or the downloadable pdf at

[www.anaspides.net/documents/flight\\_simulator\\_documents/Instrument%20course.pdf](http://www.anaspides.net/documents/flight_simulator_documents/Instrument%20course.pdf)

The practical side of it leans heavily on Microsoft FS, however most of the practise flights work in FG as well.

For instrument related info and usage here is another comprehensive online FG manual

[www.emmerich-j.de/HB/EN/RNAV](http://www.emmerich-j.de/HB/EN/RNAV)

You also find topics like pilotage and dead reckoning in there or you may wish to check out

[www.experimentalaircraft.info/flight-planning/pilotage-dead-reckoning.php](http://www.experimentalaircraft.info/flight-planning/pilotage-dead-reckoning.php)

The FG-Platypus is based on David Megginson's original Piper Cherokee Warrior II (1979 model). For relevant details such as technical specification or info on how to fly look up Help and consult the online Wikis. If completely new to the world of aviation you may wish to start with Chapter 8 of the official Flightgear manual titled **A Basic Flight Simulator Tutorial** using the default aircraft a Cessna.

The focus of the Navigator however purely rests on navigational aspects and practical guidance of how to do it.

Topics like flightplanning, ATC comms, pertinent rules and regulations as such form no part of this package.

Enjoy your journey and enjoy the world of Flightgear as much as we do.

# Getting Started

## Installation and Updates

Chances are you already have the FG-Platypus or you would not be reading this. On the other hand you might have found it on GitHub and are browsing the repository.

Either way from time to time you may want to check if there is a newer version. To do so navigate to <https://github.com/inmavi/FG-Platypus> and click the download ZIP link, then unzip the lot into your Flightgear xxxx x.x/Aircraft folder or alternatively unzip it first to a folder of your choice as a backup and then move it to the Flightgear xxxx.x.x/Aircraft folder. (or a custom folder FG knows about)

**Important** : Rename the directory to FG-Platypus or you end up with a funny looking glider.

If familiar with GIT you can instead choose to clone the repository. To do so cd/ to your aircraft folder, and follow the instructions on the GitHub site.

## Starting Flightgear with the FG-Platypus

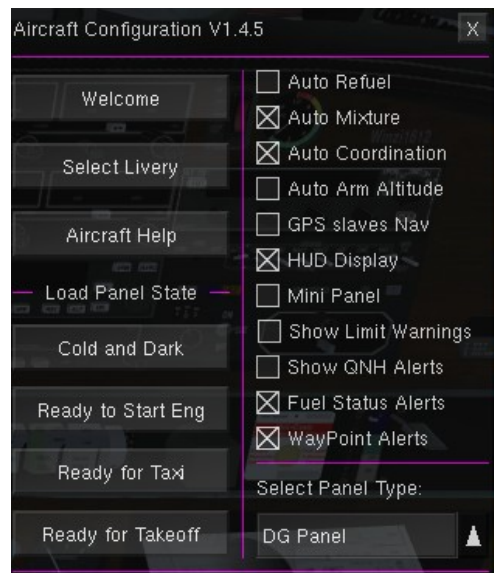
After having nominated your Navigator and generic start-up parameters in your FG Launcher be it QT, FGRUN, FFGO or other, the FG-Platypus will open with a Welcome Message.



Clicking the Open A/C Config button will take you straight to the Aircraft Configuration Dialog.

You can de-check Enable Welcome and Startup Options as the A/C Config Dialog can also be opened from the FG-Platypus menu or pressing the letter w or by clicking the hotspot on the headphones.

# Aircraft Configuration



The dialog contains four sections i.e on the left you can go back to Welcome, Select a Livery and access Aircraft Help. The lower part of the left allows you to nominate in what kind of state you wish to start. On the right side you find various options/preferences you may want to set permanently or toggle whenever needed. At the bottom right the droplist allows you to switch between three panel configurations.

## Panel States

### ***Ready to Start Engine***

Avionics, Battery, Alternator are on, all you need to do is fire up the engine using the primer and magnetos and the starter after having set Mixture to full and throttle to 20%.

### ***Ready to Taxi***

Use this mode to proceed from a parking position to the assigned runway or for practising movement on the ground. You start with park brake set and the engine idling at about 1050 rpm, enough to start moving once the brake is released.

### ***Ready for Take Off***

pretty self explanatory, normal take-off roll or ref up prior to releasing the brake with or without flaps depending runway length....

Once you select a panel state, a warning message will appear prompting you to wait until configuration is completed, just wait and do not touch keyboard or mouse or joystick.

## Setting Options

### ***Auto Refuel***

By default the Navigator starts up with two full tanks. However its good practise to calculate fuel consumption for each flight as part of the flight plan and carry only what's needed plus reserves for an alternate airport etc. If you refuel at a stopover, ideally the fuel load between tanks should be balanced as the aircraft has no cross feed unlike the Cessna.

If Auto Refuel is de-checked fuel replenishment is up to you in line with your flight requirements.

### ***Auto Mixture***

If selected this option controls the fuel/air mix ratio depending on altitude as the air is less dense, in other words you don't have to worry about the mixture lever or the engine dying because of too much juice and too little oxygen.

### ***Auto Coordination***

invokes automatic co ordination of rudder and ailerons. Should be checked in the absence of pedals hardware and or joystick.

### ***Auto Arm Altitude***

If using the Auto Pilot and setting the vertical speed, setting the desired altitude is also useful. However instead of relying on memory to click the Arm button, auto arm will do just that.

### ***GPS slaves Nav***

A way of honing those radial intercept and tracking skills. The route manager supplies waypoint info to the gps and the gps in turn provides that info to VOR1. The HUD will display the bearing and you just need to keep the needle centered.

This option will disable Nav and Approach mode of the Auto Pilot.

### ***HUD Display***

Will toggle a HUD - Head Up Display on or off. State can also be overridden by pressing the **h** key.

## **Mini Panel**

Currently in development, allows access to stuff like moving map(if online), the standard map, keyboard mapping and heading selector dialogue if flying via external view, etc.

## **Show Limit Warnings**

If checked, this will display warnings once defined limits are breached like maximum flap extension speed, engine rpm s, VNE, VSO,....

## **Show QNH Alerts**

*If checked this option will alert you to reset your altimeter on the ground in line with ATIS or the present ground elevation. If altitude reaches more then 7000 feet, the altimeter will reset to the generic AMSL of 29.92. On descend you will get another prompt to reset the altimeter with the correct QNH for landing.*

## **Fuel Status Alerts**

*Popup displaying info like below:*



*The button with the three dots will show or hide airport info as above. If the longest runway has ILS then the frequency and radial will also be displayed.*



## Way Point Alerts

Once you have defined your route(flight plan) and you fly this route by means of the auto pilot gps/nav mode or you fly in ap heading mode or perhaps without the aid of the autopilot, then this options will show popups whenever you are near a waypoint, which allows you to prepare for relevant maneuvers.



All of these options can be activated or deactivated at any time from the Config menu, however some will only take effect after a restart like auto refuel.

Whether on the ground or aloft you can revisit the AC Config Dialog any time by pressing the <w> key or clicking the hotspot on the headphones at the top right corner of the instrument panel.

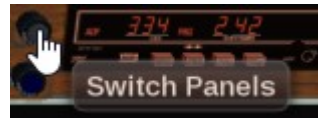


If you have disabled the Welcome Dialog you can reinstate it by selecting Toggle AC Config from the Miscellaneous menu.

# Panels

The FG-Platypus ships with three different panel configurations namely a Cadet, a DG and a HSI panel.

You can switch between panel whenever by either using AC Config or by clicking the hotspot on the microphone of the headset or using the switch panel button.



The default **Cadet Panel** features the classic analog instruments configuration and is more or less identical with the DG Panel which only differs with a different AI Attitude Indicator model.

The **HSI Panel** sports a Horizontal Situation Indicator (HSI) namely the Bendix King KI525 and a selection of Digital Indicators in place of the radio panel. The Nav1 and Com1 radio set is located at the bottom left of the panel near the yoke.

The **DG Panel** is a placeholder for a planned glass panel in the near future.

The Platypus will remember what panel was used at the previous flight and restart with this panel.

The section below on instrumentation will detail all the instruments, levers, lights and switches making up the Cadet Panel and also will illustrate the differences found on the HSI Panel.



# Instrumentation



Use the bookmark links of your PDF reader to view an abridged instrument description. For more detailed info refer to the Fundamentals document located under the How To menu option.

## 0 – Magnetic Compass

One of the oldest aviation instruments, simple in design. The compass points to the magnetic north rather than true north. The variation varies depending on location and may be found on charts.

The compass is also susceptible to errors due to acceleration, turns or some magnetic interference.

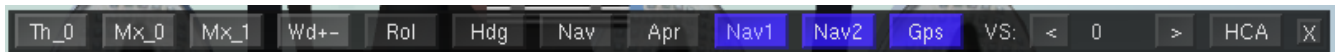
## 1 – Nav Source Switch

This tiny switch will toggle between Nav1, Nav2 and GPS mode.

If the Nav Source Switch is set to GPS/Route Manager Nav mode the autopilot will fly the route as defined in the Route Manager.

Nav1 or Nav2 selection will be reflected in either Vor1 or VOR2 being active and as such selecting the Nav Source for the DME and ADF/RMI as well.

The Nav Source can alternatively be set via the AP Control Bar

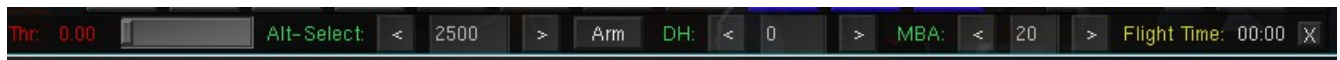


or via the autopilot popup



## 2 – Combined Clock/Timer/OAT

The Davtron 803 (adapted from the c182T) is a combination of clock, Timers and OAT (Outside Air Temperature). The instruments flight timer activates once airborne and logs your flight time as well as accumulated airtime in the aircraft statistics. The flighttime is also shown in the HUD as well as the Presets bar.



The red button at the top allows you to switch the display to show either Voltage, Fahrenheit or Celsius. The bottom left button toggles local time or UTC, Flight timer and Stopwatch, the right button lets you turn the stopwatch on and off. The Platypus will remember your settings between sessions.

## 3 – Airspeed Indicator

This instrument also referred to as ASI displays the airspeed in knots. The colour markings vary between different models to show speed range for extending flaps, VNE etc.

The tooltip on the face shows K(IAS) whereas the tooltip on the needle shows TAS.



#### **4 – Attitude Indicator (AI)**

The attitude indicator (AI) also referred to as artificial horizon depicts the orientation of the aircraft in relation to level flight, providing a consistent reference when visibility is next to 0.

The small knob at the bottom allows for calibration of the instrument. The Platypus figures two different AI models on different panels.

#### **5 – Altimeter**

Shows the altitude of the aircraft above mean sea level (amsl) provided the instrument has been set correctly. You can use the Equipment Instrument Settings dialog or the little knob to set the altimeter to the correct local air pressure or ground elevation.

#### **6 – OoF**

The Out of Fuel light will be lit once both tanks are dry.

#### **7 – Door Warning**

Will be lit if the door is open or not locked properly. Also has a Hotspot for resetting the current view.

#### **8 – O M I**

O M I Outer, Middle, Inner marker beacon indicators. The corresponding lights will be lit and accompanied by aural alert when passing over one of the markers at airports equipped with ILS or RF facilities.

## **9 – CDI VOR1**

VHF Omnidirectional Range (CDI – Course Deviation Indicator) refer to the Fundamentals documentation for more info.

## **10 – Hobbs**

Counts engine hours, can be reset only with the reset function of the statistics dialog. The Hobbs also features a hot-spot to initiate a go around.

## **11 – GS Alert**

The green light will come on when the glideslope is in range of Nav1. Clicking the lamp will also reset the heading bug of the digital gyro as well as the HSI.

## **12 – Avionics Master**

Master Switch to turn all Navigation Instruments on or off. Should only be turned on after engine start i.e. alternator producing current to avoid depleting the battery.

The Platypus will set the switch to off once the battery switch is in the off position.

## **13 – Com Nav Receivers**

Right at the top of the radio panel are two sets of com nav receivers used to tune in relevant frequencies for communication with the ground as well as frequencies for navigation instruments. Rather than twisting those tiny knobs simply click the hotspot on either to open the radio dialog where you can enter frequencies, radials etc more easily.



## **14 – ELT**

The ELT (Emergency Location Transmitter) transmits a message in the case of a crash. There is nothing to configure, just make sure the switch is in the on position.

## **15 – AOA**

Displays the current angle of attack and also serves as an indicator of an impending stall.

## **16 – Transponder**

Helps ATC to identify aircraft position along with altitude info and call sign

## **17 – Battery Voltmeter**

In case of an alternator malfunction all electrical loads are placed on the battery. The Voltmeter indicates remaining Voltage. If the engine refuses to start check this gauge first, then fuel....

## **18 – VOR Needle Switch**

Shows a green VOR Needle on top of the RMI Needle, the Nav Source switch above determines whether the needle represents VOR1 or VOR2.

## **19 – RMI/ADF**

No matter what heading you are on, the needle of the automatic direction finder will always point to the station provided the relevant frequency has been entered in the ADF receiver. You also have the option to toggle a VOR needle as mentioned above.

## **20 – Turn Coordinator**

Represents ROC (Rate of Turn) and sideway forces. More detail in the get started document.

## **21 – Digital Gyro**

The digital compass rotates to whatever heading you are steering the aircraft. The heading bug can be set as a reference or used in conjunction with the auto pilot.

The digital compass (DG) will be out of sync with the magnetic compass and needs to be re-calibrated at regular intervals.

## **22 – Vertical Speed Indicator**

As the name implies will give you an indication of your vertical speed while climbing or descending. The instrument usually lags a fair bit until providing reliable info.

## **23 – CDI VOR2**

Nav2 - VHF Omnidirectional Range (CDI – Course Deviation Indicator) refer to the Fundamentals documentation for more info.

## **24 – Stall Warning**

This indicator will be lit whenever you encounter a stall situation  
The hotspot allows you to toggle pause with the mouse instead of pressing p.

## **25 – Instrument Panel Switch**

Allows you to switch between the three instrument panels

## **26 – Flaps Indicator**

This light is lit whenever the flaps are extended

## **27 – AutoPilot**

Refer to the auto pilot section below for details

## **28 – ADF/NDB**

Receiver for the NDB signal, source for the RMI, also has a timer as well as lets you enter a standby frequency.

## **29 – KMA20**

You might call this your sound mixer to manage all the beeps. Refer to the How to tame the beeps document for more info.

## **30 – DME**

Provided an airport has the relevant infrastructure this instrument will give you an indication of distance, time and groundspeed. However the distance displayed happens to be slant distance which varies with altitude. Moreover the station may be located well ahead or behind a runway.

## **31 – Secondary OAT**

The primary function of this instrument is to display the outside temperature in celsius or fahrenheit degrees.

## **32 – WindRose**

This is not a real instrument, but only an indicator in which direction the wind is pushing the aircraft to. Maybe useful on approaches featuring cross, head or tail wind.

## **33 – Vac Amp**

Displays status of suction in hg and battery amps



### **34 – OilFuel Gauges**

Oil and Fuel Gauges, Fuel contents of both tanks is also displayed in the HUD. For info on fuel management and how to switch between tanks refer to the Fuel Management documntation.

The gauge bar also contains a hotspot which will open the weight and balance dialog to adjust fuel and or passenger/cargo weights.

### **35 – Switch Panel**



Probably pretty self explanatory – all the switches can also be operated via the keyboard (refer to Keyboard section in this document for more info).

### **36 – CO2 Detector**

In a real aircraft this sticker will change colour in the event of carbon monoxide is present in the cabin.

For the Platypus the sticker serves as a hotspot to open the route manager dialog.

### **37 – Flaps Lever**

The real PA28-Warrior has a flaps lever between pilot and copilot seat, in the simulator a little difficult to operate without moving the view. Therefor the Flaps Lever on the panel acts as a replacement for operating the flaps with the mouse. You can also use a keyboard shortcut instead.

### **38 – GPS Unit**

Used by the route manager and autopilot to navigate between waypoints, but can also be used to determine headings in conjunction with slaving Nav1 i.e. the CDI will show whether on course or not.

Has a hotspot to open the GPS dialog

### **39 – EGT**

Measures exhaust gas temperature and serves as a hotspot to apply full mixture.

### **40 – Magneto Switch**

Toggles between off, left, right, both and starter, should be on off once the aircraft is stationary to avoid inadvertent engine start.

### **41 – Tacho**

Displays the engines rpm and also features a hotspot to toggle the throttle between naught and 100 percent.

### **42 – Radio Altimeter**

Shows altitude above ground as opposed to AMSL

### **43 – Park Brake**

The equivalent of the handbrake in the car

### **44 – Throttle Lever**

Regulates engine rpms and subsequently airspeed

#### **45 – Mixture Lever**

Adjusts the fuel air ratio for the carburetor

#### **46 – Carburetor Heat**

Turns the carburetor heater on off to avoid icing

#### **47 – Battery Gauge**

Shows if the alternator is charging, the needle will flicker a fair bit

#### **48 – Chart Hotspot**

This hotspot is just another means of opening the standard map

**General:**

- *knobs work in both directions using scroll or left mousebutton*
- *mouse buttons on knobs advance or regress one degree or unit at a time*
- *mouse wheel depending on instrument between 3 and ten degrees*
- *to match the Compass with HI/DG heading look at the tooltips*

For general information on instruments refer to

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Avionics\\_and\\_instruments](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Avionics_and_instruments) , and for more specific info on navigation instrument usage we recommend the reading of [www.emmerich-j.de/HB/EN/RNAV](http://www.emmerich-j.de/HB/EN/RNAV)

# HSI Panel



The HSI panel only differs with a few instruments:

1 – *The Horizontal Situation Indicator (Bendix King ki525) adapted from the SenecaII*

*You might want to get yourself a copy of the Bendix King KCS55 Pilots Guide here --*

[https://www.bendixking.com/HWL/media/Pilot-Guides/006-08256-0004\\_4.pdf](https://www.bendixking.com/HWL/media/Pilot-Guides/006-08256-0004_4.pdf)

Straight out of this publication when and how to use this great instrument, a combination of a VOR and a Digital Gyro. One of the beauties of this instrument is that regardless if you are flying to or from the station, there is no reverse sensing IE. if the needle is to the left you steer left, if the needle is right you steer right.

The following instruments have been adapted from the BlueBird, a fantastic futuristic craft.

2 –**Digital Velocity Indicator** showing airspeed and throttle settings, display can be changed to view knots, km/h or mph

3 –**Digital Altitude Indicator** showing both AMSL and AGL, display can be toggled between metric and imperial

4 –**Digital GPS Indicator** displaying longitude and latitude

5 –**Digital Heading Indicator**

The only other difference is the location of the com1/nav1 receiver now found underneath the Turn Coordinator.

# Hot Spots

Hotspots in general are used to make an object clickable for some action to occur. If you want to see what is clickable on any aircraft within Flightgear simply press <CTRL> C (toggle)



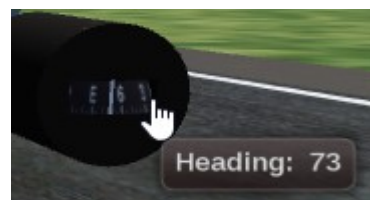
## Hotspots & Digital Readouts(Tool tips)

Most of the hotspots are used to display instrument related properties such as speeds, rpm, radials, bearings etc. A select few however will invoke some action such as opening a dialog, turning knobs, pushing buttons and so forth.

**Actions** can be invoked by means of using the menu, shortcut (hotkeys) or alternatively hotspots

Hotspots for displaying static or dynamic information are:

Some examples below: (old screen dumps)

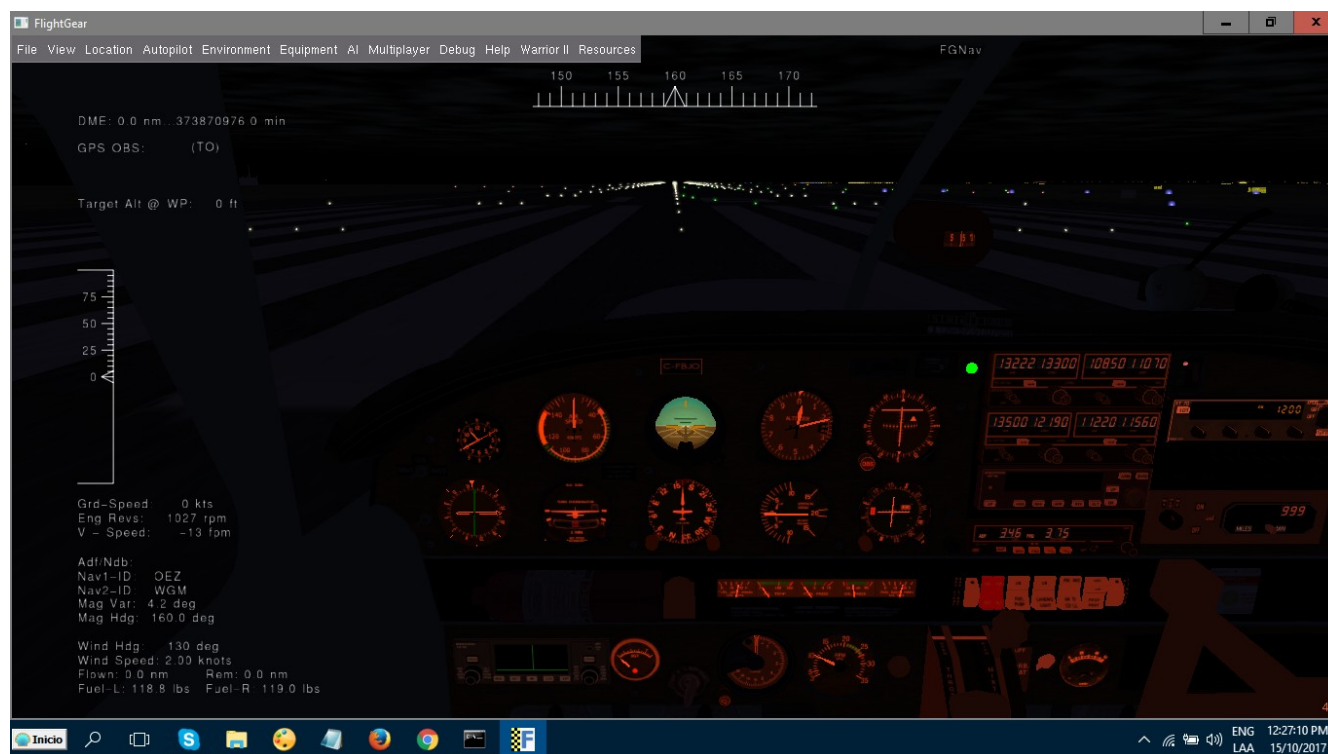




## HUDS – Head Up Display

Realistically GA crafts don't come equipped with HUDS, but because the Navigator was designed also taking the needs of the visually and hearing impaired into consideration we have included a set of Huds that can be easily turned on or off as desired.

At times given the size of monitors instruments may be hard to read, on other occasions a view may be zoomed to a degree hiding a specific instrument like for example the DME. As such important data is displayed in the HUD which also allows to fly the aircraft from the outside.



Pressing the letter **h** will toggle between colours as at times the outside may be too bright or too dark, after cycling through all available colours pressing **h** again will turn it off and on.



Pressing **Shift I** will toggle between the available HUD versions

The check box within Acconfig will allow to toggle the Huds on/off without the need to cycle through the colours.

## Autopilot

### *KAP140 / ITAF*

The Navigator comes equipped with an auto pilot namely a modified version of the Bendix King KAP140.

Whilst the unit looks the same as the standard version, its core functionality has been modified and extended by the seamless integration of the more sophisticated IT\_Autoflight (ITAF) Autopilot developed by Joshua Davidson.

This means the Hybrid now supports waypoint navigation via Route Manager/GPS resulting in two NAV modes, one to follow the Route Manager and one for the original VOR Lock mode.

The auto pilot can be activated from either the panel embedded KAP140 unit as shown below



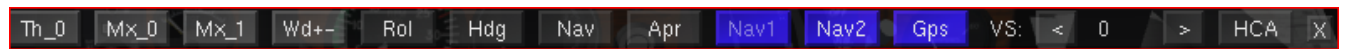
or alternatively from the ITAF dialog



which provides both more functionality and a much friendlier interface. By default the dialog will open at the bottom left corner thus not obscuring the pilots view. To display the ITAF press F11 or click the face of the Kap140 or choose the menu or press <i></i> to toggle.



The AP Control Bar offers another interface



## **KAP140**

If not already familiar with the operation of the generic KAP140, the following link will take you to a Wiki explaining its basic modus operandi. It is vital to be familiar with the equipment, its shortcomings in particular, as otherwise you might be in for some rather nasty surprises.

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Bendix/King\\_KAP140\\_Autopilot](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Bendix/King_KAP140_Autopilot)

Prior to examining the extended functionality the interface of the ITAF provides, a brief recap of the various modes:

**AP** turns the auto pilot on with ROL and VS modes activated, that is wings level and current pitch maintained be it level, ascent or descent.

### **WARNING**

Pressing AP again will turn the autopilot off, however not immediately. It will flash for a little while prior to receding control to the pilot.

Due to that delay in release the auto pilot should not be used at take off and turned off well before touch down.

**HDG** the AP will follow the direction of the heading bug of either the digital gyro or the HSI

### **CAUTION**

The Autopilot will always turn the shortest way to the left or right. A turn must not exceed 180 degrees or the autopilot will suddenly turn in the opposite direction midturn because the other side now has less degrees to turn to.

In order to turn more than 180 degrees you need to break up the turn into phases like the first turn to 120 and just before there turn another 90.

**VS** the AP will ascend or descend continuously at the fpm rate specified using the UP/DN buttons. (Increments/Decrements are in 100ft lots)

One problem with VS may occur just after takeoff, when the AP senses the required VS based on pitch, air pressure and other parameters and sets your VS at 1500fpm or more. Your low powered engine can not sustain that and you will stall.

**ALT** activates the altitude control. Pressing ALT will stop the plane from its current climb or descend by levelling out provided no desired altitude has been preset.

If a wanted (preset) altitude has been set and armed, ALT will automatically activate with at first the plane slightly overshooting the target and levelling out on target.

### Subtleties

If the armed preset altitude differs from the current altitude you are going to climb or descend based on the +/-fpm (UP/DN) settings.

preset/armed 6000	current 3000	+600fpm	result altitude hold in 5 minutes	preset/
armed 4000	current 4200	+500fpm	result climb until out of fuel	
preset/armed 5000	current 3000	-300fpm	result crash in 10 minutes	

Clicking ALT again will cancel altitude hold whereas pressing (UP/DN) will take you back into VS mode.

### Note:

To set the desired altitude using KAP140 use the wheel to increment/decrement setting by 100ft lots, using ITAF you simply nominate the wanted altitude in the ALT: box and then press the ARM button.

**NAV** switches from ROL or HDG mode to follow the course set in "NAV1" or "NAV2". The AP will then attempt to intercept the radial set in the OBS and track it following the VOR CDI. The intercept angle however should be less than 60 degrees.

If the Nav Source Switch is set to GPS/Route Manager Nav mode will fly the route as defined in the Route Manager.

**APR** arms the approach mode and activates the ILS/GS-Approach once the Nav receiver senses the Glide-slope in range.

**REV** switches to LOC Back Course mode (refer to the ILS topic) NOT IMLEMENTED YET

### Note:

Other FG aircrafts come with their own KAP140 Version, original or modified, so if you fly another aircraft with a KAP140 check the documentation, if there is no doco.....

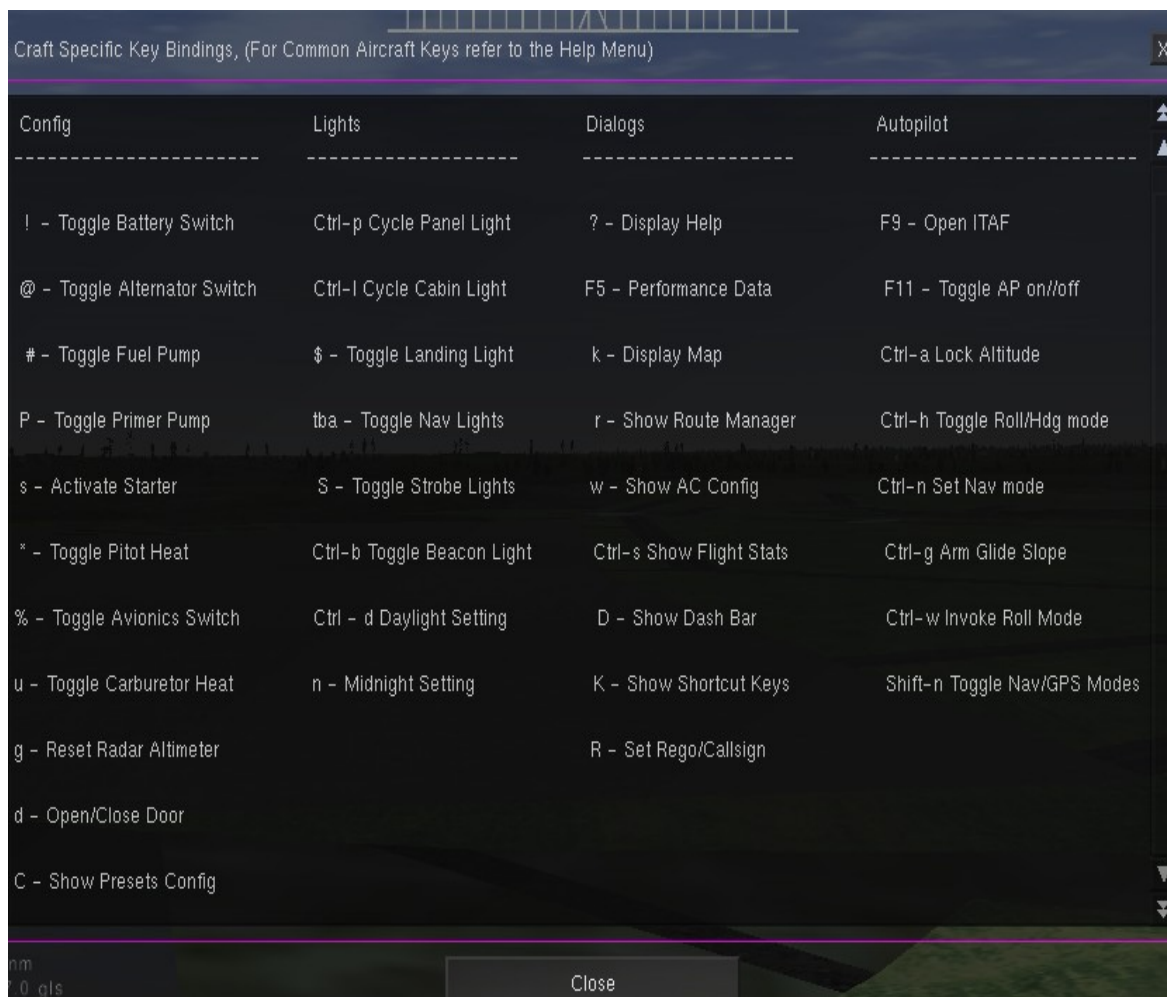
The autopilot also has been set up to not activate on ground and deactivate on touchdown!

Once airborne, the ap can be toggled on/off using the spacebar

# Keyboard

The standard Flightgear keys apply in addition to aircraft specific shortcut keys. These are listed in the Help Menu or can be looked at by pressing Shift K

Most of the custom key bindings are identical with the original Piper Cherokee Warrior. However the Platypus has a lot more custom keys...



If however you wish to use the standard keyboard for sake of consistency with other aircrafts you will need to remove the include keyboard line in the WarriorII-main.xml file

<input>

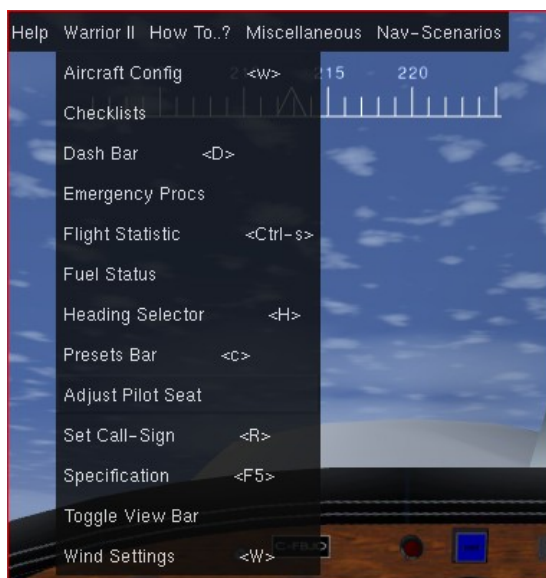
<mice include="mice.xml"/>

<keyboard include="Systems/pa28-keyboard.xml"/>

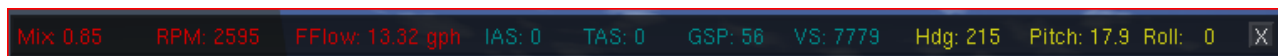
</input>

# Menu's

While most of the menu items are self explanatory, here is a quick run down:

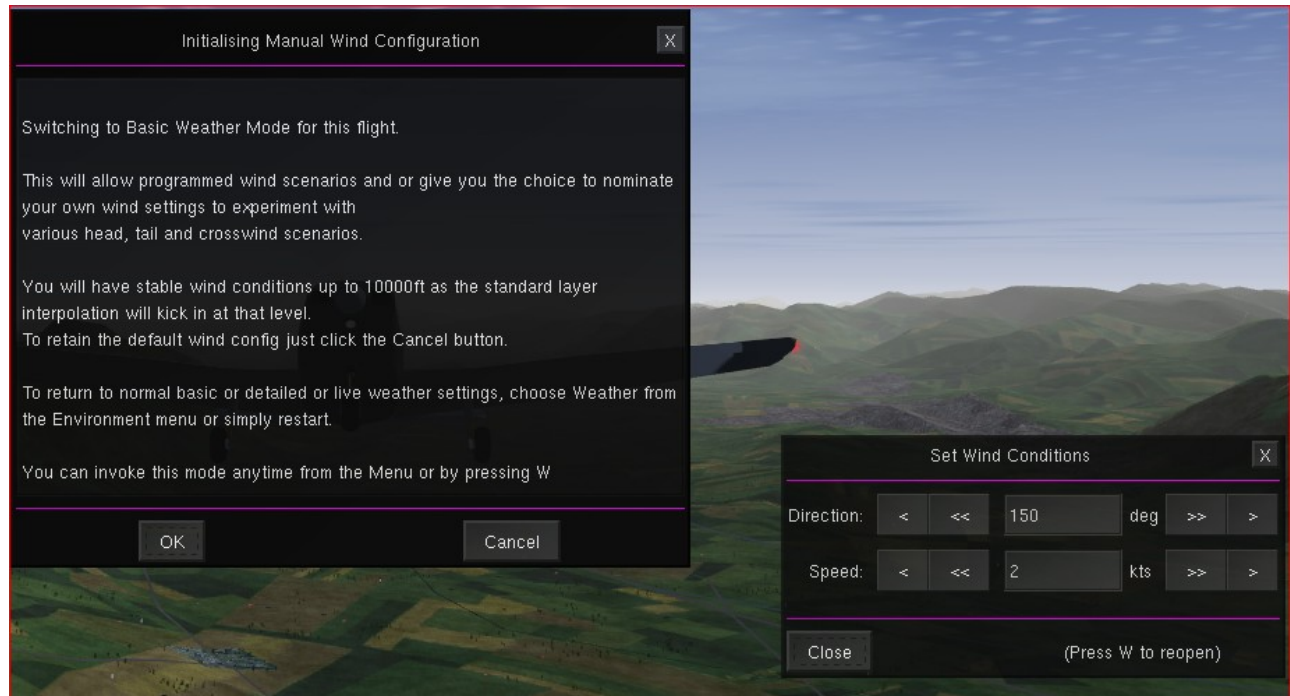


- Aircraft Config - opens the configuration dialogue
- Checklist - displays the Checklist dialogue
- DashBar - displays engine, speeds and attitude data



- Emergency Procs - part of the checklist dialogue
- Flight Statistics - keeps track of flight sessions and incidents
- Fuel Status - popup once fuel gets a bit low, details time remaining etc.
- Heading Selector - lets you change heading in external views if not in GPS mode
- Presets Bar - adjustment of parameters and shows flighttime
- Adjust Pilot Seat - Shift position up down forward or back look up or down
- Set CallSign - only relevant if on multiplayer or conversing with ATC
- Specification - data extract of the POH
- Toggle View Bar - allows you switching between select views

## Wind Settings:



This feature allows you to override Flight gears inbuilt weather engines and or live weather if connected to the net.

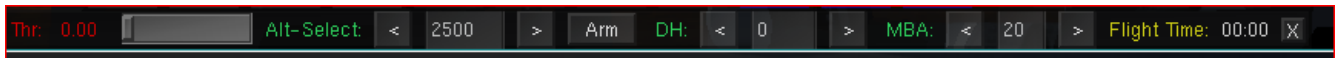
The above dialogue will pop up in some Nav Scenarios and can also be called up via pressing Shift W. Once you click OK you can specify your desired wind direction and speed for up to 10000ft. Can be useful for takeoff practise with head, tail or crosswinds etc.

The items contained in the **How To** and **Miscellaneous** menu are pretty self explanatory and the **Nav Scenario** menu puts you on a runway, somewhere in the air, engine running and sometimes radios preset with frequency, etc. Each scenario provides basic instructions or explanations, but you still have to do your flight plan to work out fuel requirements, altitudes, speeds, setting instruments etc. Example on the next page.

The combination of Dash/ApControl/Preset and ViewBar can be called up by pressing CTRL-C or clicking the hotspot on the AOA.



## Presets Bar



### *Throttle status and throttle lever*

The red status shows the current throttle setting as a fraction 1 = full 0 = idle 0.5 = 50% etc  
The lever is tabbed that is you can increment/decrement by 0.1 or more

### *Altitude Selection*

Just an alternative to fiddling with the Up/Down buttons on the KAP140 or ITAF, changes are in lots of 250 and the Arm button does the same as arm in KAP and ITAF.

### *Decision Height Selector*

Controls the knob of the Radar Altimeter, increments/decrements in lots of 50. If you do not use the QNH Alert option you might want to leave it or set it to 0 by pressing <g>, otherwise the Radar Altimeter light and sound will come on every time you are at or below the preset AGL.

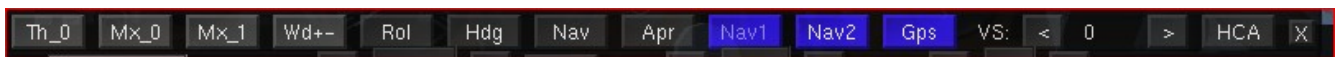
### *Maximum Bank Angle*

This limits the auto pilot to the nominated bank angle. The default of the KAP140 is set to 20 degrees.

### *Flight Time Display*

Shows the elapsed time airborne. The timer starts when the wheels are off the ground and stops on touchdown. The time displayed is used to update the statistics.

## AP Control Bar



### *Throttle 0*

Handy if things get rushed and you do not want to fiddle with the levers, just sets the throttle to idle

### *Mix 0 or 1*

Toggles the mixture lever between full and 0

### **Wind plus minus**

Toggles current wind settings on or official



### ***Auto Pilot Modes Buttons***

Serve the same purpose as the buttons found on the KAP140 and ITAF where roll and heading are toggled by the heading button.

The Nav and App button will be hidden if in GPS slave mode.

### ***VS Vertical Speed***

Change the VS in multiples of 50 ft

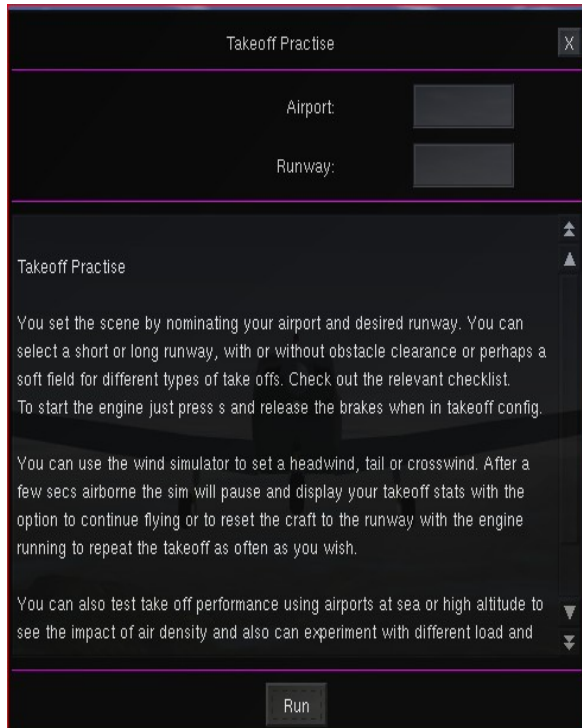
### ***HCA***

Hold Current Altitude over rides any preset altitude of the auto pilot, setting VS to 0 and holding at whatever altitude you are at.

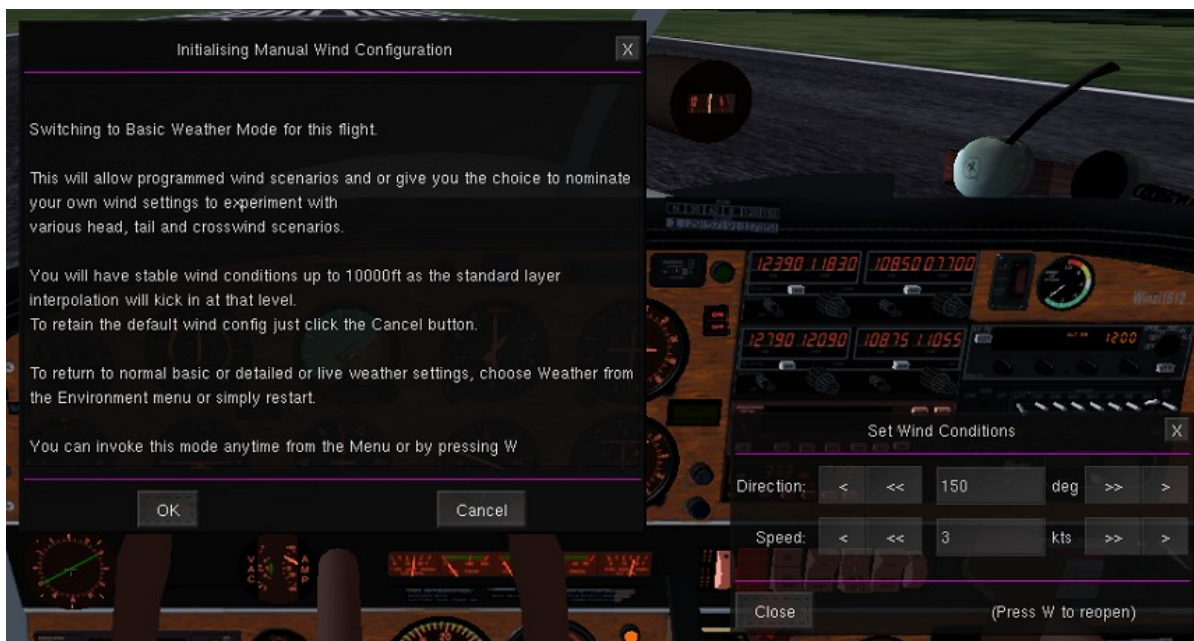
# A Nav Scenario

## Takeoff Practise Example:

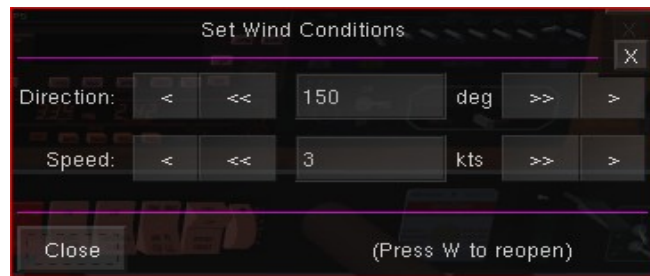
Select Airport and Runway, then click Run



You will be prompted to allow manual wind config – **cancel** to accept default, **ok** to allow



Set your required wind parameters or just close the dialogue, then press **s** to start the engine.



Get into your required takeoff config aka flaps, no flaps, rev up with brakes on,... and commence the takeoff roll and take off

Once the wheels are off the ground you will see the following dialogue ...



Reset will take you back with the engine running and you can try again, whereas Continue will switch to normal flight mode and you can go sightseeing....

At present some of the data is not accurate as still work in progress.

Note – You can return to the description or instructions dialog at any time by calling the scenario again from the menu, then click the close button X to continue or Run to restart.

# How To's..

## Command Lines

It is assumed you had at least a glance at the official manual and or are somewhat familiar with the concept of command lines. If not it may be useful to read up on the topic (either use the pdf found in the Flightgear Docs folder or the html version found in the Help menu.

A freshly installed FG version will come in plain vanilla i.e. You pick an aircraft, your departing airport, select a runway and off you go.

Depending on your version FG opens up with either FGRun/FFGo or QT Launcher, all providing you with the option to specify command line options.

Sooner or later you may wish or need to change your settings, maybe just change the weather, use the moving map or turn other features or general options on or off.

Therefore we need to know what's available. A good start are the Command Line WIKIS

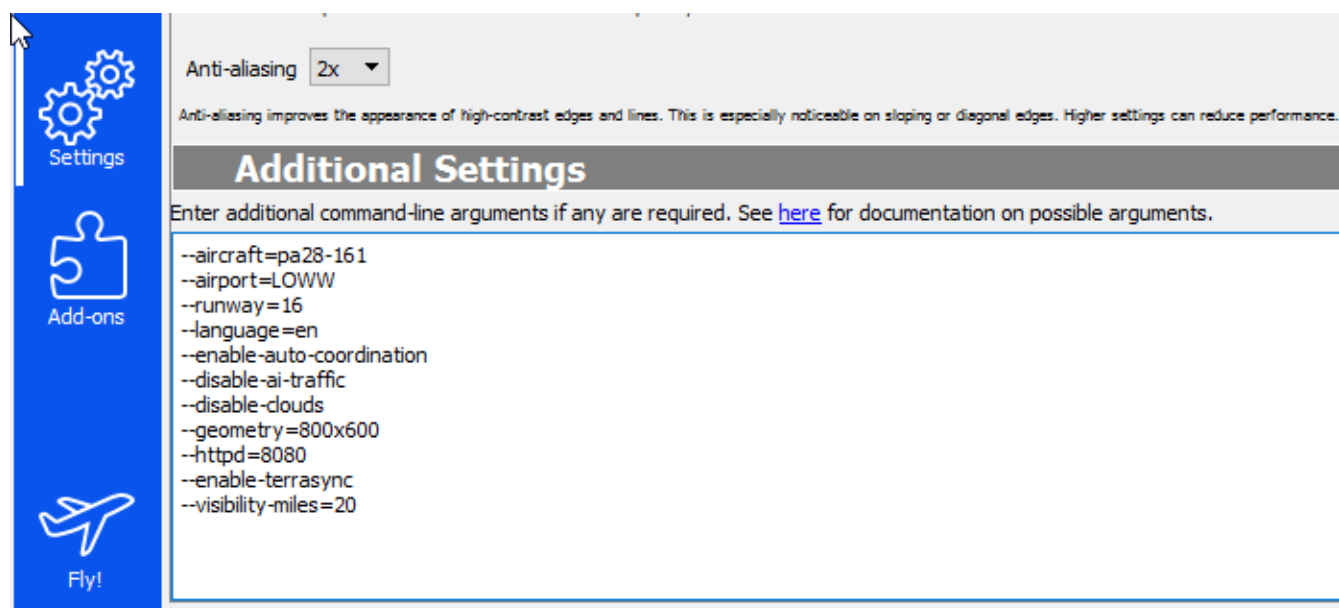
[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command\\_line](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command_line)      Windows/Linux

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command\\_line\\_options](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command_line_options)

Most of them are self explanatory and in order to use them you need to be in a Launcher like QT Launcher or other depending on your Operating System and Flightgear Version.

Alternatively you can also specify them directly using a command prompt or embed them in some sort of text-file ending with the extension .bat (a Windows Batch File)

This is an example of one of the QT Launchers:



--aircraft=WarriorII-160  
you want to fly the PA28-Warrior

--airport=LOWW  
Vienna is your desired departure

--runway=16  
this is your favourite runway

--language=en  
your OS is Spanish but you really would like FG in English

--enable-auto-coordination  
synchronises ailerons & rudder

--disable-ai-traffic  
relevant only for multi player

--disable-clouds  
in case you are a good weather pilot

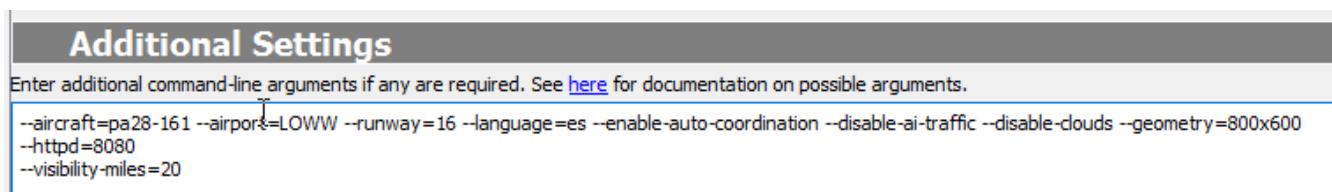
--geometry=800x600  
your systems recommended or best screen resolution

--httpd=8080  
internet port for online moving map, some documentation shown in a browser,...

--visibility-miles=20  
how far you want to be able to see

That s an awful lot of typing and you need to do it again and again and to make matters worse if you accidentally close the dialog rather than fly, all the settings go to nirwana....

You can type one line at a time as shown above, but you can also put it all in a single line if you wish:



--altitude=3500 --heading=330 --vc=85 --nav1=160:108.5.3 --dme=nav1

## Batch Files

Your Platypus contains a folder named QuickStarts which contains a number of quick start options WINDOWS10 batch files. Copy that folder on to your desktop and you are on the runway or starting in the air with just two or three clicks completely bypassing the FG Launcher.

More detail can be found under the menu option Practise Approaches.

About these batch files            -            USE AT YOUR OWN RISK

Batch files are basically just containers of a list of command lines. Once the file is executed it simply feeds the commands to Flightgear like the Launcher does.

Batch files can also prompt for input amongst other things. Yet they are just plain text files you create or modify with a text or word processor and Save with a .bat extension

First of all the included batch files are designed to run on Windows10. Older Windows Versions use a slightly different syntax and as such the above mentioned files may not run.

If that's the case use your search engine to look up creating or modifying batch files.

The author of this document is not familiar with Apple or Ubuntu, KDE or other operating systems but rest assured there is plenty of info out there how to automate the start-up of FG with something similar to DOS/Windows batch-files.

Here an example of a batch file:

```
set /p ac=Aircraft:
set /p ap=Airport:
```

```
"C:\FlightGear 2017.2.1\bin\fgfs.exe" --fg-root="C:\FlightGear 2017.2.1\data" ^
--aircraft=%ac% ^
--airport=%ap% ^
--dme=nav1 ^
--timeofday=morning ^
--enable-auto-coordination ^
--disable-terrasync ^
--enable-freeze ^
--enable-fullscreen
```

line 1 and 2 will act as storage for user input for craft and airport by the means of prompts displayed by line 4 and 5.

**IMPORTANT!** *Line 3 tells the batch file where on the PC it can find the Flightgear Installation. If you have a different version you need to change the 2018.3.2 bit to whatever your version is and possibly change the path as well.*

--disable-terrasync

If enabled FG in the background downloads scenery as you fly or synchronises data in the background gobbling up system resource like memory....

--enable-fullscreen FG will open in full screen mode at default resolution unless otherwise specified.

Note – if you use windows you might prefer to set the geometry property to ie 800x600, no full-screen and maximise the window after start-up, this way you do not lose the taskbar.

Generally its a good idea to back up whatever customisation's you put into place.



## Addendum – change to documentation

The aircraft config dialog option to go back to Welcome has been replaced with a toggle button which allows ATIS frequencies to be preset to comm1 based on the chosen airport.

If this option is enabled (default) the Platypus will load the relevant frequency into comm1 provided the underlying nav source file has an entry with the label atis or awos.

If no entry is found comm1 will be set to 111.11 in which case you may want to double check if an ATIS frequency exists under a different name.

The frequency search dialog can be opened from the menu or by pressing <F> (defaulting to the closest airport).

For example ATIS for EHAM maybe listed under – unnamed entity -



other labels might be Airport Information, etc..

# Wikis

Here is a list of wikis you might find useful...

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Main\\_Page](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Main_Page)

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Frequently\\_asked\\_questions](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Frequently_asked_questions)

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command\\_line](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Command_line)

[https://www.faa.gov/regulations\\_policies/handbooks\\_manuals/](https://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/handbooks_manuals/)

<http://wiki.flightgear.org/Weather>

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Howto:Fly\\_a\\_circuit\\_pattern](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Howto:Fly_a_circuit_pattern)

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/Understanding\\_navigation](http://wiki.flightgear.org/Understanding_navigation)

[http://wiki.flightgear.org/List\\_of\\_abbreviations](http://wiki.flightgear.org/List_of_abbreviations)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_aviation,\\_aerospace\\_and\\_aeronautical\\_abbreviations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_aviation,_aerospace_and_aeronautical_abbreviations)