

AIRCRAFT FAMILIARIZATION AND REVIEW WARRIOR

Name	Aircraft make and model
	V SPEEDS
Vx	Vs
Vy	Vso
Va	
Vfe	
	RECOMMENDED SPEEDS
NORMAL TAKE OFF	
SHORT FIELD TAKE OFF AT	50'
NORMAL LANDING FLAPS 4	40 degrees
	aps 40 degrees
NORMAL LANDING FLAPS I	UP
	AKE OFF OR LANDING
STEEP TURN ENTRY SPEED	
CHANDEL OR LAZY EIGHT	ENTRY SPEED
BEST GLIDE SPEED AND DI	stance from 6000'
	<u>WEIGHTS</u>
EMPTY WEIGHT	
MAX LANDING WEIGHT	MAX TAKEOFF WEIGHT Max useful load
C. G. RANGE AT MAX WEIG	
MAX BAGGAGE COMPARTM	
	AIRFRAME
DESCRIBE GENERAL TYPE C	DF CONSTRUCTION
	THE FOLLOWING CONTROLS SURFACES ARE OPERATED
Rudder	<u> </u>
AILERONS	
Elevator	
NOICE WHIFTI	



ENGINE

	Engine Horsepower	
Describe Carburetor and Priming System		
	PROPELLER	
Make and model Diameter		
DESCRIBE THE BRAKE SYSTEM	BRAKE SYSTEM	
FUEL TYPE DESCRIBE THE FUEL SYSTEM I.E. T	FUEL SYSTEM USABLE FUEL CAPACITY FUEL COLOR THE NUMBER OF DRAINS, VENTS AND HOW FUEL IS	
	PROCEDURES	
What is the system voltage $_$	NTS OF THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	
DESCRIBE THE ENGINE STARTER A	AND IGNITION SYSTEM	
DESCRIBE THE MASTER SWITCH A	and how it works	



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

DESCRIBE HOW THE AIRPLANE IS HEATED AND COOLED.			
INSTRUMENTATION			
WHAT INSTRUMENTS OPERATE OFF THE VACUUM SYSTEM			
What instruments operate off the Pitot- Static system			
AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE			
Determine the take off distance, ground roll and over a 50' obstacle with the following conditions. PA 3000', Temp @ 25C and calm winds. Ground roll over 50' obstacle			
DETERMINE THE LANDING DISTANCES FOR THE SAME CONDITIONS AS ABOVE. GROUND ROLL OVER 50' OBSTACLE			
Compute the time, fuel burn and distance climbing to 8000' from sea level given the takeoff conditions above and the fuel burn @ 75% power after reaching 8000' Time Fuel Distance			
Fuel consumption @ 75%			
PERFORM A WEIGHT AND BALANCE COMPUTATIONWITH PILOT 200 LBS FRONT SEAT PASSENGER 200 LBS ONE BACK SEAT PASSENGER AT 170 LBS FULL FUEL BAGGAGE AT 50 LBS IN THE FORWARD BAGGAGE AREA			
ARE WE BELOW OUR MAX WEIGHT? WHAT IS THE CENTER OF GRAVITY WITHIN LIMITS?			



	If Power is not Restored:
	1.
	Power Off Landing
	When committed to Landing
	1.
Engine Fire during Start	2.
1.	3.
2.	4.
3.	5.
4.	
5.	
6.	
Engine Power Loss During	-
Takeoff	
1.	Fire In Flight
2.	1.
3.	ELECTRICAL FIRE
4.	1.
5.	2.
6.	3.
<u>7.</u>	4.
Engine Power Loss in Flight	ENGINE FIRE
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
	7.
When Power is Restored:	Laga an Oss Beesser
1.	Loss of Oil Pressure
2.	1.



2.	2.
LOSS OF FUEL PRESSURE	IF POWER NOT RESTORED:
1.	1.
2.	
HIGH OIL TEMPERATURE	ELECTRICAL OVERLOAD
1.	1.
2.	2.
	If alternator loads are reduced:
	1.
	2.
,	
	IF ALTERNATOR LOADS ARE <u>not</u>
	REDUCED:
	1.
	2. 3.
	3.
	CDIAL DECOVERY
	SPIN RECOVERY
	1.
ELECTRICAL FAILURES	
ELECTRICAL TATEORES	Open Door
ALT ANNUNCIATOR LIGHT ILLUMINATED:	1.
1.	2.
1.	3.
IF AMMETER SHOWS ZERO:	4.
1.	5.
	6.
REDUCE ELECTRICAL LOADS TO MIN:	



ENGINE ROUGHNESS	6.
1.	7.
IF ROUGHNESS CONTINUES AFTER 1 MIN:	CARBURETOR ICING
1.	1.
<u>2.</u> 3.	2.
3.	
4.	
5.	
2.	
3. 4.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
WHAT INSPECTIONS ARE REQUIRED FOR AN AND LEGAL TO FLY?	I AIRCRAFT TO BE CONSIDERED AIRWORTHY
	
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What documents must be in the airpla	NE AT ALL TIMES?