PERFORMANCE

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INTRODUCTION

Performance data charts on the following pages are presented so that you may know what to expect from the airplane under various conditions and to facilitate the planning of flights in detail with reasonable accuracy. The data in the charts has been computed from actual flight tests with the airplane and engine in good condition and using average piloting techniques.

It should be noted that performance information presented in the range and endurance profile charts allows for 45 minutes reserve fuel at the specified power setting. Fuel flow data for cruise is based on the recommended lean mixture setting at all altitudes. Some indeterminate variables such as mixture leaning technique, fuel metering characteristics, engine and propeller condition, and air turbulence may account for variations of 10% or more in range and endurance. Therefore, it is important to utilize all available information to estimate the fuel required for the particular flight and to flight plan in a conservative manner.

USE OF PERFORMANCE CHARTS

Performance data is presented in tabular or graphical form to illustrate the effect of different variables. Sufficiently detailed information is provided in the tables so that conservative values can be selected and used to determine the particular performance figure with reasonable accuracy.

SAMPLE PROBLEM

The following sample flight problem utilizes information from the various charts to determine the predicted performance data for a typical flight. Assume the following information has already been determined:

AIRPLANE CONFIGURATION:

Takeoff weight	2550 Pounds
Usable fuel	53.0 Gallons

TAKEOFF CONDITIONS:

Field pressure altitude	1500 Feet
Temperature	28°C (16°C Above Standard)
Wind component along runway	12 Knot Head Wind
Field length	3500 Feet

CRUISE CONDITIONS:

Total distance	360 Nautical Miles
Pressure altitude	7500 Feet
Temperature	16°C (16°C Above Standard)
Expected wind enroute	10 Knot Head Wind

LANDING CONDITIONS:

Field pressure altitude	2000 Feet
Temperature	25°C
Field length	3000 Feet

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SAMPLE PROBLEM (Continued)

TAKEOFF

The takeoff distance chart, Figure 5-5, should be consulted, keeping in mind that distances shown are based on the short field technique. Conservative distances can be established by reading the chart at the next higher value of weight, altitude and temperature. For example, in this particular sample problem, the takeoff distance information presented for a weight of 2550 pounds, pressure altitude of 2000 feet and a temperature of 30°C should be used and results in the following:

Ground roll	1285 Feet
Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle	2190 Feet

These distances are well within the available takeoff field length. However, a correction for the effect of wind may be made based on information presented in the note section of the takeoff chart. The correction for a 12 knot head wind is:

$$\frac{\text{12 Knots}}{\text{9 Knots}} \text{ X } 10\% = 13\% \text{ Decrease}$$

This results in the following distances, corrected for wind:

Ground roll, zero wind	1285	Feet
Decrease in ground roll (1285 feet X 13%)	-167	Feet
Corrected ground roll	1118	Feet

Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle, zero wind	2190	Feet
Decrease in total distance (2190 feet X 13%)	-285	Feet
Corrected total distance to clear 50-foot obstacle	1905	Feet

(Continued Next Page)

SAMPLE PROBLEM (Continued)

CRUISE

The cruising altitude should be selected based on a consideration of trip length, winds aloft and the airplane's performance. A typical cruising altitude and the expected wind enroute have been given for this sample problem. However, the power setting selection for cruise must be determined based on several considerations. These include the cruise performance characteristics presented in Figure 5-8, the range profile chart presented in Figure 5-9, and the endurance profile chart presented in Figure 5-10.

The relationship between power and range is illustrated by the range profile chart. Considerable fuel savings and longer range result when lower power settings are used. For this sample problem, a cruise power of approximately 65% will be used.

The cruise performance chart, Figure 5-8, is entered at 8000 feet pressure altitude and 20°C above standard temperature. These values most nearly correspond to the planned altitude and expected temperature conditions. The engine speed chosen is 2600 RPM, which results in the following:

Power	64%
True airspeed	117 Knots
Cruise fuel flow	8.9 GPH

(Continued Next Page)

SAMPLE PROBLEM (Continued)

FUEL REQUIRED

The total fuel requirement for the flight may be estimated using the performance information in Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8. For this sample problem, the time, fuel and distance to climb may be determined from Figure 5-7 for normal climb. The difference between the values shown in the table for 2000 feet and 8000 feet results in the following:

Time:	11 Minutes
Fuel:	2.2 Gallons
Distance:	15 Nautical Miles

These values are for a standard temperature and are sufficiently accurate for most flight planning purposes. However, a further correction for the effect of temperature may be made as noted on the climb chart. The approximate effect of a nonstandard temperature is to increase the time, fuel and distance by 10% for each 10°C above standard temperature, due to the lower rate of climb. In this case, assuming a temperature 16°C above standard the correction would be:

$$\frac{16°C}{10°C} \text{ X } 10\% = 16\% \text{ Increase}$$

With this factor included, the fuel estimate would be calculated as follows:

Fuel to climb, standard temperature	2.2 Gallons
Increase due to non-standard temperature (2.2 X 16%)	0.4 Gallons
Corrected fuel to climb	2.6 Gallons

Using a similar procedure for the distance to climb results in 18 nautical miles.

The resultant cruise distance is:

Total distance	360 Nautical Miles
Climb distance	-18 Nautical Miles
Cruise distance	342 Nautical Miles

(Continued Next Page)

SAMPLE PROBLEM (Continued)

FUEL REQUIRED (Continued)

With an expected 10 knot head wind, the ground speed for cruise is predicted to be:

117 Knots
-10 Knots
107 Knots

Therefore, the time required for the cruise portion of the trip is:

342 Nautical Miles / 107 Knots = 3.2 Hours

The fuel required for cruise is:

3.2 hours X 8.9 gallons/hour = 28.5 Gallons

A 45-minute reserve requires:

$\frac{45}{60}$ X 8.9 gallons/hour = 6.7 Gallons

The total estimated fuel required is as follows:

Engine start, taxi, and takeoff	1.4 Gallons
Climb	2.6 Gallons
Cruise	28.5 Gallons
Reserve	6.7 Gallons
Total fuel required	39.2 Gallons

Once the flight is underway, ground speed checks will provide a more accurate basis for estimating the time enroute and the corresponding fuel required to complete the trip with ample reserve.

(Continued Next Page)

SAMPLE PROBLEM (Continued)

LANDING

A procedure similar to takeoff should be used for estimating the landing distance at the destination airport. Figure 5-11 presents landing distance information for the short field technique. The distances corresponding to 2000 feet and 30°C are as follows:

Ground roll	650 Feet
Total distance to clear a 50-foot obstacle	1455 Feet

A correction for the effect of wind may be made based on information presented in the note section of the landing chart, using the same procedure as outlined for takeoff.

DEMONSTRATED OPERATING TEMPERATURE

Satisfactory engine cooling has been demonstrated for this airplane with an outside air temperature 23°C above standard. This is not to be considered as an operating limitation. Reference should be made to Section 2 for engine operating limitations.

AIRSPEED CALIBRATION

NORMAL STATIC SOURCE

CONDITIONS:

Power required for level flight or maximum power descent.

Flaps UP													
KIAS	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
KCAS	56	62	70	78	87	97	107	117	127	137	147	157
Flaps 10°													
KIAS	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	---	---	---	---
KCAS	51	57	63	71	80	89	99	109	---	---	---	---
Flaps FULL													
KIAS	40	50	60	70	80	85	---	---	---	---	---	---
KCAS	50	56	63	72	81	86	---	---	---	---	---	---

Figure 5-1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

AIRSPEED CALIBRATION

ALTERNATE STATIC SOURCE

CONDITIONS:

Power required for level flight or maximum power descent.

Flaps UP													
KIAS	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
KCAS	56	62	68	76	85	95	105	115	125	134	144	154
Flaps 10°													
KIAS	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	---	---	---	---
KCAS	51	55	60	68	77	86	96	105	---	---	---	---
Flaps FULL													
KIAS	40	50	60	70	80	85	---	---	---	---	---	---
KCAS	49	54	61	69	78	83	---	---	---	---	---	---

NOTE

Windows and ventilators closed. Cabin heat, cabin air and defroster on maximum.

Figure 5-1 (Sheet 2)

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION CHART

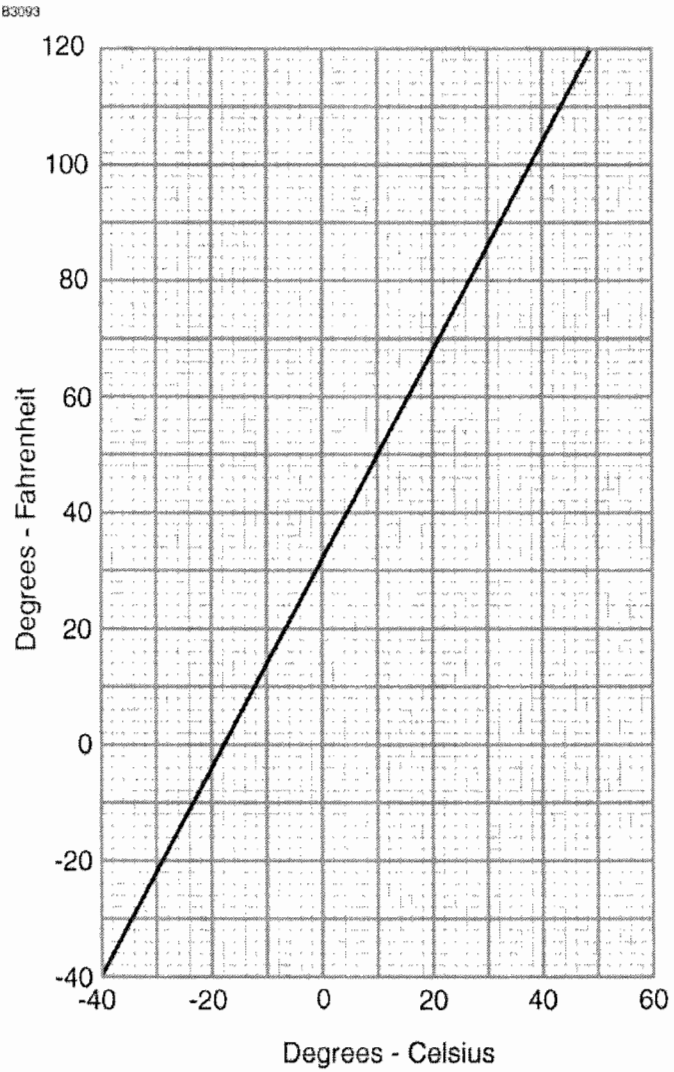


Figure 5-2

STALL SPEED AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:
Power IDLE

MOST REARWARD CENTER OF GRAVITY

FLAP SETTING	ANGLE OF BANK							
	0°		30°		45°		60°	
	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS
UP	48	53	52	57	57	63	68	75
10°	42	50	45	54	50	59	59	71
FULL	40	48	43	52	48	57	57	68

MOST FORWARD CENTER OF GRAVITY

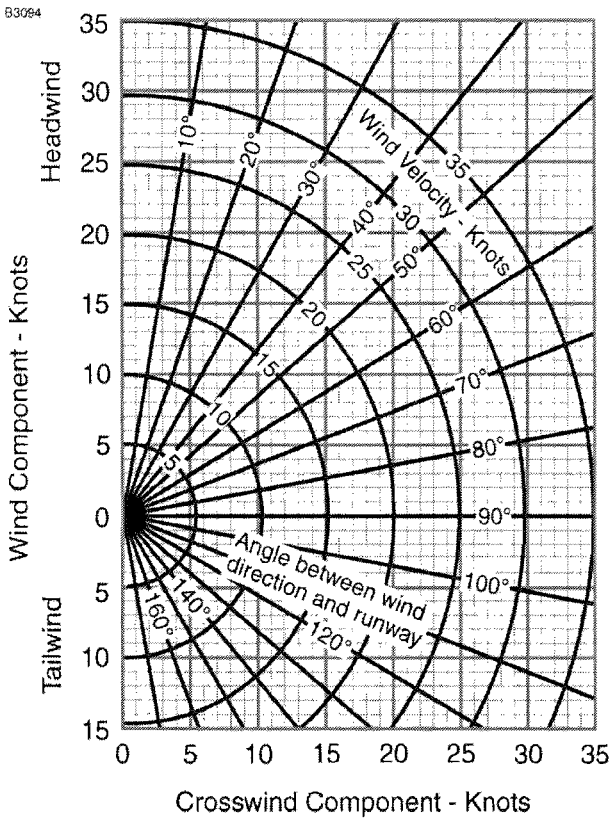
FLAP SETTING	ANGLE OF BANK							
	0°		30°		45°		60°	
	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS	KIAS	KCAS
UP	48	53	52	57	57	63	68	75
10°	43	51	46	55	51	61	61	72
FULL	40	48	43	52	48	57	57	68

NOTE

- Altitude loss during a stall recovery may be as much as 230 feet.
- KIAS values are approximate.

Figure 5-3

CROSSWIND COMPONENT



NOTE

Maximum demonstrated crosswind velocity is 15 knots (not a limitation).

Figure 5-4

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF DISTANCE AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:
Flaps 10°
Full Throttle prior to brake release.
Paved, Level, Dry Runway
Zero Wind

Lift Off: 51 KIAS
Speed at 50 Feet: 56 KIAS

Pressure Altitude Feet	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst
Sea Level	860	1465	925	1575	995	1690	1070	1810	1150	1945
1000	940	1600	1010	1720	1090	1850	1170	1990	1260	2135
2000	1025	1755	1110	1890	1195	2035	1285	2190	1380	2355
3000	1125	1925	1215	2080	1310	2240	1410	2420	1515	2605
4000	1235	2120	1335	2295	1440	2480	1550	2685	1660	2880
5000	1355	2345	1465	2545	1585	2755	1705	2975	1825	3205
6000	1495	2605	1615	2830	1745	3075	1875	3320	2010	3585
7000	1645	2910	1785	3170	1920	3440	2065	3730	2215	4045
8000	1820	3265	1970	3575	2120	3880	2280	4225	2450	4615

NOTE

- Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet pressure altitude, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static run-up.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots head wind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.

Figure 5-5 (Sheet 1 of 3)

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF DISTANCE AT 2400 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:
Flaps 10°
Full Throttle prior to brake release.
Paved, Level, Dry Runway — Lift Off: 48 KIAS
Zero Wind — Speed at 50 Feet: 54 KIAS

Pressure Altitude Feet	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst
Sea Level	745	1275	800	1370	860	1470	925	1570	995	1685
1000	810	1390	875	1495	940	1605	1010	1720	1085	1845
2000	885	1520	955	1635	1030	1760	1110	1890	1190	2030
3000	970	1665	1050	1795	1130	1930	1215	2080	1305	2230
4000	1065	1830	1150	1975	1240	2130	1335	2295	1430	2455
5000	1170	2015	1265	2180	1360	2355	1465	2530	1570	2715
6000	1285	2230	1390	2410	1500	2610	1610	2805	1725	3015
7000	1415	2470	1530	2685	1650	2900	1770	3125	1900	3370
8000	1560	2755	1690	3000	1815	3240	1950	3500	2095	3790

NOTE

- Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet pressure altitude, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static run-up.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots head wind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.

Figure 5-5 (Sheet 2)

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF DISTANCE AT 2200 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:
Flaps 10°
Full Throttle prior to brake release.
Paved, Level, Dry Runway — Lift Off: 44 KIAS
Zero Wind — Speed at 50 Feet: 50 KIAS

Pressure Altitude Feet	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst
Sea Level	610	1055	655	1130	705	1205	760	1290	815	1380
1000	665	1145	720	1230	770	1315	830	1410	890	1505
2000	725	1250	785	1340	845	1435	905	1540	975	1650
3000	795	1365	860	1465	925	1570	995	1685	1065	1805
4000	870	1490	940	1605	1010	1725	1090	1855	1165	1975
5000	955	1635	1030	1765	1110	1900	1195	2035	1275	2175
6000	1050	1800	1130	1940	1220	2090	1310	2240	1400	2395
7000	1150	1985	1245	2145	1340	2305	1435	2475	1540	2650
8000	1270	2195	1370	2375	1475	2555	1580	2745	1695	2950

NOTE

- Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Prior to takeoff from fields above 3000 feet pressure altitude, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full throttle, static run-up.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots head wind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry grass runway, increase distances by 15% of the "ground roll" figure.

Figure 5-5 (Sheet 3)

MAXIMUM RATE OF CLIMB AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:

Flaps UP
Full Throttle

Pressure Altitude Feet	Climb Speed - KIAS	Rate of Climb - FPM			
		-20°C	0°C	20°C	40°C
Sea Level	74	855	785	710	645
2000	73	760	695	625	560
4000	73	685	620	555	495
6000	73	575	515	450	390
8000	72	465	405	345	285
10,000	72	360	300	240	180
12,000	72	255	195	135	---

NOTE

Mixture leaned above 3000 feet pressure altitude for maximum RPM.

Figure 5-6

TIME, FUEL AND DISTANCE TO CLIMB AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:
Flaps UP
Full Throttle
Standard Temperature

Pressure Altitude Feet	Temp °C	Climb Speed KIAS	Rate of Climb FPM	From Sea Level		
				Time Minutes	Fuel Used Gallons	Distance NM
Sea Level	15	74	730	0	0.0	0
1000	13	73	695	1	0.4	2
2000	11	73	655	3	0.8	4
3000	9	73	620	4	1.2	6
4000	7	73	600	6	1.5	8
5000	5	73	550	8	1.9	10
6000	3	73	505	10	2.2	13
7000	1	73	455	12	2.6	16
8000	-1	72	410	14	3.0	19
9000	-3	72	360	17	3.4	22
10,000	-5	72	315	20	3.9	27
11,000	-7	72	265	24	4.4	32
12,000	-9	72	220	28	5.0	38

NOTE

- Add 1.4 gallons of fuel for engine start, taxi and takeoff allowance.
- Mixture leaned above 3000 feet pressure altitude for maximum RPM.
- Increase time, fuel and distance by 10% for each 10°C above standard temperature.
- Distances shown are based on zero wind.

Figure 5-7

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

CONDITIONS:
2550 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture

Pressure Altitude Feet	RPM	20°C BELOW STANDARD TEMP			STANDARD TEMPERATURE			20°C ABOVE STANDARD TEMP		
		% MCP	KTAS	GPH	% MCP	KTAS	GPH	% MCP	KTAS	GPH
2000	2550	83	117	11.1	77	118	10.5	72	117	9.9
	2500	78	115	10.6	73	115	9.9	68	115	9.4
	2400	69	111	9.6	64	110	9.0	60	109	8.5
	2300	61	105	8.6	57	104	8.1	53	102	7.7
	2200	53	99	7.7	50	97	7.3	47	95	6.9
	2100	47	92	6.9	44	90	6.6	42	89	6.3
4000	2600	83	120	11.1	77	120	10.4	72	119	9.8
	2550	79	118	10.6	73	117	9.9	68	117	9.4
	2500	74	115	10.1	69	115	9.5	64	114	8.9
	2400	65	110	9.1	61	109	8.5	57	107	8.1
	2300	58	104	8.2	54	102	7.7	51	101	7.3
	2200	51	98	7.4	48	96	7.0	45	94	6.7
	2100	45	91	6.6	42	89	6.4	40	87	6.1
6000	2650	83	122	11.1	77	122	10.4	72	121	9.8
	2600	78	120	10.6	73	119	9.9	68	118	9.4
	2500	70	115	9.6	65	114	9.0	60	112	8.5
	2400	62	109	8.6	57	108	8.2	54	106	7.7
	2300	54	103	7.8	51	101	7.4	48	99	7.0
	2200	48	96	7.1	45	94	6.7	43	92	6.4

NOTE

- Maximum cruise power using recommended lean mixture is 75% MCP. Power settings above 75% MCP are listed to aid interpolation. Operations above 75% MCP must use full rich mixture.
- Cruise speeds are shown for an airplane equipped with speed fairings. Without speed fairings, decrease speeds shown by 2 knots.

Figure 5-8 (Sheet 1 of 2)

CRUISE PERFORMANCE

CONDITIONS:
2550 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture

Pressure Altitude Feet	RPM	20°C BELOW STANDARD TEMP			STANDARD TEMPERATURE			20°C ABOVE STANDARD TEMP		
		% MCP	KTAS	GPH	% MCP	KTAS	GPH	% MCP	KTAS	GPH
8000	2700	83	125	11.1	77	124	10.4	71	123	9.7
	2650	78	122	10.5	72	122	9.9	67	120	9.3
	2600	74	120	10.0	68	119	9.4	64	117	8.9
	2500	65	114	9.1	61	112	8.6	57	111	8.1
	2400	58	108	8.2	54	106	7.8	51	104	7.4
	2300	52	101	7.5	48	99	7.1	46	97	6.8
	2200	46	94	6.8	43	92	6.5	41	90	6.2
10,000	2700	78	124	10.5	72	123	9.8	67	122	9.3
	2650	73	122	10.0	68	120	9.4	63	119	8.9
	2600	69	119	9.5	64	117	9.0	60	115	8.5
	2500	62	113	8.7	57	111	8.2	54	109	7.8
	2400	55	106	7.9	51	104	7.5	49	102	7.1
	2300	49	100	7.2	46	97	6.8	44	95	6.5
12,000	2650	69	121	9.5	64	119	8.9	60	117	8.5
	2600	65	118	9.1	61	116	8.5	57	114	8.1
	2500	58	111	8.3	54	109	7.8	51	107	7.4
	2400	52	105	7.5	49	102	7.1	46	100	6.8
	2300	47	98	6.9	44	95	6.6	41	92	6.3

NOTE

- Maximum cruise power using recommended lean mixture is 75% MCP. Power settings above 75% MCP are listed to aid interpolation. Operations above 75% MCP must use full rich mixture.
- Cruise speeds are shown for an airplane equipped with speed fairings. Without speed fairings, decrease speeds shown by 2 knots.

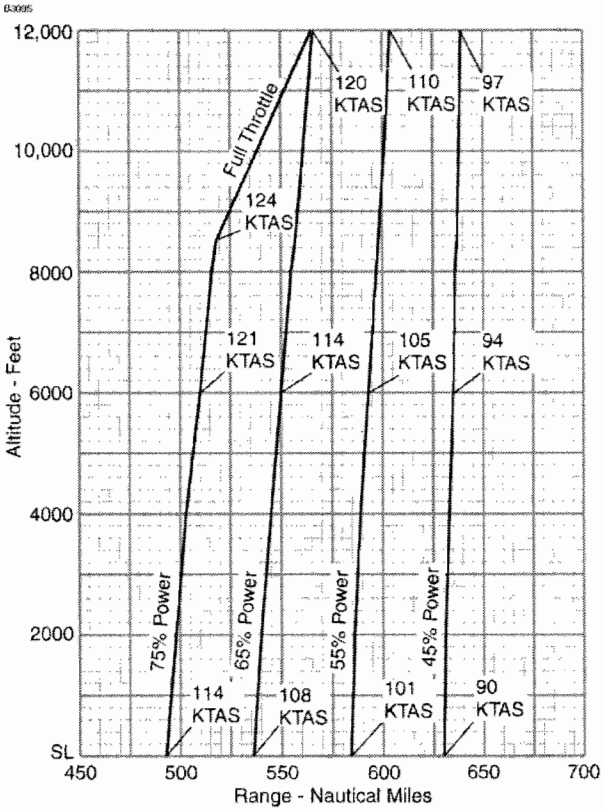
Figure 5-8 (Sheet 2)

RANGE PROFILE

45 MINUTES RESERVE
53 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:
2550 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise at all altitudes

Standard Temperature
Zero Wind



NOTE

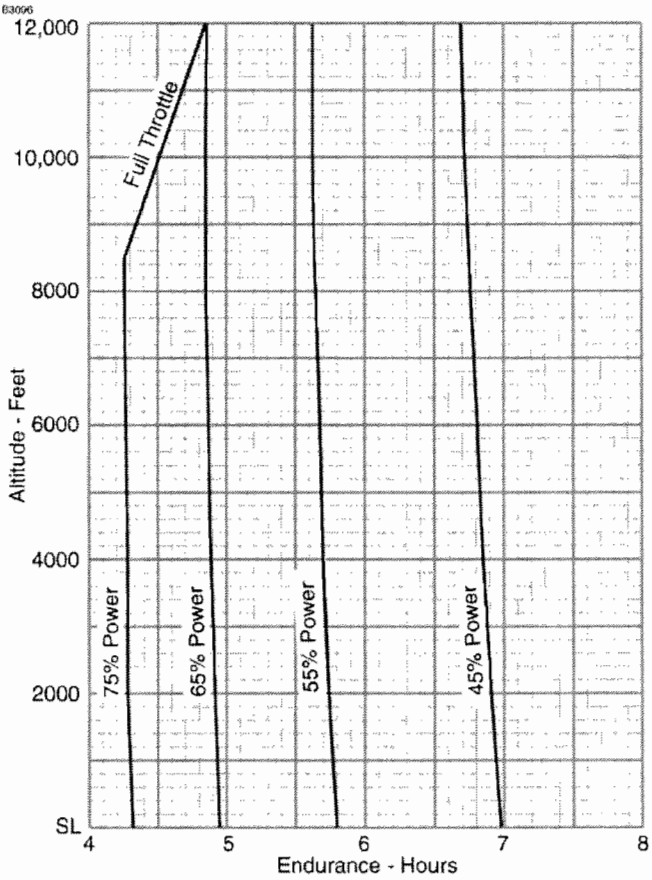
- This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the distance during a normal climb.
- Cruise speeds are shown for an airplane equipped with speed fairings. Without speed fairings, decrease speeds shown by 2 knots.

Figure 5-9

ENDURANCE PROFILE
45 MINUTES RESERVE
53 GALLONS USABLE FUEL

CONDITIONS:
2550 Pounds
Recommended Lean Mixture for Cruise at all altitudes

Standard Temperature



NOTE

This chart allows for the fuel used for engine start, taxi, takeoff and climb, and the time during a normal climb.

Figure 5-10

SHORT FIELD LANDING DISTANCE AT 2550 POUNDS

CONDITIONS:

Flaps FULL
Power IDLE
Maximum Braking

Zero Wind
Paved, Level, Dry Runway
Speed at 50 ft: 61 KIAS

Pressure Altitude Feet	0°C		10°C		20°C		30°C		40°C	
	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst	Gnd Roll Feet	Total Feet To Clear 50 Foot Obst
Sea Level	545	1290	565	1320	585	1350	605	1380	625	1415
1000	565	1320	585	1350	605	1385	625	1420	650	1450
2000	585	1355	610	1385	630	1420	650	1455	670	1490
3000	610	1385	630	1425	655	1460	675	1495	695	1530
4000	630	1425	655	1460	675	1495	700	1535	725	1570
5000	655	1460	680	1500	705	1535	725	1575	750	1615
6000	680	1500	705	1540	730	1580	755	1620	780	1660
7000	705	1545	730	1585	760	1625	785	1665	810	1705
8000	735	1585	760	1630	790	1670	815	1715	840	1755

NOTE

- Short field technique as specified in Section 4.
- Decrease distances 10% for each 9 knots head wind. For operation with tail winds up to 10 knots, increase distances by 10% for each 2 knots.
- For operation on dry grass runway, increase distances by 45% of the "ground roll" figure.
- If landing with flaps up, increase the approach speed by 9 KIAS and allow for 35% longer distances.

Figure 5-11