Complex Training Course

Cutlass Cessna 172RG

Lesson 1:

Schedule 2.0 ground, 3.0 flight

Ground

- □ What defines an airplane as "complex"
- □ Requirements for the <u>complex endorsement</u> & <u>Aircraft Checkout</u> with AeroDynamic
- □ <u>Renter's Agreement</u> (no T&Gs, currency, general operations)
- Completing the <u>Aircraft Checkout Sheet</u> with <u>Complex Addendum</u>
- □ Basic components of the landing gear system
 - Electric motor, hydraulic actuation
 - Gear indications: lights, horn, and visual confirmation
 - Preflighting the gear: testing of lights, preflight inspection, hydraulic fluid
 - Good habits for avoiding a gear-up landing: GUMPS check and short final callout of "gear down & green, we are clear to land"
- □ Cowl flaps
- □ Altitude-compensating carburetor (<u>HA-6 model</u> with economizer)
 - ALL climbs & go-arounds in the Cutlass must be THROTTLE FULL FORWARD
- □ Constant-speed propeller operation
- □ Flow checks for takeoff, climb, cruise, descent, and before landing Takeoff = Everything full forward & open
 - Cowl flaps OPEN \rightarrow mixture RICH* \rightarrow prop FULL FWD (2700 RPM) \rightarrow throttle FULL FWD (approximately 29" MP at S.L.)

Enroute Climb once above a safe altitude (typically at 1,000' AGL)

• Cowl flaps OPEN \rightarrow mixture RICH* \rightarrow prop 2500 RPM \rightarrow throttle FULL FWD Reducing power for level cruise

• Throttle 21-23" MP \rightarrow prop 2300 RPM \rightarrow mixture LEAN* \rightarrow cowl flaps CLOSED Reducing power for a descent

• Throttle max. 1-2" MP/min reduction \rightarrow prop 2300 \rightarrow mixture ENRICHEN gradually throughout descent to slowly cool EGTs \rightarrow cowl flaps CLOSED

Before Landing (ready for go-around) on short-final

• Mixture RICH \rightarrow prop FULL FWD (once below 12" MP) \rightarrow gear DOWN & GREEN <u>Note</u>: These are simple power settings. Please refer to POH for actual data.

* Mixture & Cowl Flaps settings are dependent upon engine temperatures.

- □ IFR power settings (if pilot is instrument rated)
- □ Monitoring engine temps at all times

 \Box Wing flaps

- \Box Use of checklists
- Dessenger, PIC, taxi, and takeoff briefings

	Intro	Practice	Perform	Proficient
Preflight inspection				
Engine start & warmup				
Taxi briefing & taxiing				
Run-up checklist & takeoff briefing				
Before Takeoff checklist				
Normal and/or crosswind takeoffs & climbs				
Enroute Climb checklist				
Coordination				
Cruise checklist				
Engine management: climbs, cruise & descents				
Maneuvering and Cruise checks				
Steep turns				
Slow flight				
Power-on & -off stall recovery				
Descent planning & engine cooling				
Traffic patterns				
Before Landing checklist				
Appropriate use of flaps & within limitations				
Forward slip and/or sideslip				
Normal and/or crosswind landings				
Go-arounds				
After Landing checklist				
Shutdown & postflight inspection				

Debrief Notes:

Lesson 2:

Ground

 \Box Resources to study

- Cutlass 172RG POH
- <u>Cutlass 172RG Operating Checklist & Preflight/Emergency Checklist</u>
- \Box Constant-speed propeller
 - Nuts and bolts of how it works
 - <u>McCauley prop guide</u> (2-blade, constant-speed, non-feathering)
 - <u>FlightInsight</u> video
 - Causes of over-speed and under-speed (pitch, moving the blue knob)
 - High pitch (low RPM) and low pitch (high RPM) stops (<u>CFI Notebook</u>)
 - Why throttle also controls RPM at low power settings
 - When to bring the prop full forward prior to landing (below 12" MP)
 - When we can make larger power changes (once CHTs are cooled)
 - Why we might bring the prop lever full aft, how it works, and what this does
 - Note: We do not allow solo practice, only with a CFI onboard!

□ Powerplant

- Lycoming O-360 manual
- <u>"Manifold Pressure Sucks"</u>
 - Normal MP & RPM indications with the engine shutdown, during taxi, before takeoff at SL, before takeoff at 4,000 feet DA, settings for cruise, and slow reduction during descent
- Engine management 101: normal range, caution, redline, and controlling them
 - <u>CHT</u> \rightarrow Air-cooled = airspeed, pitch, cowl flaps, and power awareness
 - Normal = 350-400[°]F, Caution = 400-435[°]F, Fix Me! = 450[°]F
 - \circ <u>EGT</u> \rightarrow When and how to lean, beware the altitude-compensating carburetor, running smoothly, fairly even temps, and fuel consumption
 - Normal = 1350-1400°F, Caution = 1400-1430°F, Fix Me! = 1480°F
 - Note: This can vary widely depending on altitude and engine model. Please consult engine manufacturer data for your engine
 - \circ <u>Oil temperature</u> \rightarrow Air-cooling, mixture control, oil cooler & <u>vernatherm</u>
 - Normal = 180-210°F, Caution = 210-230°F, Redline 245°F
 - Other considerations like high RPM, high OAT, and air density
 - Keeping ground run-up checks brief (no air cooling!)
 - $\circ~$ Why V_{x} climbs are to be used **only** when an obstacle is present and why they are not intended to be used for any length of time
 - You are below V_{BG} if the engine fails
 - Steep climb = hot engine
 - $\circ~V_{\rm Y}$ climb is recommended to a safe altitude, typically 1,000 feet AGL
 - Climb checklist and Cruise Climb for better cooling above safe altitude
 Step climbs
 - Leaning for cruise based on CHT, EGT, and oil temperature (no LOP!)
 - Descent planning: how to avoid shock cooling

- < 20°F/min CHT reduction = @1-2"MP/min until approximately 15"MP, then ok to make bigger adjustments
- Review descent planning formulas (these work for all aircraft!)
 - Altitude to lose x 3° glideslope/1000 = distance to start down (ex: 9500 MSL to TPA of 1000 = 8500 x 3 = 25500/1000 = 25.5 nm (plus add 3-5 nm for pattern entry and/or speed reduction)
 - Descent rate = GS/2 x 10 (ex: 100 KTS/2 = 50 x 10 = 500 FPM)

□ W&B

- □ Performance charts: Calculate the following at max weight with forward CG:
 - Calculate the following at max weight with forward CG:
 - \circ V_S = _____ KIAS V_{S0} = _____ KIAS

 \circ V_s with 45-degree bank = _____ KIAS

- \circ V_s with 60-degree bank = _____ KIAS
- What should our MP be at full power when taking off with a DA of 6,000? _____"
- What is the calculated takeoff distance at KRHV at 2500 pounds with METAR reporting temp of 15°C and altimeter 30.12?
- What is the calculated distance to clear a 50' obstacle at KMMH (FE 7,135) at 2650 pounds with METAR reporting temperature 39°C and altimeter 29.82?
- What would our MP" be at full power when taking off from KMMH? _____"
- What is the calculated 50' obstacle landing distance at KRHV at 2500 pounds with METAR reporting temp of 30°C and altimeter 30.12?
- How much fuel and time will it take you to climb from 3,00 feet to 7,500 feet?
- What is the endurance at 65% power at 5,500 feet with full fuel tanks at night?
- At which runway length will you use short-field takeoff or landing procedures?
- □ Soft-field takeoff and landing procedures (checklist & POH guidance)
- □ Short-field (obstacle vs. short runway) procedures (checklist & POH guidance)

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT: Complete a round-trip flight plan to ______ for pattern work. Include the following:

- Weather briefing
- Weight and balance calculations
- Performance calculations
 - Time, fuel & distance to climb
 - Enroute power settings
 - Total fuel burn calculations
- Descent planning
- Airport operations, noise abatement, taxi diagram, airspace, parachute jump areas [PJAs], and NOTAMs
- Diversion options
- Glide considerations for engine-out emergency

Note: If you hold an instrument rating and would like to fly IFR in our aircraft, please plan to fly at least one IAP at your destination and/or upon return to KRHV.

	Intro	Practice	Perform	Proficient
Preflight inspection				
Engine start & warmup				
Taxi briefing & taxiing				
Run-up checklist & takeoff briefing				
Before Takeoff checklist				
Normal takeoffs & climbs				
Crosswind takeoffs & climbs				
Soft-field takeoffs & climbs				
Short-field takeoffs & climbs				
Enroute Climb checklist				
Coordination				
Cruise checklist				
Engine management: climbs, cruise & descents				
Cross-country procedures				
Maneuvering and Cruise checks				
Steep turns				
Slow flight				
Power-off stall recovery				
Power-on stall recovery				
Descent planning & engine cooling				
Traffic patterns				
Before Landing checklist				
Appropriate use of flaps & within limitations				
Normal landings				
Crosswind landings (sideslip)				

Soft-field landings		
Short-field landings		
Forward slip when appropriate		
Partial-flap landings		
Go-arounds		
After Landing checklist		
Shutdown & postflight inspection		
* Instrument flight maneuvers & navigation		
* Instrument approach procedures		

Schedule 1.0 ground, 3.0 flight

Lesson 3:

Ground

 $\hfill\square$ Airworthiness

- Required documents (AROW, AFM, GPS)
- AV1ATE + ADs
- Required equipment (91.205 + AFM)
- Inoperative equipment

 $\hfill\square$ Review landing gear operation and checklist associated with malfunction

□ Abnormalities

- How to identify abnormalities (monitor your systems!)
- CFI will give a few scenarios to assess understanding of systems, resource management, and decision making

□ Emergencies

- When abnormalities become emergencies (how do we know the difference?)
- When, why, and how to abort a takeoff
- Gear-up or gear-down choices (water, pavement, grass, snow, etc.)
- CFI will give a few scenarios to assess your understanding of systems, resource management, and decision making

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT: Complete a one-way flight plan from KSBA to L35 departing at 1000 local (IFR pilots: plan this leg as an IFR flight), then plan a second leg from L35 to 308 departing at 1800 local. Your passengers weigh 220, 160, and 80 pounds. They bring 100 pounds of baggage. This must be done to complete the final ground assessment for Lesson 4.

For an aircraft checkout, please complete the Aircraft Checkout Sheet with Complex Addendum and all other renter paperwork, which can be found on our <u>Documents</u> webpage.

If you would also like a Flight Review endorsement, please complete our Flight Review Quiz.

	Intro	Practice	Perform	Proficient
Preflight inspection				
Engine start & warmup				
Taxi briefing & taxiing				
Run-up checklist & takeoff briefing				
Before Takeoff checklist				
Normal takeoffs & climbs				
Crosswind takeoffs & climbs				
Soft-field takeoffs & climbs				
Short-field takeoffs & climbs				
Enroute Climb checklist				
Coordination				
Cruise checklist				
Engine management: climbs, cruise & descents				
Electrical failure scenario to include:				
- Landing gear malfunction/failure				
- Flaps failure, no-flap approach & landing				
Emergency procedures to include:				
- Partial power loss				
- Engine failure				
- Engine fire with emergency descent				
Descent planning & engine cooling				
Traffic patterns				
Before Landing checklist				
Appropriate use of flaps & within limitations				
Normal landings				

Crosswind landings (sideslip)		
Soft-field landings		
Short-field landings		
Forward slip when appropriate		
Engine-out approach & landing		
Go-arounds		
After Landing checklist		
Shutdown & postflight inspection		
* Instrument flight maneuvers & navigation		
* Instrument approach procedures		

Lesson 4:

Schedule 2.0 ground, 3.0 flight

<u>Completion Standard</u>: **This is not a training session**. You will be acting PIC for this final lesson. The instructor will be assessing how you manage the airplane without any assistance or coaching. They will conduct both the ground and flight portions as an assessment of the knowledge and skills necessary for you to properly operate a complex aircraft. This lesson may need to be repeated until you demonstrate proficiency.

After successfully completing this lesson you will receive the complex endorsement, flight review endorsement (if requested), and/or aircraft checkout in our Cutlass 172RG.

Ground

Derived Pilot

- Legal currency vs. proficiency vs. AeroDynamic Aviation requirements
- Flight review
- Requirements to fly with passengers
- IMSAFE issues

□ Aircraft

- Airworthiness
- Aircraft documents
- Aircraft limitations
- Systems

En**V**ironment

- Cross-country vs. local flight planning
- Day vs. night considerations
- VFR vs. IFR considerations (if pilot is IFR rated)
- What is your glide range at the cruising altitude(s) you chose?
- Emergency/survival equipment

External Pressures

	Intro	Practice	Perform	Proficient
Preflight inspection				
Engine start & warmup				
Taxi briefing & taxiing				
Run-up checklist & takeoff briefing				
Before Takeoff checklist				
Normal takeoffs & climbs				
Crosswind takeoffs & climbs				
Soft-field takeoffs & climbs				
Short-field takeoffs & climbs				
Enroute Climb checklist				
Coordination				
Cruise checklist				
Engine management: climbs, cruise & descents				
Landing gear malfunction/failure				
Emergency procedures (select at least one:)				
- Partial power loss				
- Engine failure				
- Engine fire with emergency descent				
Descent planning & engine cooling				
Traffic patterns				
Before Landing checklist				
Appropriate use of flaps & within limitations				
Normal landings				
Crosswind landings (sideslip)				
Soft-field landings				

Short-field landings		
Forward slip when appropriate		
Engine-out approach & landing		
Partial-flap landings		
No-flap landings		
Go-arounds		
After Landing checklist		
Shutdown & postflight inspection		
* Instrument flight maneuvers & navigation		
* Instrument approach procedures		

Additional Flight

	Intro	Practice	Perform	Proficient
Preflight inspection				
Engine start & warmup				
Taxi briefing & taxiing				
Run-up checklist & takeoff briefing				
Before Takeoff checklist				
Normal takeoffs & climbs				
Crosswind takeoffs & climbs				
Soft-field takeoffs & climbs				
Short-field takeoffs & climbs				
Enroute Climb checklist				
Coordination				
Cruise checklist				
Engine management: climbs, cruise & descents				
Cross-country procedures				
Maneuvering and Cruise checks				
Steep turns				
Slow flight				
Power-off stall recovery				
Power-on stall recovery				
Landing gear malfunction/failure				
Emergency procedures				
Descent planning & engine cooling				
Traffic patterns				
Before Landing checklist				
Appropriate use of flaps & within limitations				

Normal landings		
Crosswind landings with a sideslip		
Soft-field landings		
Short-field landings		
Forward slip when appropriate		
Engine-out approach & landing		
Partial-flap landings		
No-flap landings		
Go-arounds		
After Landing checklist		
Shutdown & postflight inspection		
* Instrument flight maneuvers & navigation		
* Instrument approach procedures		