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Flows Introduction

General

There are 2 basic philosophies to completing checklists: <u>read-and-do</u>, and <u>flow-and-verify</u>.

Under the "read and do" philosophy, the pilot reads the checklist item, then completes the required action, one at a time.

Under the "flow and verify" philosophy, the pilot does multiple action items in a logical sequence, and then reads the checklist to verify everything has been completed.

Flows are used to standardize operations in the AU fleet and help ensure all checklists are being completed. All flows are to be memorized, and completed *silently*.

For example, upon entering the aircraft, the pilot will accomplish the Before Starting Engine flow (silently). Upon completion of the flow, he/she will read the Before Starting Engine checklist (aloud). Reading the checklist then becomes a verification that all the items in the flow have been completed.

Structure

For each phase of operation (ex. Before start, before takeoff, after landing, etc), the detail of the flow is given in the slide preceding the picture. The picture shows the flow line of where to start (red dot in most cases), and where to go. Electrical switches are highlighted with either a red, amber, or green box. Green means the switch should be placed in the ON position, and red means the switch should be placed in the OFF position. An Amber box indicates that the switch will be in a momentary or intermediate position (ex: during the ground check, the magnetos are turned OFF, then back ON). A red box over anything other than an electrical switch simply means to check that item.

Ground Check

- Parking Brake SET
- Throttle 2000 RPM
- Carb Heat APPROX. 75 RPM DROP
- Left/Right MAG Check MAX. DROP 175RPM/MAX. DIFF. 50 RPM
- Fuel Dumn OFF





ON

Momentary or intermediate

OFF

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Checklist Usage

Each pilot will carry a paper "preflight" checklist and a paper "normal" checklist. Electronic checklists will be allowed for the preflight inspection, but only paper checklists will be used after the preflight. This is primarily to reduce the amount of "heads-down" time in the cockpit, increase heads-up time, and decrease the amount of time to complete the checklists. If all flows have been memorized, the amount of time it takes to run through a checklist is decreased as opposed to the "read and do" philosophy.

An example of the paper checklist is shown on the right. Checklists are set up as a hybrid between flows and read-and-do. The "flow" portion of each checklist is indicated by a black bar on the side (ex, from "FUEL selector" to "EMERG BATT switch" is a flow).

Regardless of where the flow appears in the checklist (beginning, middle, or end), the flow is to be completed <u>first</u>, and then the checklist will be read aloud from beginning to end.

Prior to reading any checklist, the pilot will read the name of the checklist. Ex: "Before start checklist..... Flaps - Retract, Passengers – Board, Passenger briefing - complete.....(etc)....."

Upon completion of the checklist, the pilot will state "Before starting engine checklist complete".

Each Student should keep their checklists in their flight bags, but should a replacement be needed, spare checklists may be obtained from dispatch.

Piper Archer Normal Checklist (V. beta3)

EFORE STARTING ENGINE

Flaps	RETRACT	
Passengers	BOARD	
Passenger Briefing	COMPLETE	
Weight & Balance	VERIFY IN LIMITS	
Door	CLOSED & SECURE	
Seats	ADJUSTED & LOCKED	
Seatbelts & Harnesses	FASTEN/ADJUST	
FUEL Selector	DESIRED TANK	
ALTN. STATIC SOURCE	OFF	
PARK BRAKE	SET	
CARB HEAT		
Circuit Breakers	CHECK IN	
AVION MASTR	OFF	
DAY/NIGHT Switch	SET	
All Electrical Switches		
BATT MASTR	OFF	
<u>NOTE</u>		
The EMERG BATT may remain ON af	ter checking for proper bus	

Verify Operation of:

- PFD with no red-x's on:
 - Attitude
 - Airspeed
 - Altitude
 - Vertical Speed
- Audio Pane
- Com
- Nav
- Engine Indication
- Standby Flight Instruments

E VOLTS Indication......23.3 VOLTS (Minimum for flight)

FUEL QTY Indications......CHECK QTY AND IMBALANCE

Checklist Usage

Engine Start Checklist

The Engine Start checklist is broken into 2 sections: Engine Start to-the-line, and Engine Start below-the-line.

Pilots will complete the "to the line" flow, which ends after priming the engine. Then, they will read the Engine start checklist to the line.

After reading to the line, they will complete the "below the line" flow, and then read the checklist below the line. As with all checklists, upon completing the entire checklist, the pilot will say "engine start checklist complete".

Descent checklist

In general, the Descent Checklist should be completed within 10 NM from the destination airport. For a VFR local flight, the descent checklist should be completed when leaving the practice area and returning to C20, and for an IFR flight, it should be completed after briefing the instrument approach. For cross-country flights, it should be completed during or prior to commencing the descent from cruise altitude.

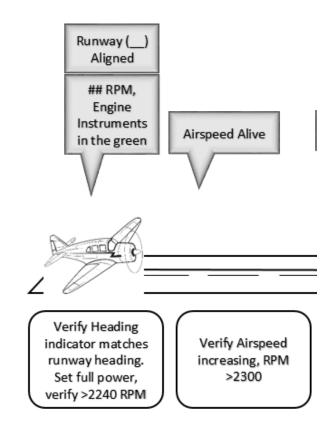
Profiles Introduction

Profiles are mandatory callouts that are to be made during specified times/events during flight. Again, the goal is to standardize the way we fly, and increase awareness of what's happening during the flight. An example of the departure profile is shown on the right.

Verbal callouts are depicted in the gray speech boxes, and supplemental information is given below in the white boxes.

For example, as the pilot lines up on the runway, he/she calls "runway 13 aligned". He then adds full power, verifies oil pressure and temperature in the green, and verifies RPM is greater than 2240. He then calls out what the RPM is indicating. "2260 RPM, engine instruments in the green".

For practical reasons, not all information is contained in the profiles. For example, power settings and aircraft limitations (eg flap speeds) are left out as it is expected that the pilot has memorized the power grid, and that he/she knows the aircraft limitations.



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General Callouts

These Callouts should be made at all times:

- 200' before reaching the preselected altitude, the pilot will call "(altitude at) for (altitude set)" (ex, "thirty three for thirty five hundred" or "three thousand three hundred for three thousand five hundred")
- Anytime an altitude is set in the altitude preselect, the pilot will call
 "(altitude) set" (ex. "thirty five hundred set" or "three thousand five hundred
 set")

Briefings

The following briefings will be completed on every flight:

- Takeoff Briefing
 - For subsequent takeoffs on the same flight, the pilot may say "as previously briefed". If the aircraft has been shut down since the last takeoff, a new briefing should be performed.
- Approach Briefing
 - Either an instrument approach briefing or a visual approach briefing, as applicable

Takeoff Briefings

A takeoff briefing should be conducted to plan for emergency situations. The following items should be covered:

- Departure Runway
- Type of takeoff (normal, short field, or soft field)
- Action plan if engine fails:
 - On takeoff roll
 - After rotation, below 1000' AGL
 - Above 1000' AGL
- Normal action plan (staying in pattern, departing to practice area, flying an instrument departure, etc)

Briefing Example

"this will be a soft field takeoff from runway 13. If the engine fails on the takeoff roll, we'll abort and stay on the runway. If the engine fails after rotation and below pattern altitude, we'll pitch for best glide and land straight ahead. If it fails above 1000' we'll pitch for best glide and pull out the emergency checklist if we have enough altitude. Otherwise, we'll climb to 3500' and depart to the northeast practice area (or brief instrument departure procedure, if applicable)."

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Visual Approach Briefings

A visual approach briefing should cover the following items

- Landing runway
- Pattern direction
- Pattern altitude
- Minimum altitude for final
- Any other applicable considerations

Briefing Example

"This will be a visual approach to runway 13, right pattern. Pattern altitude is 1700', my minimum altitude before turning final will be 1200."

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Instrument Approach Briefings

Every instrument approach needs to be briefed, <u>after setting up</u> the radios and GPS for the approach, and <u>prior to</u> completing the descent checklist. (See next page)

Approach setup should include getting the current weather/ATIS, loading the GPS, and tuning the appropriate frequencies and courses.

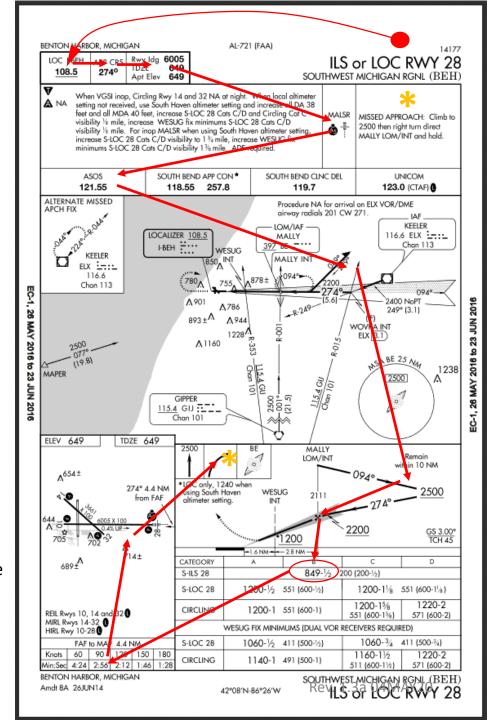
The following items should be covered in every instrument approach briefing:

- Review ATIS and/or reported field conditions and weather.
- Usable landing length, obstructions, braking action reports, etc.
- Landing Distance Required.
- Review of the Planned Approach Procedure.
- Identity of Navaids to be used and their frequencies.
- Flaps setting.
- Configuration of flight instrumentation. (NAV, GPS, etc)
- Approach Lighting Configuration.
- Missed Approach Procedure
- Planned taxi route for after landing, including runway incursion hot spots and designated hold short areas.
- Any other special considerations or data pertinent to the approach and current weather, aircraft or traffic conditions and any ATC restrictions

Briefing Flow:

- Title
- Frequency
- Course
- Runway info
- Approach lights
- Weather information
- Plan view (where we start the approach from, etc)
- Profile view (brief altitudes, FAF, MAP, etc)
- Minimums and minutes
- Runway plan (left or right turn off)
- Missed approach (* details in top right corner of plate)

(This flow can be modified slightly as needed, but the briefing should always maintain a logical flow. Think of it as telling a story about what you're going to do during the approach.)

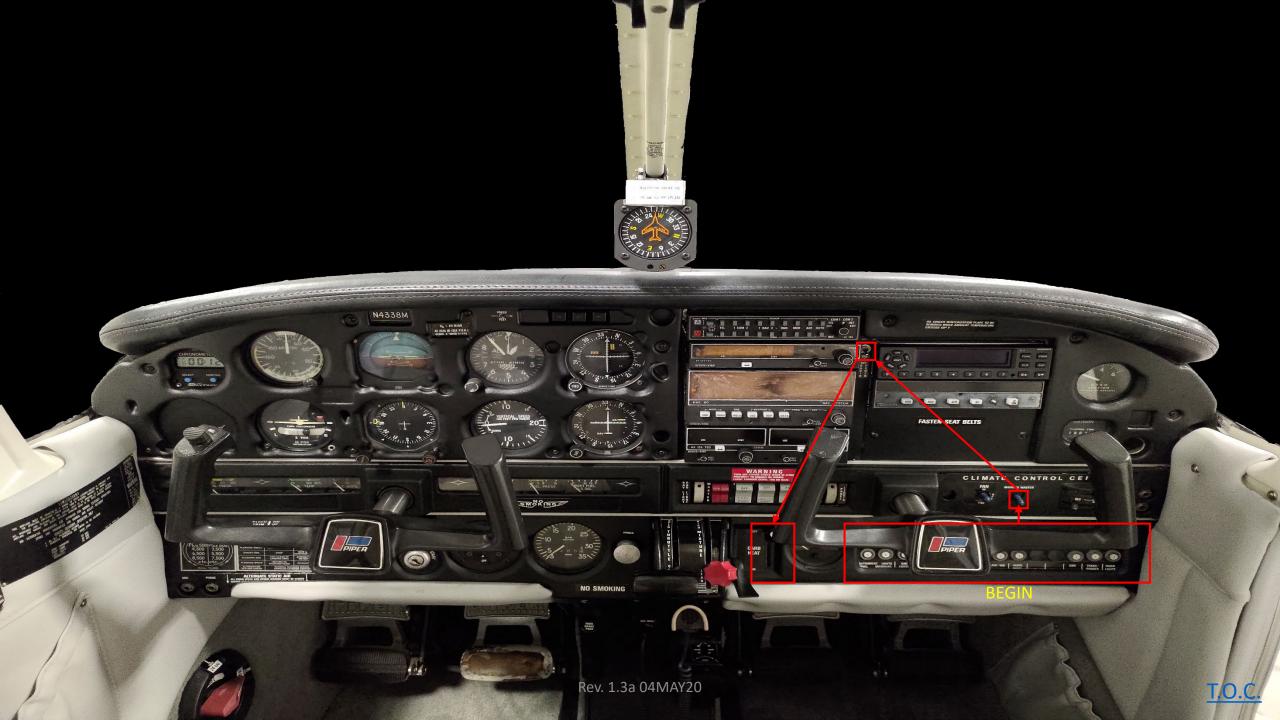


Example:

"this will be the ILS 28 approach at Benton Harbor, in green needles (conventional navigation). Localizer frequency is 108.50, and that's tuned and identified. Final approach course is 274, and that's dialed in. Runway length is 6005 feet long, touch down zone elevation is 649'. This approach has MALSR approach lights. We have the current weather, winds are , ceiling is , altimeter is . This approach will be vectors to final (or, "we'll be starting this approach from ELX as the IAF"). Once we're on the localizer we can descend to 2200 and intercept the glideslope there (or, "stay at 2500' and intercept the glideslope"). We'll cross the outer marker at 2111' on the glideslope and follow it down to our DA of 849'. ½ SM visibility is required for this approach, currently we have . If we see the runway, we'll add full flaps when we break out, and plan on a left turn off the runway. If we don't see the runway, or for any reason have to go missed, the missed approach procedure is climb to 2500 and right turn direct to MALLY and hold.

Before Starting Engine

•	Passenger Briefing COMPLETE
•	Weight and Balance VERIFY IN LIMITS
•	Seats ADJUSTED AND LOCKED
•	Seatbelts/Harnesses FASTENED
•	Circuit Breakers CHECK IN
•	Avionics Master OFF
•	Carb Heat OFF/COLD



Before Starting Engine 2

• Fuel Selector	FULLEST TANK
Altn. Static Source	OFF
Parking Brake	ON
• Mixture	RICH
• Throttle	OPEN ¼ inch
• BATT/ALT Switch	ON
• Fuel Pump Switch	ON
Strobe Switch	ON
• Prime	AS REQ'D THEN LOCK



Engine Start

- Propeller Area "CLEAR"
- Ignition Switch START
- Power ADJUSTED TO-1000RPM
- Oil Pressure CHECK

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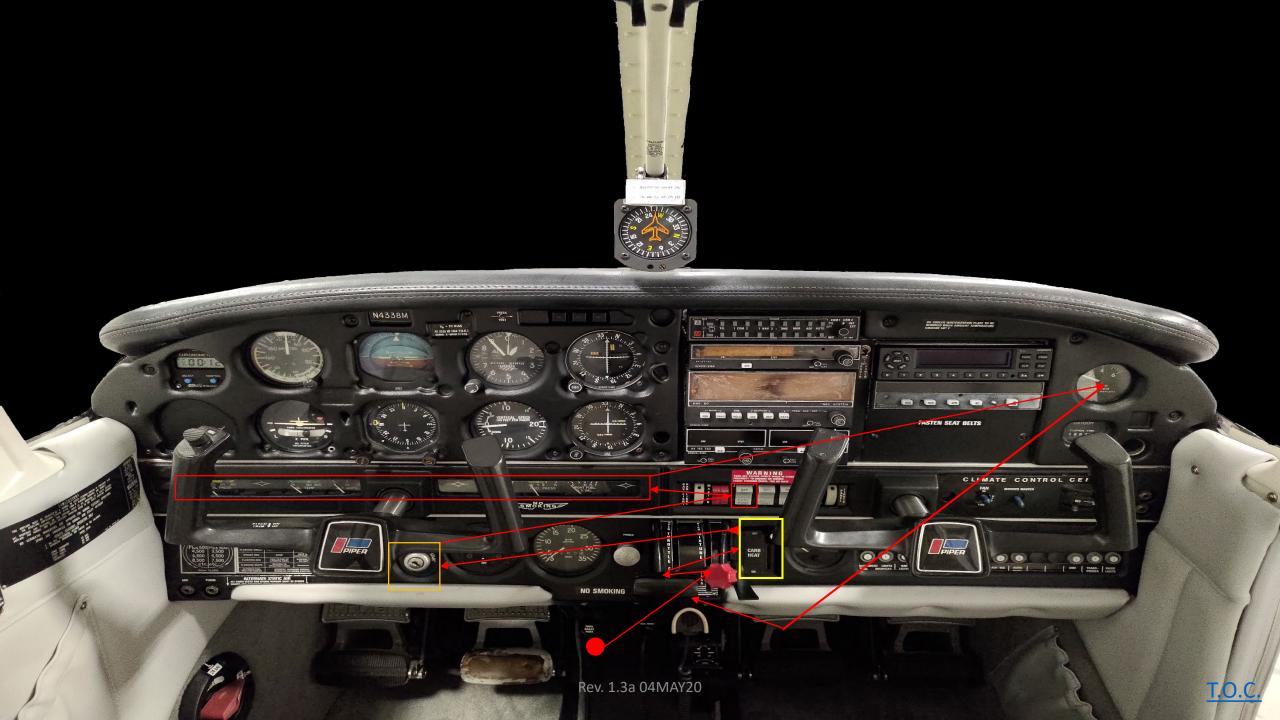
Before Taxing

Avionics Master	ON
Mixture	LEAN OUT 1" FOR TAXI
• LAND Light	ON
Parking Brake	OFF
• Throttle	APPLY SLOWLY
Brakes & Steering	CHECK



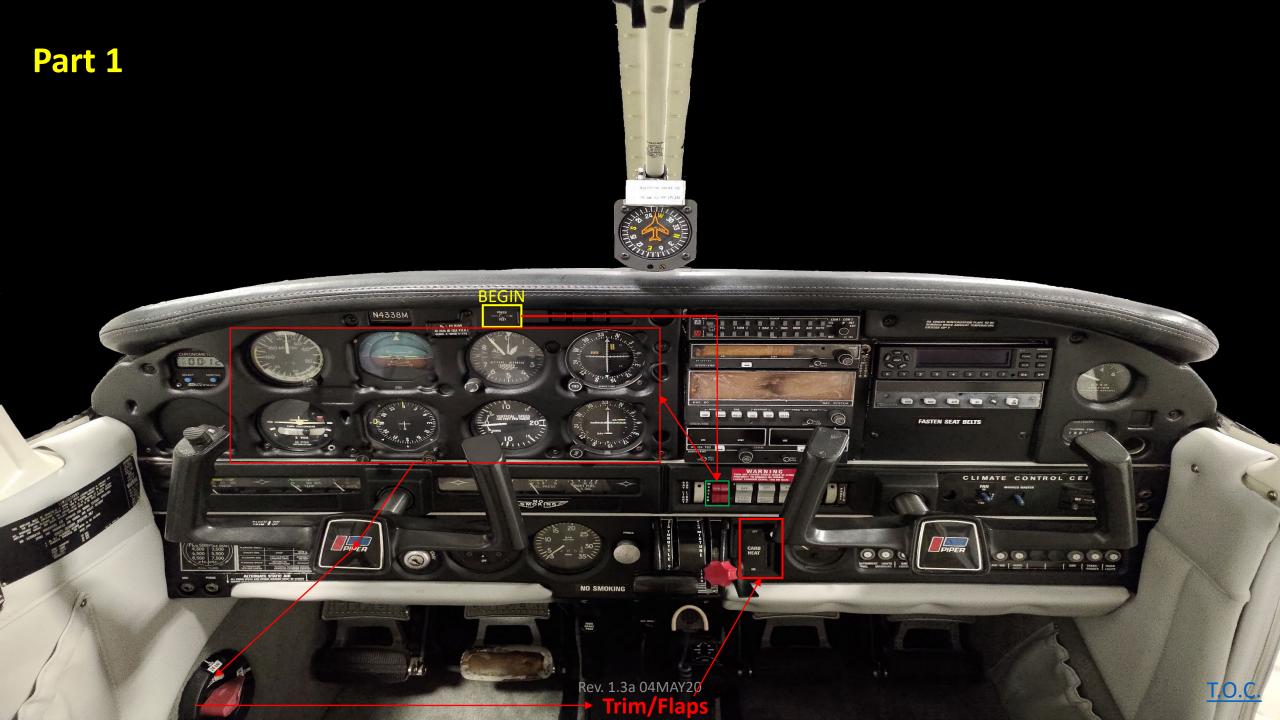
Ground Check

- Parking Brake SET
- Fuel Selector FULLEST TANK
- Mixture ADJUST FOR D.A. & ELEVATION
- Throttle 2000 RPM
- Carburetor Heat CHECK ON, THEN OFF
- Ignition Switch CHECK
 - MAX DROP 175/MAX DIFFERENCE 50 RPM
- Fuel Pump OFF
- Engine Instruments -CHECK
 - VACUUM 4.9 5.1
 - OIL TEMP/PRESSURE
 - FUEL PRESSURE
 - ALT AMPS NORMAL
- Throttle FULL BACK THEN 1000 RPM



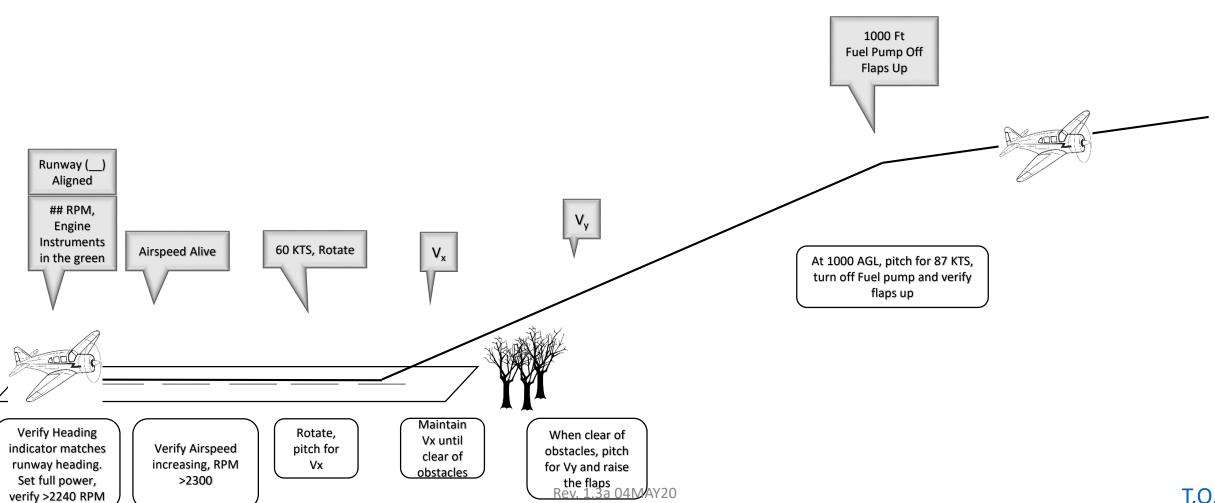
Before Takeoff

- Annunciator Panel PRESS TO TEST
- Master Switch ON
- Flight Instruments CHECK/SET
- Flight Controls FREE AND CORRECT
- Fuel Selector FULLEST TANK
- Flaps 0° NORMAL/25° SHORT or SOFT
- Trim SET FOR TAKEOFF
- Carburetor Heat OFF
- Mixture ADJUST FOR D.A. & ELEVATION
- Fuel Pump ON
- LANDING Light ON
- Primer IN & LOCKED
- Door/Window LATCHED/CLOSED
- Seatbelts FASTENED
- Empty Seats SECURED
- Takeoff Briefing COMPLETE





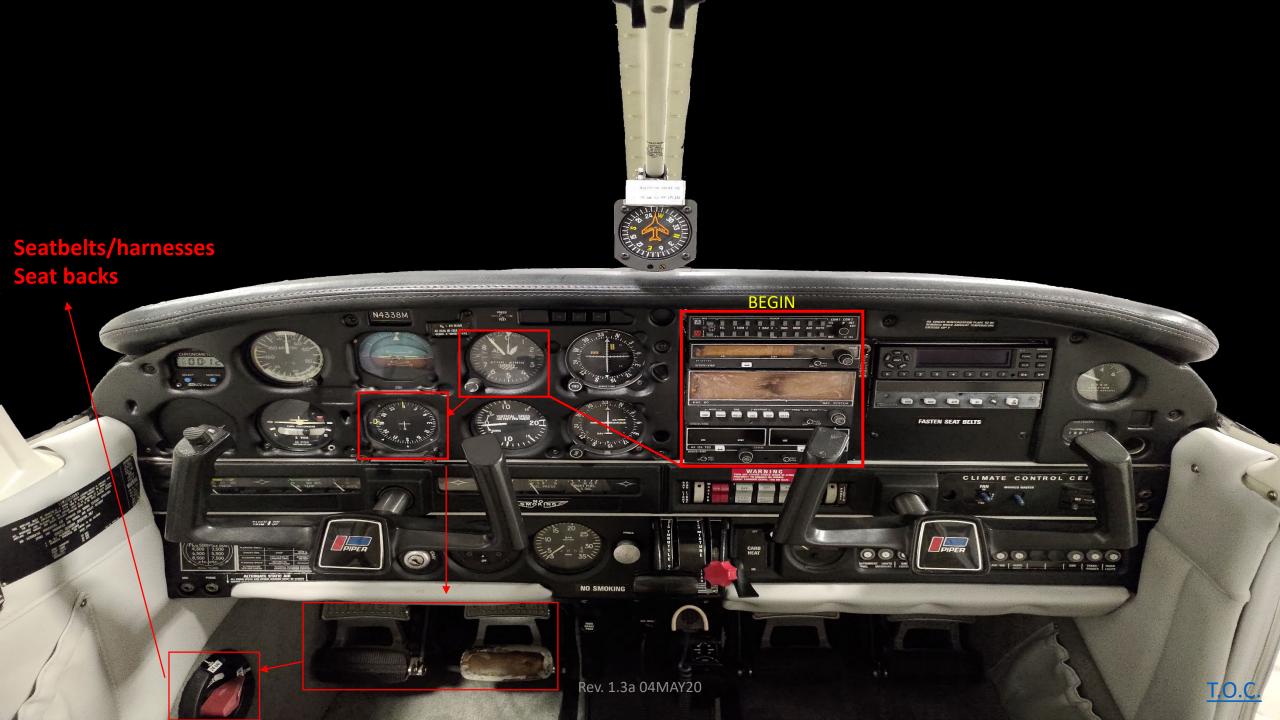
Departure Profile



Descent (within 10 miles)

- COM/NAV Radios & Avionics CHECK AND SET
- Landing Light ON
- Altimeter SET
- Heading Indicator SET
- Fuel Selector FULLEST TANK
- Toe Brakes DEPRESS TO CHECK
- Seatbelts/Harnesses FASTEN/ADJUSTED
- Seat Backs ERECT

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Before Landing

- (G) Fuel Selector –PROPER TANK
- (M)ixture FULL RICH
- (S) Fuel Pump ON
- (S) Landing Light AS REQUIRED



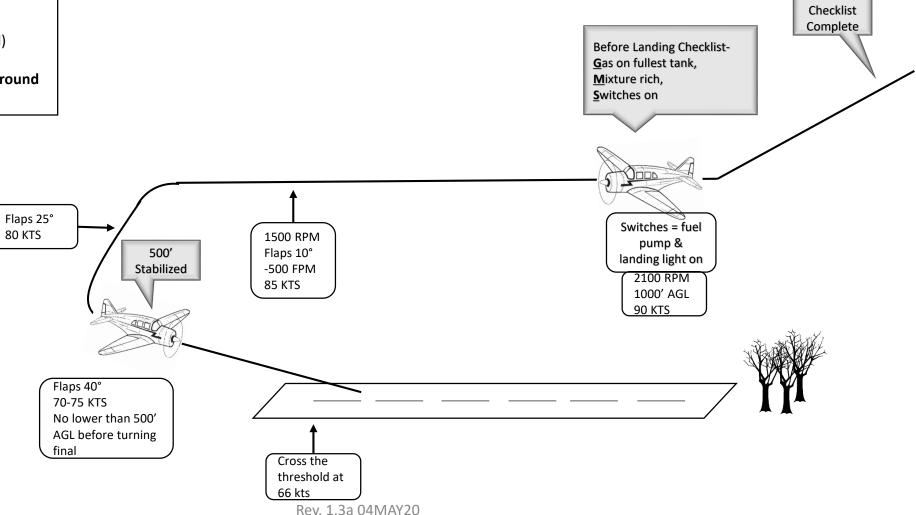
Stabilized Approach Criteria

By no lower than 500' AGL on a visual approach

- Airspeed 70-75
- Descent Rate no greater than 1000 FPM
- Fully Configured to land
 - Flaps 40 (or as required)
 - Gear Down

If not stabilized by 500 AGL, a go-around should be performed

Visual Approach



Descent

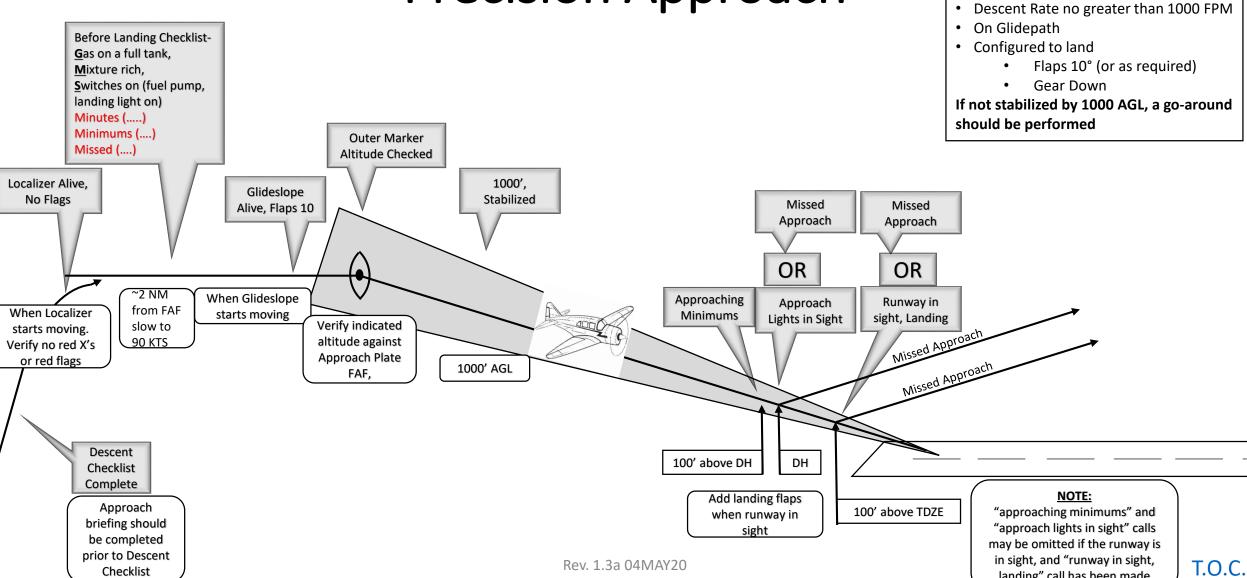
Precision Approach

Stabilized Approach Criteria By no lower than 1000' AGL on an

landing" call has been made

instrument approach

Airspeed 90



Non-Precision Approach

On Glidepath Before Landing Checklist-Configured to land Gas on a full tank, Flaps 10° (or as required) Mixture rich, Gear Down Switches on (fuel pump, If not stabilized by 1000 AGL, a go-around landing light on) should be performed Minutes (....) Minimums (....) Missed (....) Final Approach Fix Missed Course Alive, Approach Altitude Checked No Flags Flaps 1000', 10° OR Stabilized Runway in Approaching just prior sight, Landing Minimums 2 NM to FAF Missed Approach When course prior Verify indicated MDA starts moving. to FAF. altitude against Verify no red X's 90 KTS Approach Plate 1000' AGL or red flags FAF 100' above MDA MDA Missed approach Descent Checklist point Complete Approach NOTE: briefing should Add landing flaps when "runway in sight, landing" call may be made prior to be completed runway in sight

prior to Descent

Checklist

Stabilized Approach Criteria

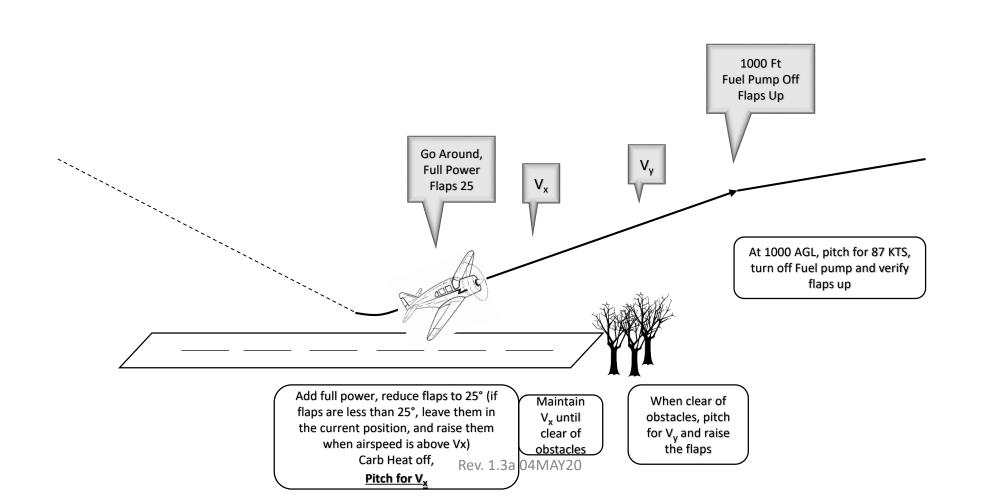
By no lower than 1000' AGL on an instrument approach

- Airspeed 90
- Descent Rate no greater than 1000 FPM

MAP.

Do not descend from MDA prior to reaching VDP

Go Around/Missed Approach



After Landing Checklist

- Clear Runway
- Trim/Flaps SET NEUTRAL/RETRACTED
- Mixture LEAN 1 inch
- Fuel Pump OFF
- Landing Light Switch AS REQUIRED



Stopping Engine

Parking Brake SET	
LANDING Light OFF	
Fuel Pump OFF	
Avionics OFF	
Throttle IDLE	
Ignition Switch GROUND CHECK	
Mixture IDLE CUT-OFF	
• Strobe OFF	
Battery Master Switch OFF	
• Ignition OFF	

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