BOB TAIT'S AVIATION THEORY SCHOOL

RPL / PPL VOLUME 1 RECREATIONAL PILOT LICENCE [RPL]

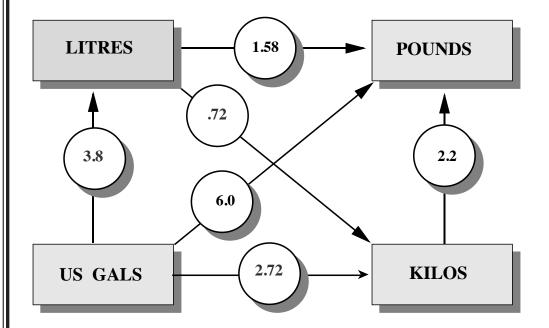
SUPPLEMENT

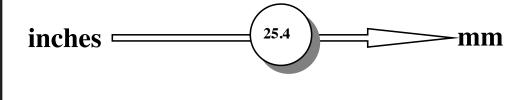


Piper Pacer PA22/20

CONVERSION FACTORS

AVIATION GASOLINE SPECIFIC GRAVITY .71







WHEN FOLLOWING THE ARROW - MULTIPLY WHEN BACKTRACKING THE ARROW - DIVIDE

LOADING SYSTEM BRAVO CONFIGURATION: 4 SEATS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF LOADING SYSTEM

To check the loading of the aircraft before take-off, calculate the total weight and total moments as shown in the example below.

Plot the total weight and moment on the "Centre of Gravity Envelope" chart, and if the intersection point is within the envelope, the loading is acceptable.

AIRCRAFT LIMITATIONS

Maximum take-off weight

Normal category: 1000 KG / 2200 lbs Utility category: 841 KG / 1850 lbs

Maximum cargo compartment: 154 KG / 339 lbs Maximum baggage compartment: 54 KG / 120 lbs

Notes:

- 1 The aircraft is fitted with standard tanks (37 US Gallons at 6 lbs / gallon)
- 2 Empty weight includes unusable fuel and undrainable oil
- 3 Obtain Moment / 1000 inch pounds from the loading graph

EXAMPLE:

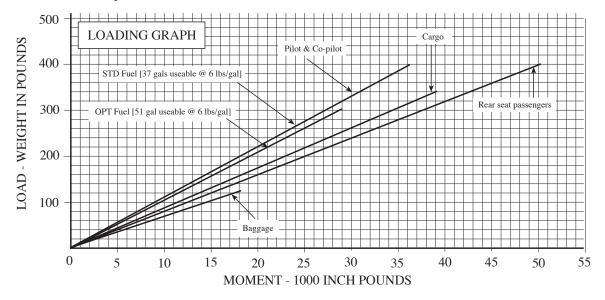
	WEIGHT (LBS)	ARM (IN)	MOMENT/1000 IN LB
Empty weight	1260	80	100.80
Oil	15	32	.48
Pilot & Co-Pilot	320	91	29.12
Cargo compartment	80	11 5	9.20
Rear seat passengers	250	126	31.50
Baggage	25	151	3.78
Zero Fuel Weight	1950		174.88
Fuel (140 litres)	221	91	20.11
Take-Off Weight	2171		194.99

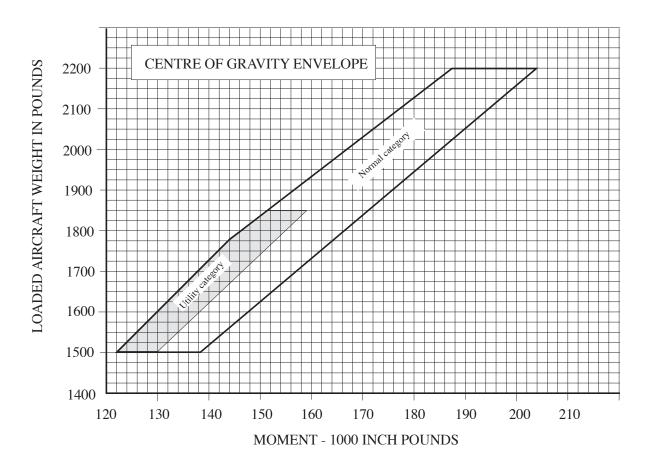
Check CG is within the envelope at both ZFW and Take-off weight

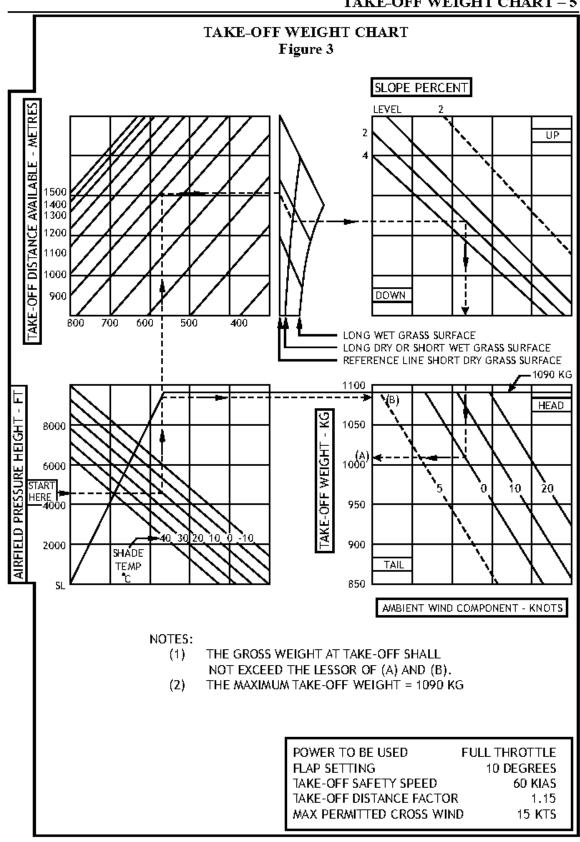
FOR EXAMS FROM 2 DECEMBER 2021 ONWARDS

LOADING SYSTEM BRAVO

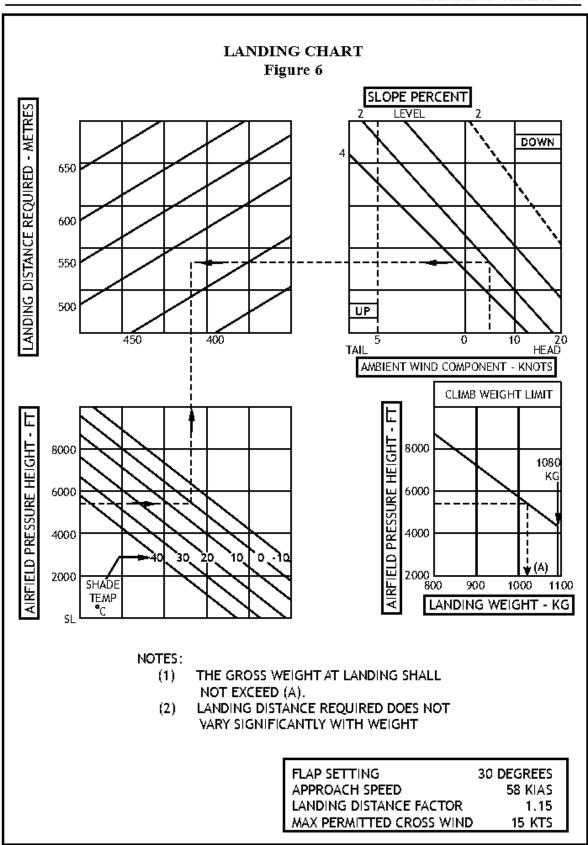
The loading graph below converts weights in each location to a corresponding moment index. However in practice [or in the examination] it is actually both faster and much more accurate to multiply the weight by the location arm in the load sheet example at left and divide the result by 1000. The load sheet example will be provided in the examination.







FOR EXAMS FROM 2 DECEMBER 2021 ONWARDS



FOR EXAMS FROM 2 DECEMBER 2021 ONWARDS