

BRIEFING:
SHORT FIELD TAKE-OFF & LANDING



J. SMITH - 782909

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF & LANDING

Aim:

- To learn how to calculate TODR, LDR and the correct short field take-off, soft field takeoff and short field landing procedures.

Objectives:

- Correctly state from memory, the approach configuration and speed for a Short Field Landing
- Calculate the pressure height of an aerodrome with an elevation of 500ft and a QNH of 1003hPa

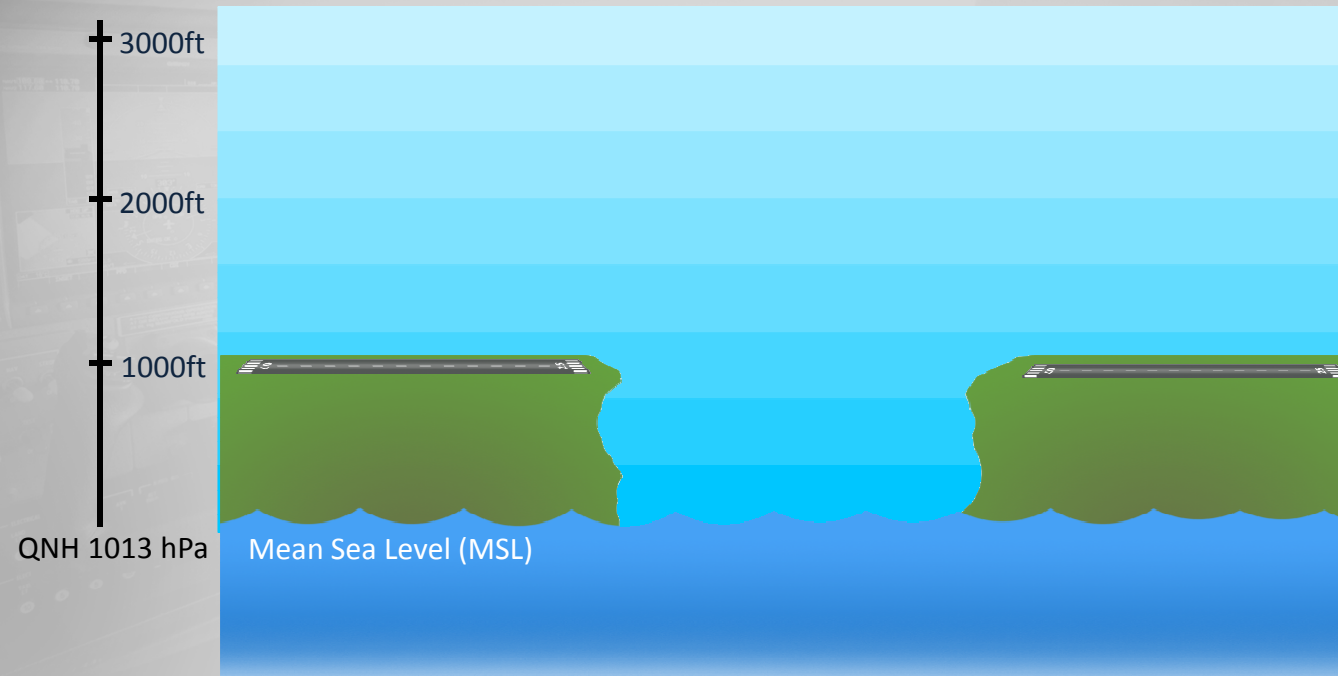
SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF & LANDING

Factors affecting take-off and landing distance:

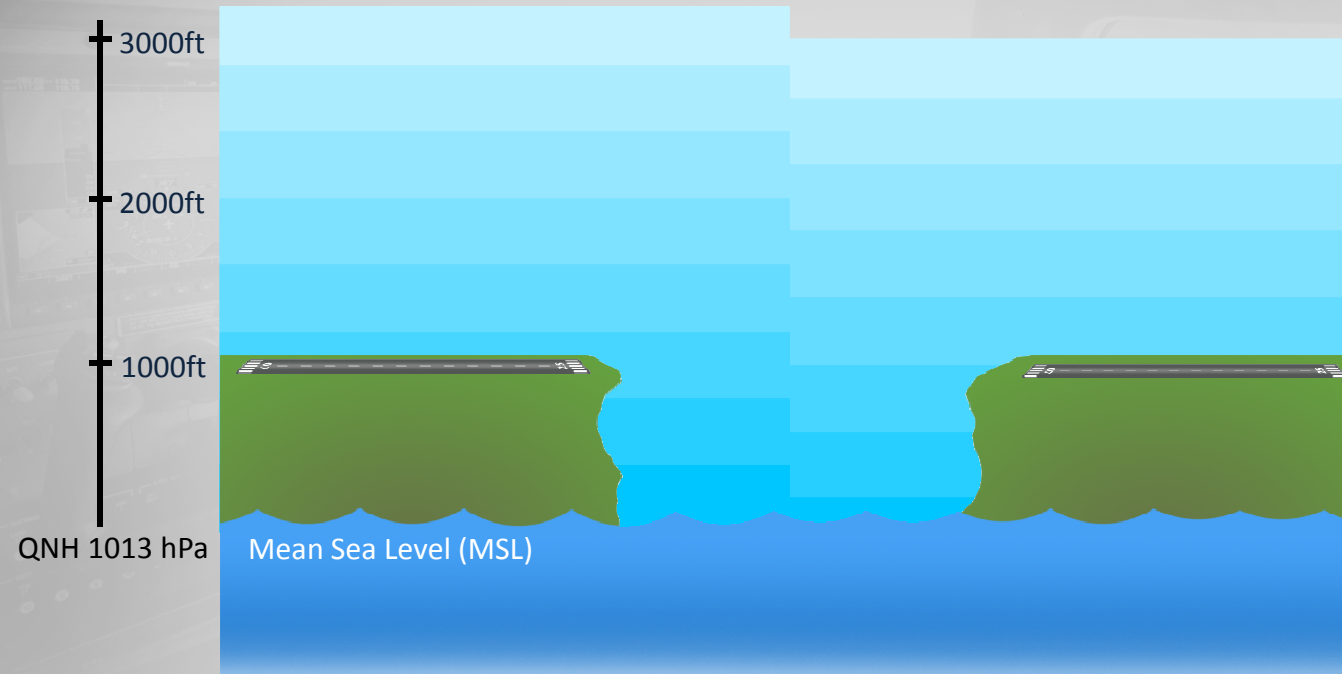
- wind
- pressure height
- runway surface
- runway slope
- aircraft weight
- density height

SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF & LANDING

ISA and Pressure Height:

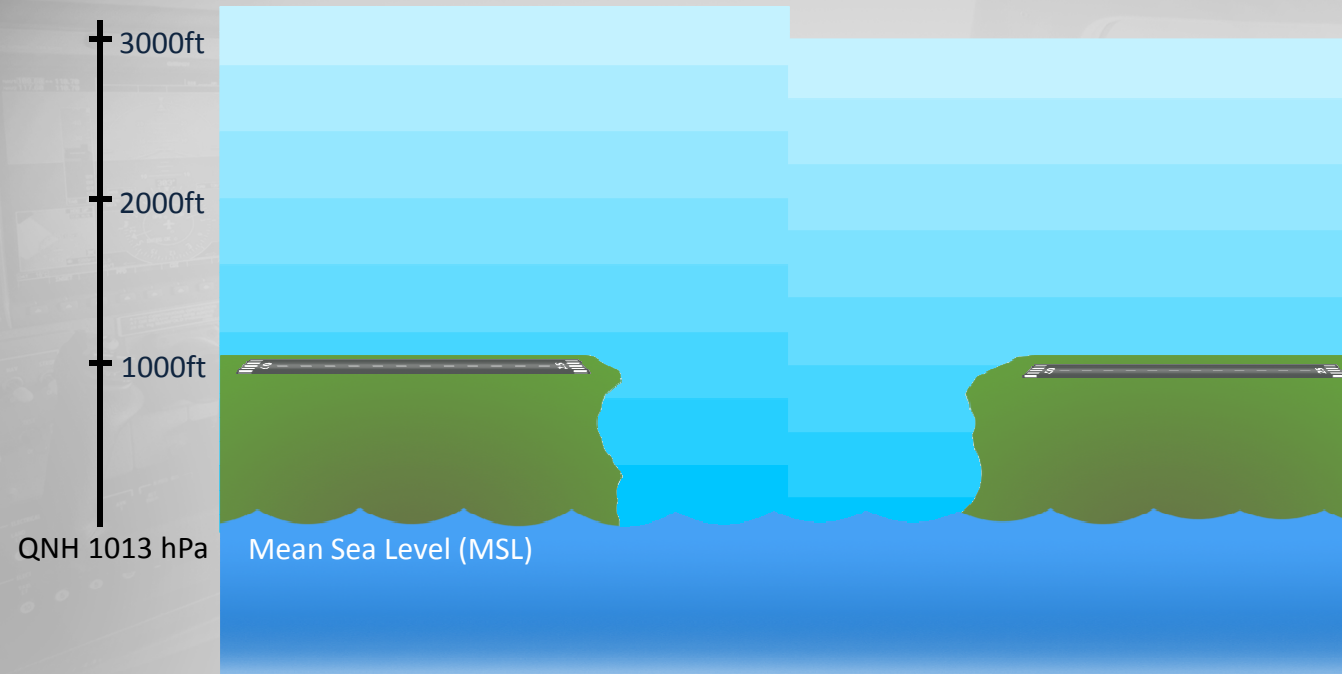


ISA and Pressure Height:



SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF & LANDING

Density Height:



Aircraft Performance Charts:

What we need to know:

- wind -
- pressure height -
- runway surface -
- aircraft weight -
- temperature -

Short Field Take-off

Line up Checks:

- Compass / DG checked
- Brakes Applied
- Control column back
- Static RPM 2280-2380
- Brakes Release
- Control column normal

Rolling:

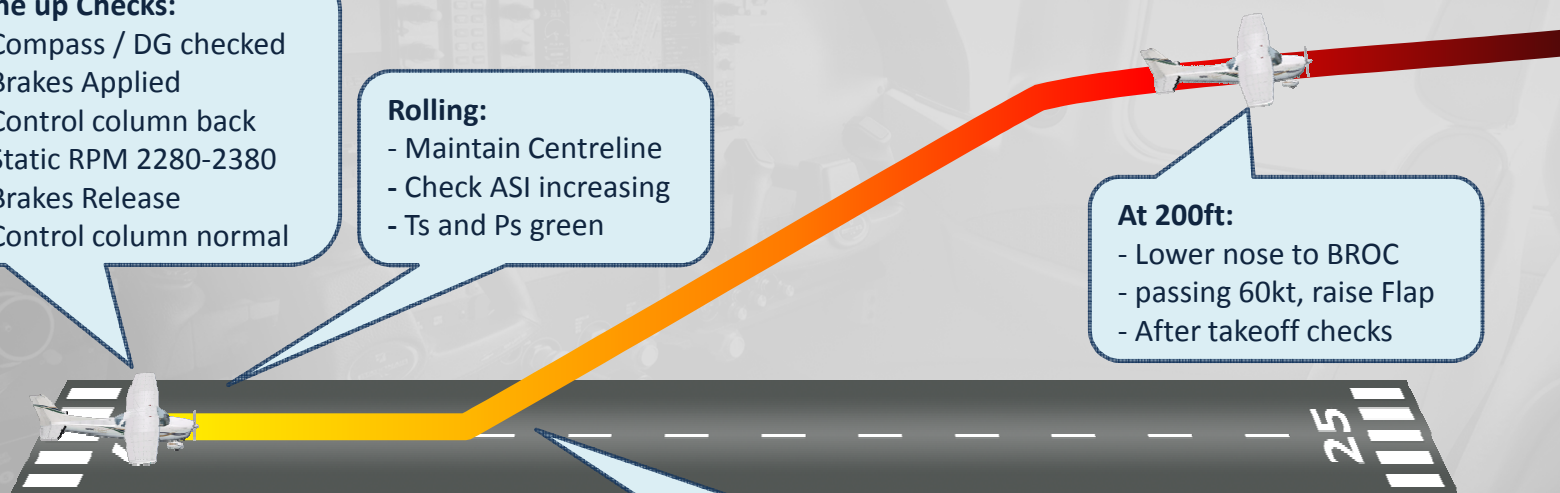
- Maintain Centreline
- Check ASI increasing
- Ts and Ps green

Lift-off @ 50kt:

- Hold near BAOC and 54kt

At 200ft:

- Lower nose to BROG
- passing 60kt, raise Flap
- After takeoff checks



Soft Field Take-off

Line up Checks:

- Compass / DG checked
- Control column back
- Static RPM 2280-2380

Rolling:

- Maintain Centreline
- Check ASI increasing
- Ts and Ps green

Aircraft will lift off when able:

- Lower nose to S&L
- Accelerate in ground effect to 54kts

At 200ft:

- Lower nose to BROC
- passing 60kt, raise Flap
- After takeoff checks



Short Field Landing:



Established on Final:
54kt IAS
Full Flap

Aimpoint:
Just ahead of keys

Touch Down:
Flap UP
Brakes APPLY
Elevator deflect UP



Airmanship:

- Do not skid on tyres
- After takeoff, only retract Flap when passing 60kt
- Do not retract flap in runway unless conducting a Short field landing

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SHORT FIELD TAKEOFF & LANDING - PREFLIGHT

Aim:

To learn how to enter, maintain and exit an aircraft from level, climbing and descending turns.

Revision:

TEM:

Tolerances / Expectations:

Airmanship:

Engine maintenance / monitoring
Lookout for traffic, above and below
Handing over, Taking over procedure
90% outside, 10% instruments

Tasking:

Preflight:	Student
Taxi out:	Student
Pre Take-off checks:	Student
Takeoff:	Student
Departure:	Follow
Turning Lesson:	Student
Return:	Student
Circuit:	Student
Landing:	Follow
Taxi back:	Student
Shutdown:	Student

DEBRIEF

Aim:

To learn how to fly an aircraft in a constant direction and altitude, at varying airspeeds

Feedback:

Next:

Tolerances / Expectations:

Admin: