

Australian Government

Civil Aviation Safety Authority

RPL, PPL & CPL (Aeroplane) Workbook Version 3.0a - 02 December 2021

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Changes from version 2 introduced with this version include:

- 1. The introduction of cross-wind limits for take-off and landing charts.
- 2. A change of fuel policy to reflect CASR Part 91 or CASR Part 135 requirements!
- 3. The specific gravity for AVGAS of 0.72 kg/litre is used for all loading systems.

Fuel policy information

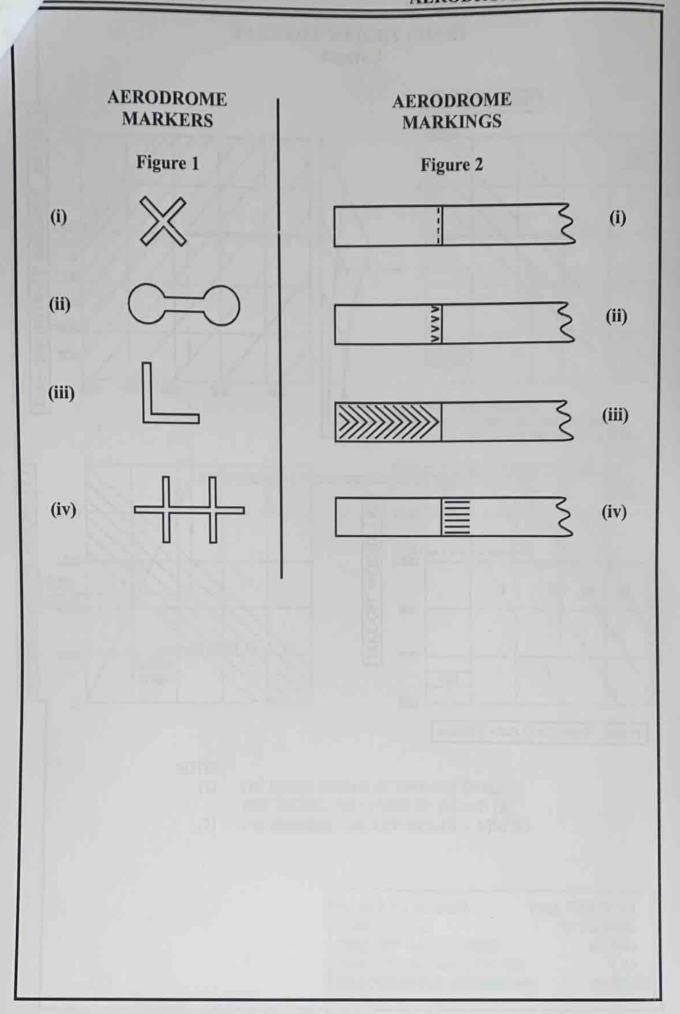
The fuel policy for RPLA and PPLA exams will be in accordance with CASR Part 91 MOS, Chapter 19; Table 19.02 for Aeroplane with MTOW < 5 700 kg (piston engine or turboprop) under VFR by day.

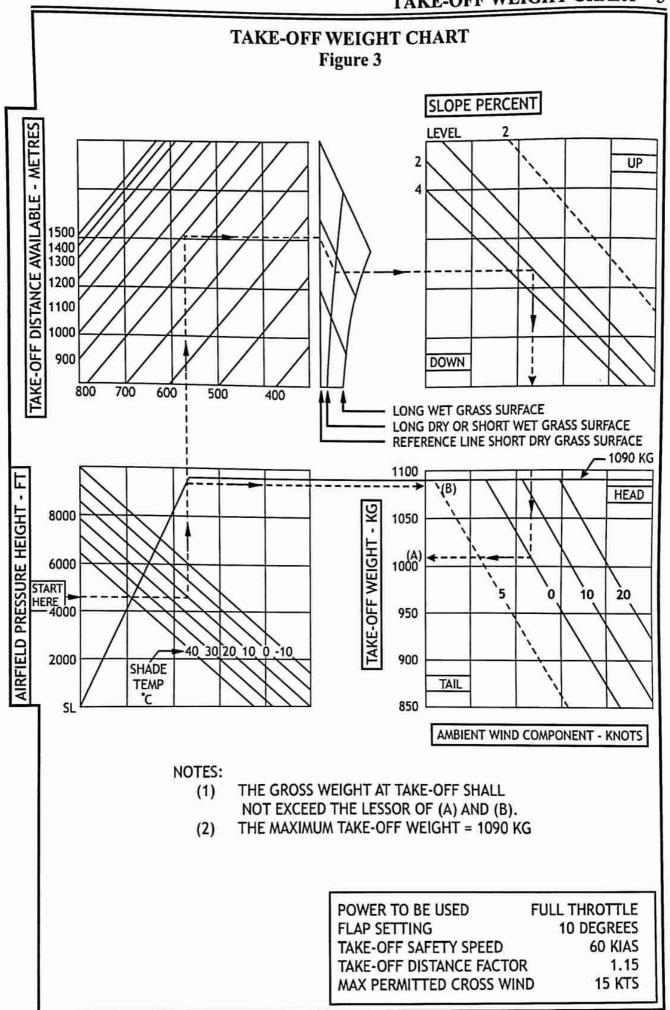
For CPL-A exams, CFPA in particular, the fuel requirements will be carried in accordance with either:

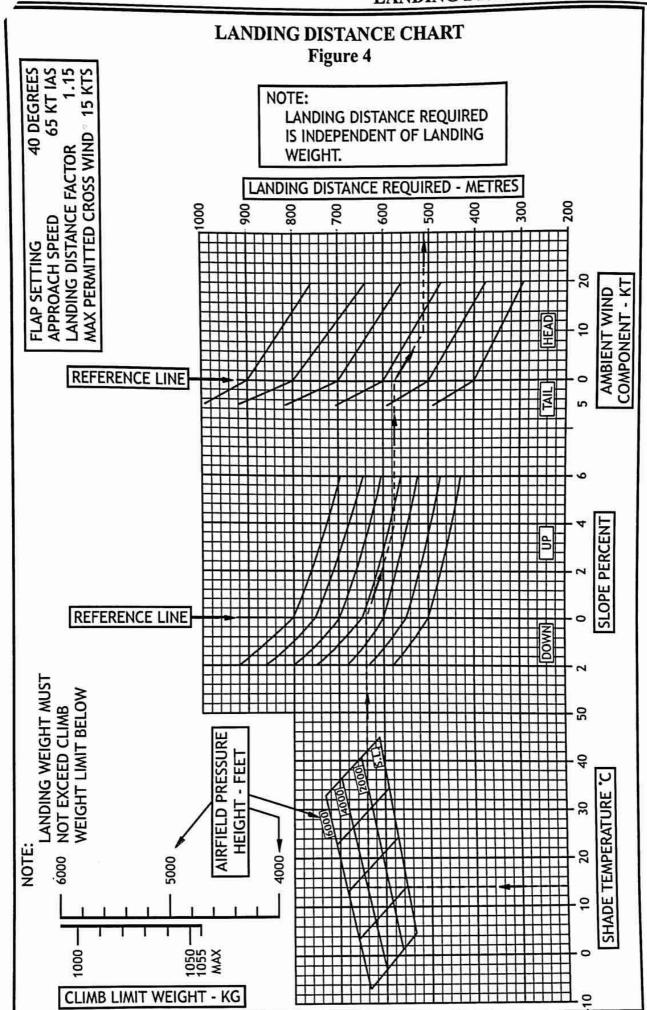
- CASR Part 91 MOS, Chapter 19, table 19.02 for Aeroplane with MTOW < 5 700 kg (pistone engine or turboprop) under VFR by day; or
- CASR Part 135 MOS, Chapter 7.

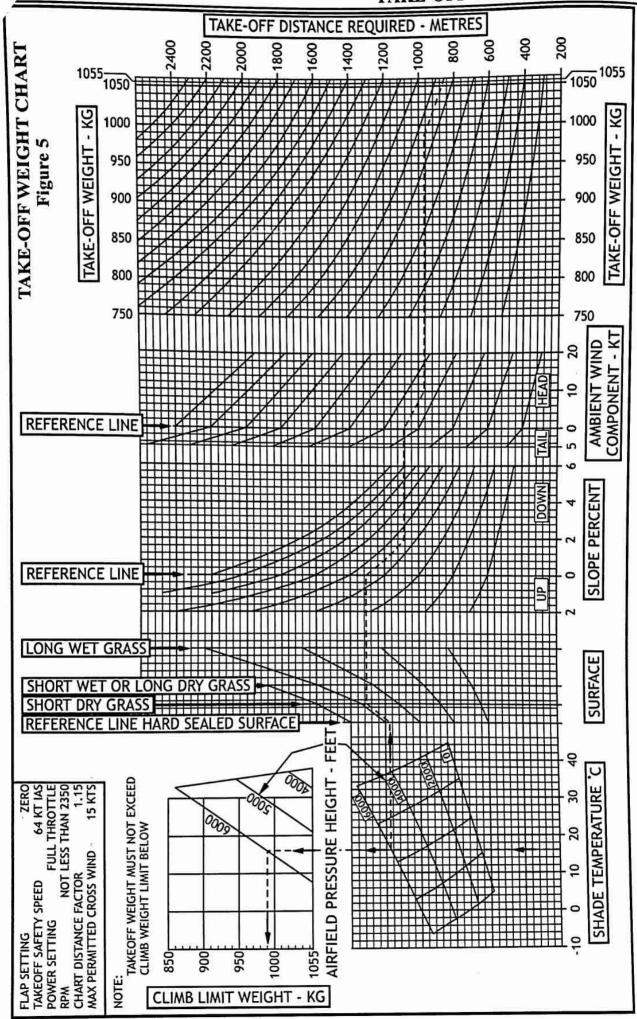


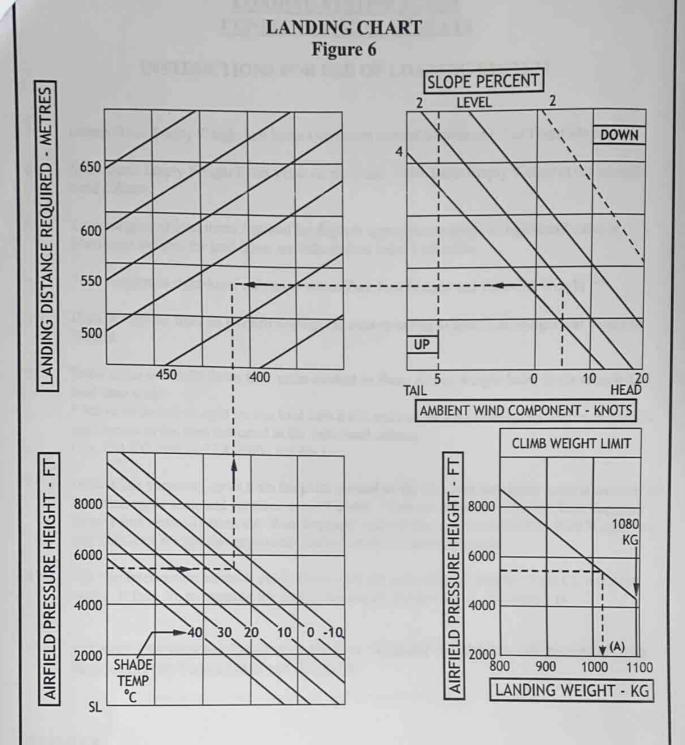
Each question involving fuel policy decisions will clearly state whether the flight is conducted as a CASR Part 91 or Part 135 operation.











NOTES:

- THE GROSS WEIGHT AT LANDING SHALL NOT EXCEED (A).
- (2) LANDING DISTANCE REQUIRED DOES NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY WITH WEIGHT

FLAP SETTING	30 DEGREES
APPROACH SPEED	58 KIAS
LANDING DISTANCE FACTOR	1.15
FLAP SETTING APPROACH SPEED LANDING DISTANCE FACTOR MAX PERMITTED CROSS WIND	15 KTS

LOADING SYSTEM ALPHA CONFIGURATION: 6/7 SEATS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF LOADING SYSTEM

- 1 Obtain Basic Empty Weight and Index Units from current Section of 6.2 of Flight Manual.
- 2 Mark Basic Empty Weight Index Units on top scale. Enter Basic Empty Weight at top of right-hand column.
- 3 Enter weights of load items required for flight in appropriate squares of right-hand column. Maximum weights for load items are indicated on Index Unit scales.
- 4 Total weights in right-hand column to obtain Zero Fuel Weight and Take-Off Weight. **
- 5 Draw horizontal lines on CG Envelope graph corresponding to Zero Fuel Weight and Take-Off Weight.
- 6 Draw a line vertically down from point marked on Basic Empty Weight Index Units scale to first load item scale.
 - * Move to the left or right on this load item index scale as per arrow directions, and mark point as appropriate to the load indicated in the right-hand column. (e.g. 154 KG load @ 77 KG/div. = 2 div.).
- Draw a line vertically down from the point marked on the first load item index scale to the second load item index scale and continue as per * above. Continue down the scales to "Rear Baggage". Draw a line vertically from the "Rear Baggage" point down to intersect the Zero Fuel Weight line and Take-Off Weight line previously marked on the CG envelope graph.
- The two intersection points as per 7, above must not exceed the boundaries of the CG envelope graph. If they do, re-organise the load in the aircraft and start again with steps 3 to 7.
- ** DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM TAKE-OFF WEIGHT AS SHOWN ON CG ENVELOPE DIAGRAM OF THIS LOADING SYSTEM.

EXAMPLE:

Basic Empty Weight 1050 KG
Empty Index units -260

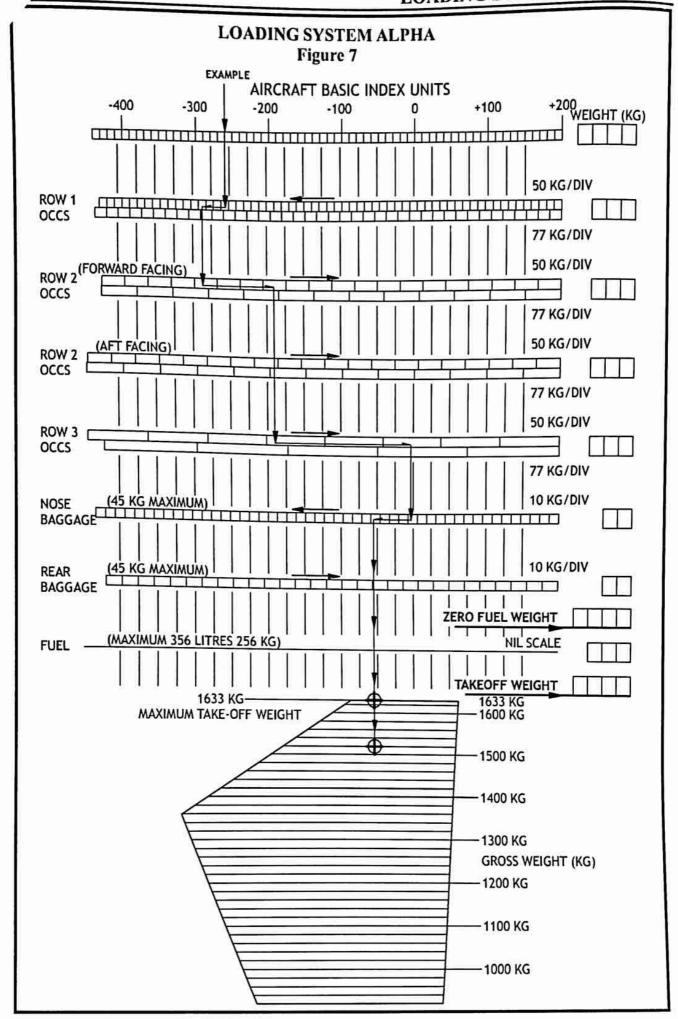
Row 1 150 KG (2 persons) Row 2 (forward facing) 160 KG (2 persons) Row 3 120 KG (2 persons)

Nose baggage 40 KG ----- Zero Fuel Wt = 1520 KG

Rear baggage Nil

Fuel 113 KG ----- Take-Off Wt = 1633 KG

Note: Basic Empty Weight includes unusable fuel and full oil.



FOR EXAMS FROM 2 DECEMBER 2021 ONWARDS

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: Utility category:

1000 KG / 2200 lbs 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

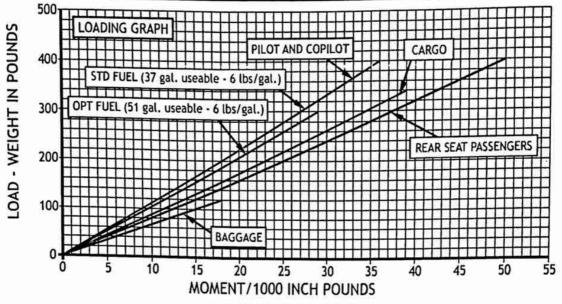
EXAMPLE:

	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	115	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

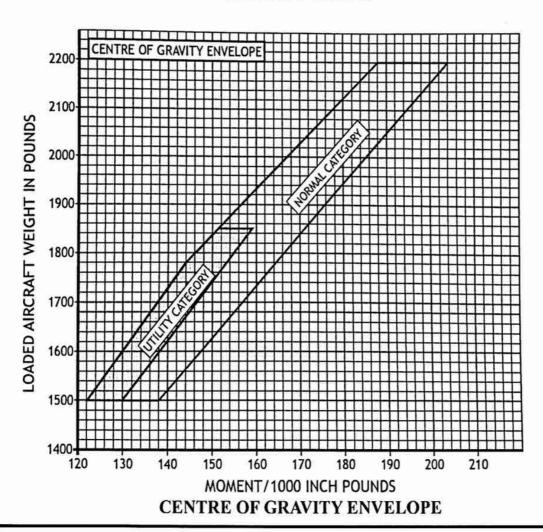
Check CG is within the envelope at both ZFW and Take-off weight

LOADING SYSTEM BRAVO Figure 8

Add weight of items to be carried to aeroplane licensed empty weight. Add moment/1000 of items to be carried to total aeroplane moment/1000. Use Centre of Gravity Envelope to determine acceptibility.



LOADING GRAPH



LOADING SYSTEM CHARLIE CONFIGURATION: 4 SEATS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF LOADING SYSTEM

To check the loading of the aircraft before take-off, carry out a summation of weight and index units as shown in the example below. Check the centre of gravity of the aircraft at Zero Fuel Weight and Take-Off Weight by use of the formula:

$$CG \text{ (mm aft of datum)} = \frac{Index \text{ unit x } 100}{Weight}$$

The CG must be within the envelope given at all times.

AIRCRAFT LIMITATIONS

Maximum take-off weight

Normal category: 1115 KG
Utility category: 925 KG
Maximum baggage compartment baggage: 122 KG

Notes:

- 1 Aircraft empty weight includes unusable fuel and undrainable oil
- 2 All arms are in mm aft of datum
- 3 1 index unit = 100 KG mm

EXAMPLE:

		KG	IU
Aircraft empty weight		687	19,522
Full oil		7	86.1
1 pilot + 1 passenger	Row 1	140	3,850
2 passengers	Row 2	160	5,760
Baggage		20	842
Zero Fue	el Weight	1014	30,060.1
Fuel 140 litres		100.8	2,973.6
Take-of	ff Weight	1114.8	33.033.7

CG check 1. At Zero Fuel Weight = $(30,060.1 \times 100) / 1014 = 2964.51 \text{ mm OK}$

2. At Take-Off Weight = $(33,033.7 \times 100) / 1114.8 = 2963.20 \text{ mm}$ OK

LOADING SYSTEM CHARLIE

INDEX UNITS

Fue	1 @ 0.72	ARM: 2950	BAGGAGE	ARM: 4210
Litres	KG	Index Units	KG	Index Units
20	14.40	424.80	10	421
40	28.80	849.60	20	842
60	43.20	1,274.40	30	1,263
80	57.00	1,699.20	40	1,684
100	72.00	2,124.00	50	2,105
120	86.40	2,548.80	60	2,526
140	100.80	2.973.60	70	2,947
160	115.20	3,398.40	80	3,368
180	129.60	3,823.20	90	3,789
200	144.00	4,248.00	100	4,210
216	155.52	4,587.84	110	4,631
		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	122	5,136

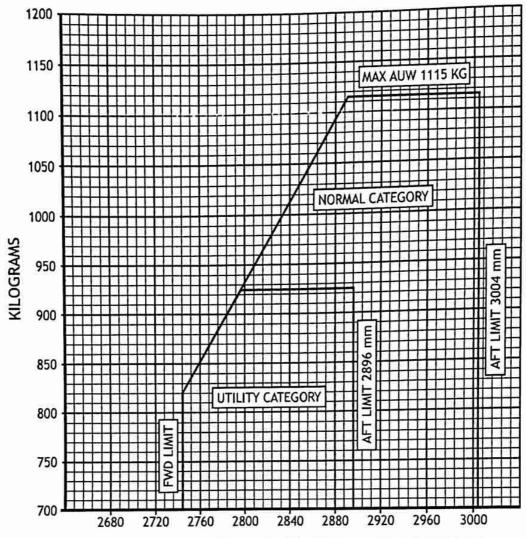
OCCUPANTS

KG	ROW 1	ROW 2	
	ARM: 2750	ARM: 3600	
40	1,100	1,440	
45	1,237	1,620	
50	1,375	1,800	
55	1,512	1,980	
60	1,650	2,160	
65	1,786	2,340	
70	1,925	2,520	
75	2,062	2,700	
80	2,200	2,880	
85	2,338	3,060	
90	2,475	3,240	

OIL ARM: 1230

US Quarts	LITRES	KG	INDEX UNITS
6	5.7	5.0	62
7	6.6	6.0	74
8	7.6	7.0	86

LOADING SYSTEM CHARLIE Figure 9



CENTRE OF GRAVITY POSITION (mm AFT OF DATUM)

ALLOWABLE CENTRE OF GRAVITY ENVELOPE

CONVERSION FACTORS

1 inch = 25.4 mm

1 foot = 0.305 metre

1 lb = 0.454 KG

1 Imp gal = 1.201 US gal = 4.546 litres

AVGAS Specific Gravity = 0.72 Kg/Litre

LOADING SYSTEM ECHO CONFIGURATION: 6 SEATS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF LOADING SYSTEM

- Moment Index chart (Figure 10, page 18) may be used to determine the balance of the aeroplane. Locate the weight (in KG) of a particular load item on the vertical scale and move horizontally to the line representing the location of that item. From that point drop vertically to read off the Moment Index for that item.
- Obtain the aeroplane basic empty weight and index units from the examination question. Add up the required total weight (Gross Weight) of the aeroplane and the corresponding Total Moment Index.
- Refer to the Centre of Gravity chart (Figure 11, page 19). Locate the Gross Weight of the loaded aeroplane (in KG) on the vertical scale and move horizontally to meet the vertical line representing the Total Moment Index of the loaded aeroplane. If the point of intersection, which represents the Centre of Gravity, falls in the shaded area, the aeroplane is correctly loaded.

Note: The Centre of Gravity must lie in the shaded area at ALL stages of flight.

Weight Limitations: Maximum Take-off Weight 2950 KG
Maximum Landing Weight 2725 KG
Maximum Zara Fuel Weight 2630 KG

Maximum Zero Fuel Weight 2630 KG

Balance Data: The Mean Aerodynamic Chord (MAC) data is as follows:

Length of chord 1900 mm

Location of leading edge 2190 mm aft of datum

Centre of Gravity range is a follows:

2400 mm to 2680 mm at 2360 KG or less

2560 mm to 2680 mm at 2950 KG

Linear variation between the points given

Loading Data:

Location	Maximum Permissible Load	Load Arm (mm Aft of Datum)
Seating:		
Row 1 (Seats 1 & 2)	Pilot + 1 Passenger	2290
Row 2 (Seats 3 & 4)	2 Passengers	3300
Row 3 (Seats 5 & 6)	2 Passengers	4300
Cargo & Baggage		
Compartments (Compts):		
Forward Compt	55 KG	500
Left wing Compt	55 KG	3550
Right wing Compt	55 KG	3550
Rear Compt	155 KG	5000
Floor loading intensity	(All Compts) 450 KG/m ²	
Fuel:		
Left main tank	50 gal	1780
Right main tank	50 gal	1780
Left auxiliary tank	40 gal	2800
Right auxiliary tank	40 gal	2800

LOADING SYSTEM ECHO (continued)

Note: All passenger seats weigh 5 KG each and may be removed to permit the carriage of additional cargo or baggage in the cabin.

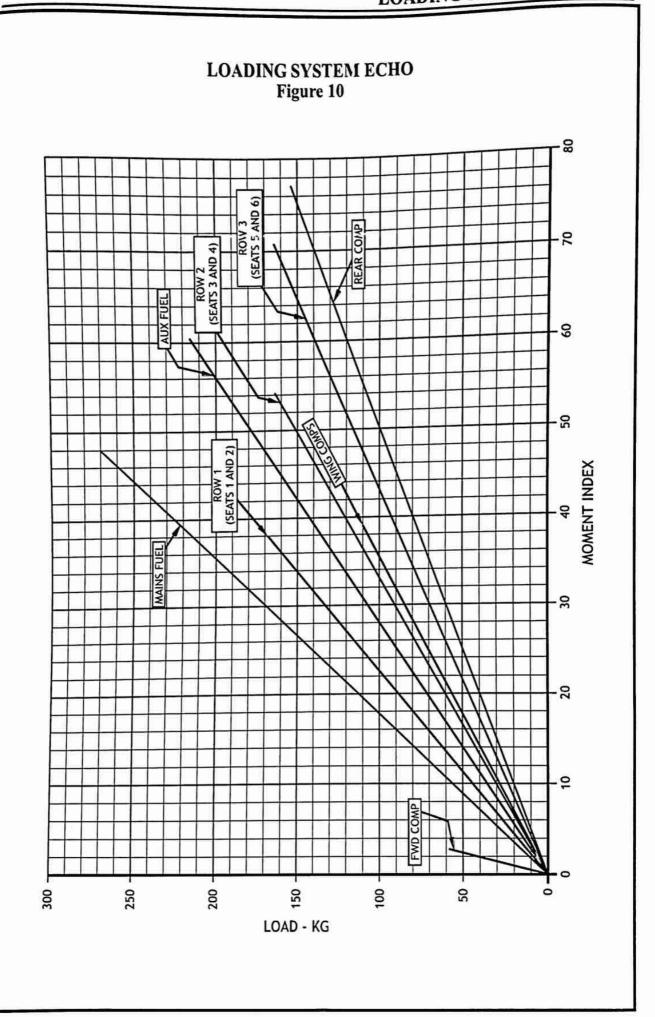
The maximum permissible load in the area otherwise occupied by a passenger seat is 82 KG.

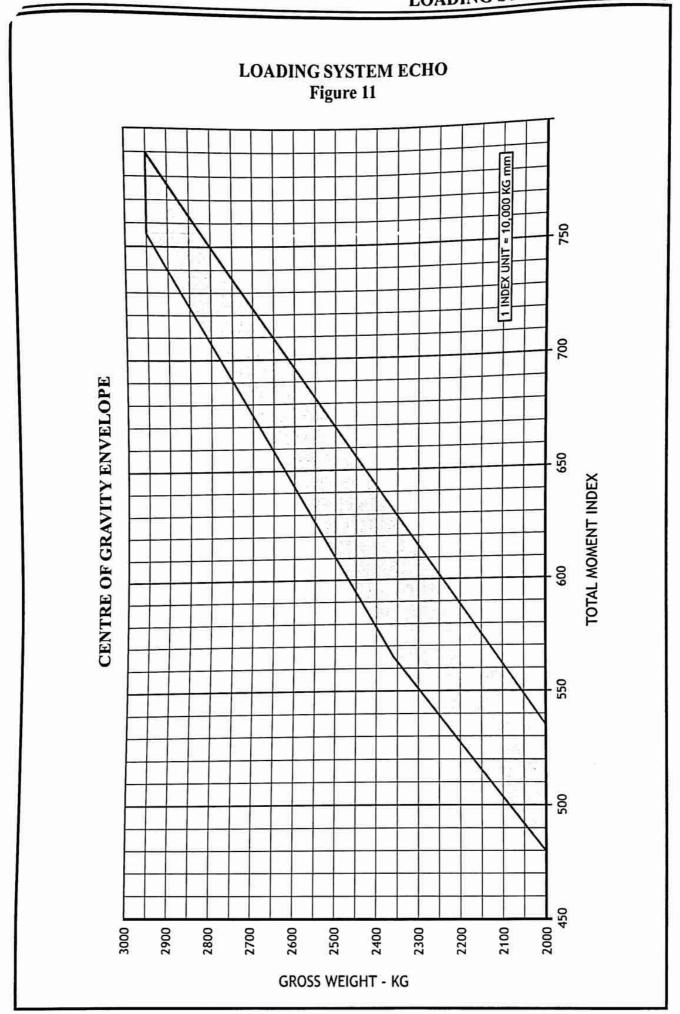
If a passenger seat is removed, adjust the empty weight and empty moment.

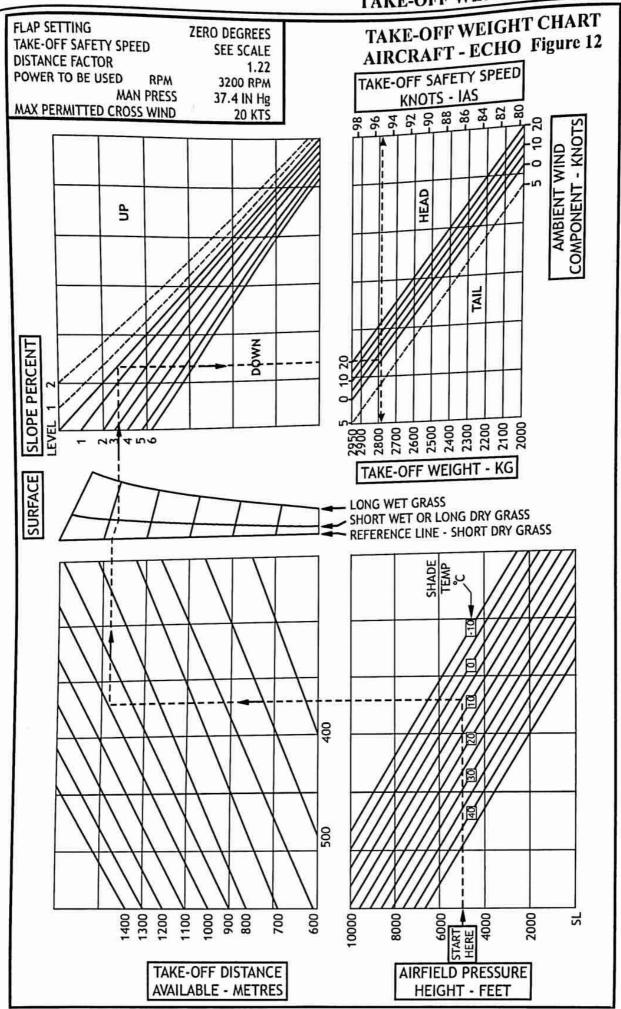
EXAMPLE:

	WEIGHT	MOMENT INDEX
	(KG)	(Refer to Figure 10)
Aeroplane Basic Empty Weight	1970	478.0
Row 1 (2 passengers)	150	34.0
Row 2 (2 passengers)	140	46.3
Row 3 (2 passengers)	130	56.0
	100	50.0
Rear compartment	2490	664.3
Zero Fuel Weight	200	35.5
Fuel in Main tanks	2690	699.8
Take-off Weight	80	14.3
Fuel Burn-off		685.5
Landing Weight	2610	003.3

Refer to the Centre of Gravity Chart (Figure 11, page 19) to assess whether the horizontal line from the "Gross Weight" in question intersects the vertical line from its corresponding Total Moment Index in the shaded area.







LANDING WEIGHT CHART – 21

