

Zelf Vliegen	Checklist
	Cessna 172M

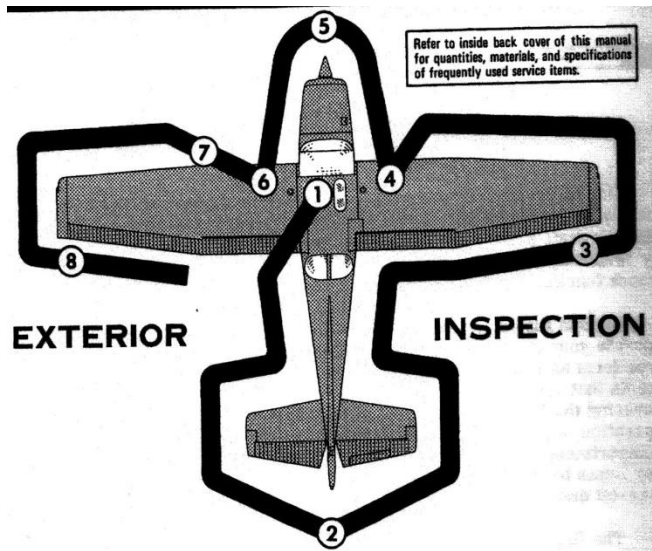


Cessna 172M
PH-ACT
Checklist

ATTENTION!
DO NOT
STOW THIS CHECKLIST
IN DIRECT SUNLIGHT

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PREFLIGHT INSPECTION



NOTE:

Visually check aircraft for general condition during walkaround inspection. In cold weather, remove even small accumulations of frost, ice or snow from wing, tail and control surfaces. Also, make sure that control surfaces contain no internal accumulations of ice or debris. If night flight is planned, check operation of all lights, and make sure a flashlight is available.

1. CABIN	
Control Wheel Lock	REMOVE
Ignition Switch	OFF
Master Switch	ON
Fuel Quantity Indicators	CHECK QUANTITY
Flaps	EXTEND
Master Switch	OFF
Fuel Selector Valve	BOTH
Baggage Door	CHECK (lock with key if child's seat is to be occupied)

2. EMPENNAGE	
Rudder Gust Lock (if installed)	REMOVE
Tail Tie Down	DISCONNECT
Control Surfaces	CHECK (freedom of movement and security)

3. RIGHT WING Trailing Edge	
Aileron	CHECK (freedom of movement and security)
Flap	CHECK (security and condition)

4. RIGHT WING	
Wing Tie Down	DISCONNECT
Main Wheel Tire	CHECK (for proper inflation)
WARNING Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, use sampler cup and drain small quantity of fuel from fuel tank sump quick-drain valve to check for water, sediment, and proper fuel grade (red).	
Fuel Quantity	CHECK VISUALLY (for desired level)
Fuel Filler Cap	SECURE

5. NOSE	
Engine Oil Level	CHECK (do not operate with less than 6 quarts. Fill to 7 quarts for extended flight)
WARNING Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, pull out strainer drain knob for about 4 seconds to clear fuel strainer of possible water and sediment. Check strainer drain closed. If water is observed, the fuel system may contain additional water, and further draining of the system at the strainer, fuel tank sumps, and fuel selector valve drain plug will be necessary	
Propeller and Spinner	CHECK (for nicks and security)
Landing Light(s)	CHECK (for condition and cleanliness)
Carburetor Air Filter	CHECK (for restrictions by dust or other foreign matter)
Nose Wheel Strut and Tire	CHECK (for proper inflation)
Nose Tie Down	DISCONNECT
Flight Instrument Static Source Opening (left side of fuselage)	CHECK (for stoppage)

6. LEFT WING	
Main Wheel Tire	CHECK (for proper inflation)
WARNING Before first flight of the day and after each refueling, use sampler cup and drain small quantity of fuel from fuel tank sump quick drainvalve to check for water, sediment and proper fuel grade (red)	
Fuel Quantity	CHECK VISUALLY (for desired level)
Fuel Filler Cap	SECURE

7. LEFT WING Leading Edge	
Pitot Tube Cover	REMOVE (and check opening for stoppage)
Fuel Tank Vent Opening	CHECK (for stoppage)
Stall Warning Opening	CHECK (for stoppage) To check the system, place a clean handkerchief over the vent opening and apply suction; a sound from the warning horn will confirm system operation)
Wing Tie Down	DISCONNECT

8. LEFT WING Trailing Edge	
Aileron	CHECK (for freedom of movement and security)
Flap	CHECK (for security and condition)

NORMAL CHECKLIST PH-ACT C-172M

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE	
Preflight Check	COMPLETE
Aircraft Papers	ON BOARD
Seats, Belts, Shoulder Harnesses	ADJUST and LOCK
Doors	CLOSED and LOCKED
Passengers	BRIEFED
Loading	WITHIN LIMITS
Loose items	STOWED
Tacho	NOTED
Controls	FREE and CORRECT
Master Switch	ON
Fuel Quantity	CHECK
Fuel Selector Valve	BOTH
Radios and Electrical Equipment	OFF
Brakes	TEST and SET
Circuit Breakers	CHECK IN

STARTING ENGINE	
Avionics	OFF
Beacon	ON
Fuel Selector	LEFT
Mixture	RICH
Prop	FULL FINE
Throttle	SET ($\frac{1}{2}$ cm open)
Carburetor Heat	OFF (Cold)
Prime	AS REQUIRED (3 strokes; none if engine is warm)
Primer Lock	CLOSE and LOCK
Master Switch	ON
Propeller Area	CLEAR
Ignition Switch	START (release when engine start)
RPM	1200 RPM (cold engine 1500 RPM)
Oil Pressure	CHECK (within 30 sec)

AFTER STARTING ENGINE	
Primer	LOCKED
Flaps	UP
Navigation Light	ON (if necessary)
Avionics	ON
Com/Nav	SET
Transponder	SET (ground/standby)
Altimeter and Gyro	SET

TAXI	
Fuel Selector	RIGHT
Off Block Time	Noted
Parking Brake	OFF
Brakes	CHECKED
Gyros	CHECKED (during turns)
Compass	CHECKED
Artificial Horizon	CHECK (level)

ENGINE RUN UP	
Cabin Doors and Window(s)	CLOSED and LOCKED
Parking Brake	SET
Flight Controls	CHECK (free and correct movement)
Elevator Trim	TAKE-OFF
Flight Instruments	SET
Radios	SET
Autopilot (if installed)	OFF
Fuel Selector Valve	BOTH
Mixture	RICH (below 3000 feet)
Throttle	1700 RPM
Oil pressure & Temperature	CHECK
Magnetos	CHECK (RPM drop not exceeding 125 RPM or 50 RPM differential between magnetos)
Engine instruments and ammeter	CHECK
Carburetor Heat	CHECK (for RPM drop, min 15 sec)
Prop Pitch	CHECK (not below 1300 RPM)
Suction Gage	CHECK (4.6 – 5.4 inch)
Idle Power	CHECK (between 500 and 800 RPM)
Flashing beacon, navigation lights and/or strobelights	ON (as required)
Throttle Friction Lock	ADJUST
Wing Flaps	UP
1200 RPM	SET

ONLY FOR RFI AND FI “GOPRO” SWITCH ON

RUNWAY ITEMS	
Prop	FULL FINE
Mixture	RICH
Landing Light	ON
Pitot Heat	ON (if necessary)
Runway Heading	CHECK
Engine Instruments	CHECK (in the green)

NORMAL TAKE-OFF	
Wing Flaps	UP (grass: 10 degrees)
Carburetor Heat	COLD
Throttle	FULL
Elevator Control	Lift nose wheel at 55 KIAS
Rotate	60 KIAS
Climb Speed	70-80KIAS

AFTER TAKE-OFF (ABOVE 200 feet)	
Flaps	UP
Climb Power	24,5 inch / 2500 RPM
Climb Speed	70 KIAS
Transponder	CHECK
Landing Light	OFF

MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE TAKE-OFF	
Wing Flaps	UP
Carburetor Heat	COLD
Brakes	APPLY
Throttle	FULL OPEN
Brakes	RELEASE
Airplane Attitude	SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW
Climb Speed	59 KIAS (until all obstacles are cleared)

CLIMB	
Airspeed	80 KIAS
NOTE: If a maximum performance climb is necessary, use speeds shown in the maximum rate-of-climb data chart in section VI	
Throttle	24 INCH / 2400 RPM
Mixture	FULL RICH (may be leaned above 3000 feet)

CRUISE	
Power	19 inch – 2300 RPM (never below 2300 RPM)
Elevator Trim	ADJUST
Mixture	LEAN (not below 3000 ft)

DESCENT	
Mixture	RICH
Power	AS DESIRED
Carburetor Heat	AS REQUIRED (to prevent carburetor icing)

APPROACH	
Weather (ATIS)	CHECK
Seat Belts	FASTENED
Brakes	CHECKED and OFF
Flight Instruments	CHECK (altimeter and compass)
Navigation Instruments	SET and CHECKED
Engine Instruments	CHECK
Mixture	RICH
Power	AS DESIRED
Prop	SET
Carburetor Heat	AS DESIRED
Fuel	CHECKED
Fuel Selector valve	BOTH
Landing Light	ON

DOWNWIND	
Aircraft	NO LOOSE ITEMS
Fuel Selector Valve	BOTH
Carburetor Heat	ON (full heat before closing throttle)
Airspeed	60-70 KIAS (flaps up)
Reduce power	15 INCH
Prop	SET
Power	Approx. 2300 RPM

BASE	
Speed, Flaps 20 degrees	75 KIAS

FINAL	
Mixture	RICH
Prop	FULL FINE
Carburetor heat	COLD
Speed, Flaps 30 degrees	70 KIAS (threshold 65 KIAS)
Landing Clearance (if applicable)	RECEIVED

GO AROUND	
Throttle	FULL OPEN
Carburetor Heat	COLD
Wing Flaps	20 DEGREES
Airspeed	65 KIAS
Flaps	UP (in stages retract slowly)
Climb speed	70 KIAS
Proceed with after take-off	

AFTER LANDING	
Transponder	STANDBY
Wing Flaps	UP
Landing Light	OFF
Carburetor Heat	COLD
Pitot Heat	OFF

SHUT DOWN	
Parking Brake	SET (if necessary)
Radios, electrical equipment, autopilot	OFF
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF (pulled full out)
Ignition Switch	OFF
Master Switch	OFF
On Block Time, Tacho	NOTED
Control Lock	INSTALL

FLAP SETTINGS / OPERATING SPEEDS

T/O FLAP SETTING	
Normal take-off	UP
Soft, Short Field	10 degrees

SPEEDS	
Max Crosswind	15 KIAS
Lift-Off	55-60 KIAS
Vx	65 KIAS
Vy	75 KIAS
Climb	75 KIAS
Downwind	80 KIAS
Base	75 KIAS
Final	65-70 KIAS
Glide	65 KIAS

EMERGENCY CHECKLIST PH-ACT C-172M

ENGINE FAILURES

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKE-OFF RUN	
Throttle	IDLE
Brakes	APPLY
Wing Flaps	RETRACT
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Ignition Switch	OFF
Master Switch	OFF

ENGINE FAILURE IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAKE-OFF	
Airspeed	65 KIAS (flaps UP) 60 KIAS (flaps DOWN)
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Fuel Selector Valve	OFF
Ignition Switch	OFF
Wing Flaps	AS REQUIRED
Master Switch	OFF
Cabin Door	Unlatch
Land	Straight ahead

ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT	
Airspeed	65 KIAS
Carburetor Heat	ON
Fuel Selector Valve	BOTH
Mixture	RICH
Ignition Switch	BOTH (or START if propeller is stopped)
Primer	IN and LOCKED

FORCED LANDINGS

EMERGENCY LANDING WITHOUT ENGINE POWER	
Airspeed	65 KIAS (flaps UP) 60 KIAS (flaps DOWN)
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Fuel Selector Valve	OFF
Ignition switch	OFF
Wing Flaps	AS REQUIRED (40 degrees recommended)
Master Switch	OFF
Doors	UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN
Touchdown	SLIGHTLY TAIL LOW
Brakes	APPLY HEAVILY

PRECAUTIONARY LANDING WITH ENGINE POWER	
Wing Flaps	20 degrees
Airspeed	60 KIAS
Selected Field	FLY OVER (noting terrain and obstructions then retract flaps upon reaching a safe altitude and airspeed)
Radio + Electrical Switches	OFF
Wing flaps	40 DEGREES (on final approach)
Airspeed	60 KIAS
Master Switch	OFF
Doors	UNLATCH PRIOR TO TOUCHDOWN
Touchdown	WITH SLIGHTLY TAIL-LOW ATTITUDE
Ignition Switch	OFF
Brakes	APPLY HEAVILY

DITCHING	
Radio	TRANSMIT MAYDAY on 121,5 MHz, giving location and intentions
Transponder	Squawk 7700
Heavy objects (in baggage area)	SECURE or JETTISON
Flaps	20 – 40 DEGREES
Power	ESTABLISH 300 FT/MIN DESCENT at 55 KIAS
Approach	High winds, heavy seas -- INTO THE WIND Light winds, heavy swells-- PARALLEL TO SWELLS
NOTE: If no power is available, approach at 65 KIAS with flaps up or at 60 KIAS with 10° flaps.	
Cabin doors	UNLATCH
Touch down	LEVEL ATTITUDE AT ESTABLISHED DESCENT
Face	CUSHION (at touchdown with folded coat or seat cushion in front of face)
ELT	ACTIVATE
Airplane	EVACUATE (through cabin doors. If necessary , open window and flood cabin to equalize pressure so doors can be opened)
Life vest	INFLATE, after evacuation of cabin

FIRES

ENGINE FIRE DURING START ON GROUND	
Cranking	CONTINUE (to get a start which would suck the flames and accumulated fuel through the carburetor and into the engine)
<i>If engine starts:</i>	
Power	1700 RPM (for a few minutes)
Engine	SHUTDOWN (and inspect for damage)
<i>If engine fails to start:</i>	
Throttle	FULL OPEN
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Cranking	CONTINUE (for two or three minutes)
Fire Extinguisher	OBTAIN (have ground attendants obtain)
Engine	SECURE a. Master Switch --OFF b. Ignition Switch-- OFF c. Fuel Shutoff Valve --OFF
Fire	EXTINGUISH (using fire extinguisher, seat cushion, wool blanket, or dirt. If practical try to remove carburetor air filter if it is ablaze)
Fire damage	INSPECT (repair damage or replace damaged components or wiring before conducting another flight)

ENGINE FIRE IN FLIGHT	
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Fuel Selector Valve	OFF
Master Switch	OFF
Cabin Heat and Air	OFF
Airspeed	100 KIAS (if fire is not extinguished, increase glide speed to find an airspeed which will provide an incombustible mixture)
Select a field	SUITABLE (for a forced landing)
Forced landing	EXECUTE (as described in Emergency Landing Without Engine Power. Do not attempt to restart the engine)

ELECTRICAL FIRE IN FLIGHT	
Master Switch	OFF
All other switches (except ignition switch)	OFF
Vents / Cabin Air / Heat	CLOSED
Fire Extinguisher	ACTIVATE (if available)
<i>If fire appears out and electrical power is necessary for continuance of flight:</i>	
Master Switch	ON
Circuit Breakers	CHECK (for faulty circuit, do not reset)
Radio/Electrical Switches	ON (one at a time, with delay after each until short circuit is localized)
Vents / Cabin Air / Heat	OPEN (when it is ascertained that fire is completely extinguished)

CABIN FIRE	
Master Switch	OFF
Vents/Cabin Air/Heat	CLOSED (to avoid drafts)
Fire Extinguisher	ACTIVATE (if available)
Vents/Cabin Air/Heat	OPEN
WARNING After discharging an extinguisher within a closed cabin, ventilate the cabin	
Land the airplane as soon as possible to inspect for damage	

WING FIRE	
Navigation light switch	OFF
Pitot heat switch (if installed)	OFF
Landing and Taxi Light	OFF
NOTE: Perform a sideslip to keep the flames away from the fuel tank and cabin, and land as soon as possible using flaps only as required for final approach and touchdown.	

ICING

FLIGHT IN ICING CONDITIONS
(1) Turn pitot heat switch ON (if installed)
(2) Turn back or change altitude to obtain an outside air temperature that is less conducive to icing
(3) Pull cabin heat control full out and open defroster outlet to obtain maximum windshield defroster airflow. Adjust cabin air control to get maximum defroster heat and airflow.
(4) Open the throttle to increase engine speed and minimize ice build-up on propeller blades.
(5) Watch for signs of carburetor air filter ice and apply carburetor heat as required. An unexplained loss in engine speed could be caused by carburetor ice or air intake filter ice. Lean the mixture for maximum RPM if carburetor heat is used continuously.
(6) Plan a landing at the nearest airport. With an extremely rapid ice build-up, select a suitable "off airport" landing site.
(7) With an ice accumulation of ¼ inch or more on the wing leading edges, be prepared for significantly higher stall speed.
(8) Leave wing flaps retracted. With a severe ice build-up on the horizontal tail, the change in wing wake airflow direction caused by horizontal tail, the change in wing wake airflow direction caused by wing flap extension could result in a loss of elevator effectiveness.
(9) Open left window and, if practical, scrape ice from a portion of the windshield for visibility in the landing approach.
(10) Perform a landing approach using a forward slip, if necessary, for improved visibility
(11) Approach at 65 to 75 KIAS, depending upon the amount of the accumulation
(12) avoid steep turns during the landing approach
(13) Perform a landing in level attitude

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**OVER-VOLTAGE LIGHT ILLUMINATES**

Master Switch	OFF (both sides)
Master Switch	ON
Over-Voltage Light	OFF
If over-voltage light illuminated again:	
Flight	Terminate, as soon as possible

AMP METER SHOWS DISCHARGE

Alternator	OFF
Nonessential Electrical Equipment	OFF
Flight	TERMINATE (as soon as practical)

OTHER**STATIC SOURCE BLOCKAGE****(Erroneous Instrument Reading Suspected)**

Alternate Static Source Valve	PULL ON
Airspeed	CONSULT (appropriate calibration tables in section 5 of POH)

LANDING WITH A FLAT MAIN TIRE

Approach	NORMAL
Touchdown	GOOD TIRE FIRST (hold airplane off flat tire as long as possible)



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