TL 3000 *Sirius*

PILOT´S OPERATING HANDBOOK

This Pilot´s Operating Handbook must remain in the aircraft and be accessible to the pilot all times.

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Dear Sirius Owner:

Congratulations on the purchase of your TL-3000 Sirius! You will find your new TL-ULTRALIGHT aircraft very enjoyable, extremely economical, and easy to maintain. The Sirius is the ideal Light Sport Airplane. It is fast, economical, pleasing to the eye, and user friendly. We at TL-ULTRALIGHT are certain that your Sirius will give you hours and hours of leisure flying and enjoyment. With this Pilot´s Operating Handbook (POH), we hope to help inform you about the design and operation of your aircraft.

This Pilot´s Operating Handbook is to be used as a guide to assist the pilot to safely use the Sirius aircraft. The contents are not intended to be a final authority and although proofed extensively they are still not considered error free. Therefore, the pilot in command is the final authority for the safe operation of the aircraft. Should there be any questions or errors found in your reading this handbook please contact us immediately and we will issue a clarification. Please study and become familiar with this POH manual and the respective manuals for the propeller and rescue system.

Thank you again for your business. We look forward to a continuing satisfied customer relationship. Feel free to contact us if you have any questions or comments regarding your Sirius aircraft.

Fly safe! Fly fun!

Jiri Tlusty

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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1.1 Introduction

This manual is written and organized to conform to the ASTM F2245, Design and Performance of a Light Sport Aircraft and ASTM F2746, Standard Specification for Pilot´s Operating Handbook (POH) for Light Sport Airplane

READ BEFORE YOUR FIRST FLIGHT!

CAUTION

A copy is issued with each aircraft and is required to remain in the aircraft and be available to the pilot at all times.

CAUTION

All pilots of this aircraft must read and understand the operation and limitations of this aircraft design.

As such, many items are added as narrative information to assist them in clearly understanding what is required and in most cases help in achieving the necessary performance. **The POH does not intend to and cannot replace properly qualified ground or in-flight instruction by an FAA certified flight instructor. (CFI)**

Maintenance and operation of major components, engine, aircraft parachute system, propeller, avionics or other installed equipment is provided in the appropriate manufacturer manuals which are included with the aircraft. **Any conflicts in this manual should be superseded by the appropriate manufacturer's manual.**

CAUTION

The Sirius is has a high cruising speed and may traverse very different weather conditions during a single flight. The aircraft is designed and intended only for operation in VFR/VMC conditions. The pilot is responsible for the safe flight of the aircraft and should be prepared to avoid any meteorological conditions which will endanger the occupants, the aircraft or both.

1.2 Aircraft

The TL-3000 Sirius is a full three axis, high wing, two place, side-by-side seating, tricycle landing gear aircraft with a steerable nose wheel. The primary aircraft structure is carbon fiber and fiberglass UV resistant reinforced laminate with an inner foam core creating a 'sandwich' layered construction between each ply.

1.2.1 Airplane gross weight

Gross weight: **1320 lbs.**

1.2.2 Basic dimensions

Length: **22.15 ft.**
Cabin width: **45 in.**
Wing span: **80.84 ft.**
Height: **7.38 ft.** (at tail)

Areas
Wing: **121,23 ft^2**
Flap: **14.22 ft^2**
Aspect ratio: **7.92**
Glide ratio: **13:1**

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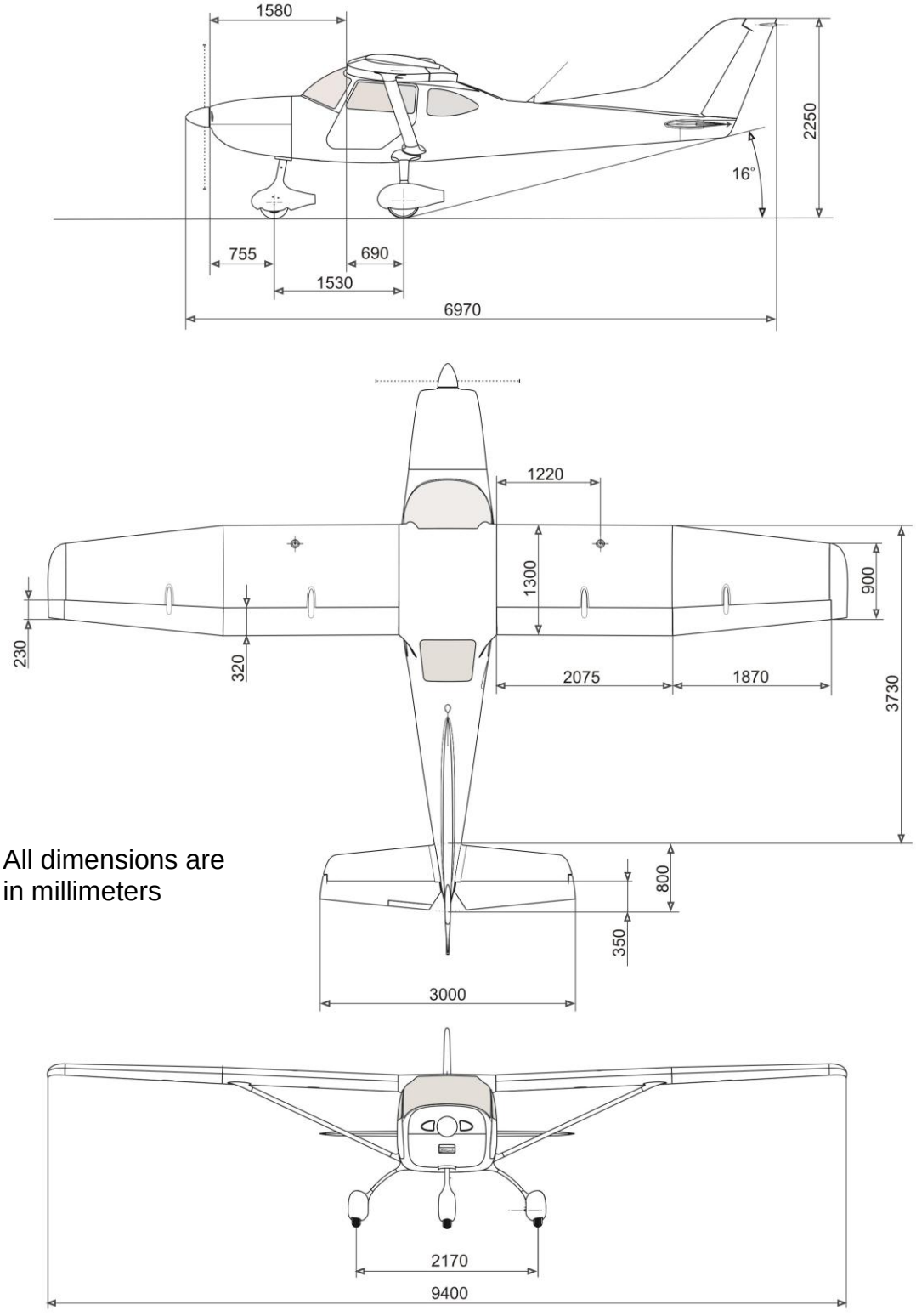
1.2.3 Three View Drawings



All dimensions are in millimeters

1.2.4 Top speed, cruise speed

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_{NO}	Maximum structural cruising speed	**115**	**114**	Do not exceed this speed except in smooth air, and even then only do so with caution.
V_H	Maximum sustained speed in level flight	**120**	**119**	Maximum speed with maximum continuous rated engine power in horizontal flight at sea level in standard conditions at full gross weight.

Speeds shown are for full gross weight at sea level, standard conditions.

1.2.5 Maximum range

Range: **790 NM** (No Wind / No Reserve)

NOTE

Maximum range cannot be obtained at high cruse power settings. For detailed engine data see the Operation manual for Rotax engine.

1.2.6 Rate of climb

Rate of climb: **910 ft/min** at **55 KTS**, V_Y, max power, half flaps
Maximum cruise speed: **120 KIAS** (V_H, max continuous power)

1.2.7 Stall speed

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_S	Stall speed (no flaps)	**40**	**43**	Do not attempt to fly slower than this speed at full gross weight when operating without flaps.
V_{S0}	Stall speed (full flaps)	**35**	**40**	Do not attempt to fly slower than this speed when operating with full (Landing) flaps.

Speeds shown are for full gross weight at sea level, standard conditions.

1.3 Fuel capacity

Total fuselage capacity:	**34.4 Gals**
Wing fuel tanks capacity:	**2 x 17.2 Gals**
Total unusable:	**1,7 Gals**
Approved fuel grade:	**91 Unleaded auto gas** (yellow)
Alternate fuel grade:	**100LL Avgas** (blue) (for ***less*** than 30% of engine operation time)

1.4 Engine power

Horsepower rating and engine speed: **100 BHP** at **5800 RPM**

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2. LIMITATIONS

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2.1 Speeds limitation

NOTE

Speeds shown are for full gross weight at sea level, standard conditions.

2.1.1 Airspeed indicator speed range markings

MARKING	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	SIGNIFICANCE
White arc	35 - 75	40 - 80	**Flap Operating Range**. Lower limit is maximum weight V_{S0} in landing configuration. Upper limit is maximum speed permissible with flaps extended to stage one (Takeoff) setting.
Green arc	40 - 115	43 - 114	**Normal Operating Range**. Lower limit is maximum weight V_S at most forward CG with flaps retracted. Upper limit is maximum structural cruising speed. VCMN
Yellow arc	115 - 138	114-135	**Caution Range**. Operations must be conducted with caution and only in smooth air
Red line	138	135	**Never Exceed Speed**. Maximum speed for all operations.

2.1.2 Stalling speeds

Stalling speeds at maximum take-off weight.

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_S	Stall speed (no flaps)	40	43	Do not attempt to fly slower than this speed at full gross weight when operating without flaps.
V_{S0}	Stall speed (full flaps)	35	40	Do not attempt to fly slower than this speed when operating with full (Landing) flaps.

2.1.3 Flap extended speed range

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_{FE}	Maximum flap extended speed: Stage 1 flaps: Stage 2 flaps: Stage 3 flaps:	75 65 55	80 70 60	Do not exceed these speeds with the given flap settings. Damage to the flap mechanism may occur due to excessive air loads.
V_{S0}	Stall speed (full flaps)	35	40	Do not attempt to fly slower than this speed when operating with full (Landing) flaps.

2.1.4 Maneuvering speed

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_A	Maneuvering speed	**108**	**108**	Do not make full or abrupt control movements above this speed.

2.1.5 Never exceed speed

V	SPEED	KIAS (kts)	KCAS (kts)	REMARKS
V_{NE}	Never exceed speed	**138**	**135**	Do not exceed this speed in any operation.

2.2 Service ceiling

Standard conditions, standard day: **16,500 ft.**
LSA altitude limits: **10,000 ft. or 2,000 above terrain**

2.3 Load factors limits

Flight load factors: **flaps up: +4g, - 2g**
flaps down +4g, - 2g

2.4 Maneuver limits

This airplane is certified as a Light Sport Aircraft and is not approved for aerobatic flight, including spins. All aerobatic maneuvers, including spins, are prohibited. An aerobatic maneuver, as defined by 14 CFR 91.303, is an intentional maneuver involving an abrupt change in an aircraft's attitude, an abnormal attitude, or abnormal acceleration, not necessary for normal flight.

WARNING

All aerobatic maneuvers, including spins, are prohibited.

2.5 Fuel

Total capacity: **34.4 Gals**
Total unusable: **1.7 Gals**
Fuel consumption: **max. 7.13 US gal/h (27l/h)**
Approved fuel grade: **91 Unleaded auto gas** (yellow)
Alternate fuel grade: **100LL Avgas** (Blue)

NOTE

100LL Avgas is to be used as an alternate fuel type if 91 octane auto fuel is not available. Use of 100LL Avgas is restricted to less than 30% of engine operation time by the engine manufacturer. If 91 Octane Unleaded is not available during travel, adding 100LL Avgas in any proportion to partial tanks of 91 Unleaded is acceptable.

2.6 Horsepower rating, engine speed

Horsepower rating and engine speed: **100 BHP** at **5800 RPM**

2.7 Flight limitations

The Sirius is certified for VFR/VMC flight conditions. Operation under IMC conditions is considered an emergency unless the aircraft is so approved.

NOTE

IFR Flight operations do not designate IMC flight conditions.

IFR operations limited to VMC conditions must be in accordance with the appropriate Manufacturer, FAA and ASTM standards.

Approval for IMC operation by the manufacturer is aircraft specific. Each aircraft so approved will have specific IFR IMC restrictions in the POH appendix and a reference to these limitations will be displayed on the aircraft instrument panel.

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3. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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3.1 Emergency speeds

Never Exceed Speed: **138 KIAS**
Stall Speed (No Flaps): **40 KIAS**
Stall Speed (Full Flaps): **35 KIAS**

3.2 Emergency checklists

3.2.1 Engine fire during start:

1. **Starter.....CONTINUE CRANKING**

If engine starts:

2. **Power.....2000 RPM for a few seconds**
3. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
4. **Engine.....SHUTDOWN and INSPECT FOR DAMAGE**

If engine fails to start:

5. **Throttle.....FULL OPEN**
6. **Starter.....CONTINUE CRANKING**
7. **Ignition switches.....OFF**
8. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
9. **Main switch.....OFF**
10. **Fire Extinguisher.....OBTAIN**
11. **Airplane.....EVACUATE**
12. **Fire Extinguisher.....USE AS REQUIRED**
13. **Airplane.....INSPECT FOR DAMAGE**

3.2.2 Engine failure take-off roll (abort)

1. **Throttle.....IDLE**
2. **Brakes.....APPLY**
3. **Wing Flaps.....RETRACT**

3.2.3 Engine failure (landing) immediately after take-off

1. **Airspeed.....70 KIAS**
2. **Wing flaps.....STAGE 2 – 28°**
3. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
4. **Main switch.....OFF**

3.2.4 Engine failure during flight

Engine restart:

1. **Airspeed.....70 KIAS**
2. **Fuel valve.....ON**
3. **Aux. fuel pump.....ON**
4. **Ignition switches.....ON**
5. **Starter.....ENGAGE**

If restart fails, execute a forced landing.

3.2.5 Emergency landing without engine power

1. **Airspeed.....70 KIAS**
2. **Landing zone.....DETERMINE and FLY TOWARDS**

Engine shutdown:

3. **Aux. fuel pump.....OFF**
4. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
5. **Radio..... SET TO 121.5; TRANSMIT MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY!" and AIRCRAFT ID with CURRENT POSITION**
6. **Transponder.....SET TO 7700**
7. **Landing zone.....CIRCLE OVER (if necessary)**

Before landing:

8. **All switches.....OFF**
9. **Harnesses.....TIGHTEN**
10. **Flaps.....STAGE 3 – 45° (landing is assured)**
11. **Touchdown.....PREFERABLY INTO WIND, NOSE HIGH**
12. **Brakes.....APPLY AS REQURED**

3.2.6 Precautionary landing with engine power (off airport)

1. **Airspeed.....70 KIAS**
2. **Flaps.....STAGE 2 – 28°**
3. **Harnesses.....TIGHTEN**
4. **Selected field.....EXECUTE LOW PASS (only if practical)**
5. **Electrical Equipment.....OFF (EXCEPT IGNITION**
6. **and MAIN SWITCH!)**
7. **Flaps.....STAGE 3 – 45°**
8. **Airspeed.....55 KIAS**
9. **Touchdown.....PREFERABLY INTO WIND, NOSE HIGH**
10. **Cabin doors..... UNLOCK**

CAUTION

The cabin doors may fully open and depart the airframe at high speeds (above 55kts) if they are unlatched in flight.

11. **Brake.....APPLY AS REQUIRED**

3.2.7 Engine fire in flight

WARNING

During an in-flight fire do not deploy the aircraft parachute system at high altitude. If the decision is made to use the parachute system and conditions permit, attempt to fly (DIVE) the aircraft to a lower altitude to minimize the time for the fire to spread within the cockpit.

1. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
2. **Throttle.....FULL OPEN**
3. **Aux. Fuel Pump.....OFF**
4. **Ignition Switches .....OFF**
5. **Cabin heat.....OFF**
6. **Air vents.....AS REQUIRED**
7. **Cabin doors.....AS REQUIRED**

WARNING

Maintaining approach speed, a low speed side-slip may cause the aircraft to stall and may enter a spin.

8. **Radio.....SET TO 121.5; TRANSMIT MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY!" and AIRCRAFT ID with CURRENT POSITION**
9. **All non-essential switches.....OFF**
10. **Airspeed.....55 KIAS**
11. **Flaps.....STAGE 3 – 45°**
12. **Force landing.....EXECUTE**

3.2.8 Inadvertent spiral

If a spiral dive is encountered at night or with an inadvertent cloud penetration (IMC/IFR conditions), proceed as follows:

WARNING

A spiral dive at night or in instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) is a serious, life threatening emergency. Consider the use of the GRS aircraft parachute system as the primary recovery technique.

See Aircraft Parachute system deployment.

If the aircraft parachute system is not deployed:

1. **Airspeed.....CHECK, IF THE AIRSPEED IS INCREASING**
2. **Throttle.....IDLE**
3. **Airspeed.....CHECK, IF THE AIRSPEED IS DECREASING**
4. **Throttle.....FULL OPEN**
5. **Level the wings using coordinated aileron and rudder until the wings of the attitude reference or turn coordinator are level. Do not attempt to change the nose pitch attitude until the bank indication is level.**
6. **Apply elevator pressure using the attitude reference to maintain wings level until 70 KIAS is established on the airspeed indicator and the altimeter stops moving.**

CAUTION

When recovering from a nose-low attitude, do not over-stress the airframe by pulling back too abruptly on the flight stick.

7. **Trim the aircraft to maintain 70 KIAS**
8. **Upon re-entering VFR/VMC conditions, resume normal cruise operation**

3.2.9 Inadvertent spin

WARNING

Intentional spins in this airplane are prohibited.

Should an inadvertent spin occur in this airplane, the following recovery procedure should be used:

1. **Throttle.....IDLE**
2. **Ailerons.....NEUTRALIZE**
3. **Rudder.....APPLY FULL (in opposite direction of rotation)**
4. **Elevator.....FORWARD (to break stall)**
5. **Rudder.....NEUTRALIZE**
6. **Elevator.....RECOVER SMOOTHLY FROM NOSE-LOW ATTITUDE**

CAUTION

Close the throttle to prevent an unnecessary increase in airspeed. During a spin, one wing is in a stalled condition resulting in ineffective aileron inputs to control the rotation. Neutralize the ailerons, and apply full rudder in the opposite direction of rotation. Because an airfoil can stall at any airspeed and in any relation to the horizon, push forward on the stick to break the stall.

3.2.10 Low oil pressure or loss of oil pressure

If a loss of oil pressure is accompanied by a rise in oil temperature, there is good reason to suspect an engine failure may occur. Reduce engine power and select a suitable field for a forced landing. Use only the minimum power required to reach the desired landing zone.

3.2.11 Carburetor icing

Although the aircraft engine has a full time carburetor heating system, an unexplained drop in manifold pressure and eventual engine roughness may result from the formation of carburetor ice. Use both the throttle and the choke to maintain engine RPM.

3.2.12 Exceeding maximum airspeed

If the aircraft exceeds V_{NE} =138 KIAS, reduce power and speed immediately. Do not attempt abrupt control movement or unusual attitudes. Continue flight using minimum safe speed and control pressures to land as soon as possible. After landing have the aircraft airworthiness confirmed by a qualified mechanic to return it to service.

3.3 Aircraft parachute system

3.3.1 Introducing

The Sirius comes standard with an aircraft parachute system manufactured by the Galaxy® High Technology (GRS) Corporation. It is imperative that the owner/pilot of this airplane read and understand the system operating manual provided by Galaxy®. In most emergency scenarios, the use of the system is not necessary. The parachute system will increase the chance of occupant survival.

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WARNING

The aircraft parachute system should be considered as the primary method of choice of recovery when the aircraft has departed controlled flight (out of control).

If the system is used, certain steps should at least be attempted prior to activation:

1. **Airspeed.....SLOW THE AIRCRAFT, IF POSSIBLE**
2. **Ignition.....OFF**
3. **Harnesses.....TIGHTEN**
4. **Parachute activation handle.....PULL FIRMLY (25 POUNDS)**
5. **Radio..... SET TO 121.5; TRANSMIT MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY!" and AIRCRAFT ID with CURRENT POSITION**
6. **Transponder.....SET TO 7700**
7. **Impact position.....PULL LIMBS CLOSE TO BODY and COVER FACE**

Firmly pull the parachute activation handle out 18 inches with about 25 pounds of force. The system should complete inflation in 1.5 – 3.5 seconds.

WARNING

Maximum speed for aircraft parachute deployment at gross weight: 138 Kts.

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4. NORMAL PROCEDURES

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4.1 Preflight check

NOTE

All exterior preflight inspection items, including the cockpit section, can be conducted from outside the airplane.

4.1.1 Cockpit

1. **All switches.....OFF**
2. **Fuel valve.....OFF**
3. **Main switch.....OFF**
4. **Fuel gauge.....CHECK QUANTITY Left - Right**
5. **ELT control panel indicator.....CHECK STATUS**
6. **Lightning……..ON – Check, then OFF**
7. **Main switch.....OFF**
8. **Flight controls.....PROPER OPERATION**
9. **Flaps.....PROPER OPERATION, SET STAGE 2 – 28°**
10. **Trim.....CENTERED**
11. **Required documentation.....ON BOARD**
12. **Baggage.....SECURED**
13. **Seats.....SECURE**
14. **Proceed to exterior checklist**

4.1.2 Exterior checklist

4.1.2.1 Nose area

1. **Windshield.....CLEAN**
2. **Cowling.....SECURE, screws tight**
3. **Prop/Spinner.....CHECK**
4. **Air inlets.....CLEAR**
5. **Oil.....CHECK QUANTITY**
6. **Coolant.....CHECK QUANTITY**
7. **Nose strut assembly.....CHECK**
8. **Nose tire.....CHECK INFLATION and WEAR**
9. **Chock.....REMOVE**
10. **Firewall fuel gascolator.....CHECK for debris**
11. **Fuel and oil tank vents.....CLEAR**

12. Traffic alert antennae.....SECURE
13. Transponder antennae.....SECURE
14. Fuselage fuel pump.....DRAIN, check for water and contaminates

4.1.2.2 Right side of the airplane

1. ELT.....CHECK ARMED AND SECURE
2. Gear leg and brake line.....CHECK
3. Wheel pant and bracket.....SECURE
4. Brake pads and disk.....CHECK FOR WEAR
5. Tire.....CHECK INFLATION and WEAR
6. Chock.....REMOVE
7. Wing latitude referencing edge.....CHECK
8. Wing aux tank .....CHECK QUANTITY / FUEL TYPE
9. Wing aux tank cap.....SECURE
10. Under wing inspection port..SECURE / CHECK CONTINUITY
11. Wing tip cover and enclosed lights.....CHECK
12. Aileron, tab and hinges.....CHECK
13. Flap and hinges.....CHECK

4.1.2.3 AFT fuselage

1. Chute window and shroud lines.....FREE FROM INTERFERENCE
2. VHF antenna.....SECURE
3. AFT tie down.....REMOVE
4. Static port.....CLEAR
5. Right horizontal stabilizer.....CHECK
6. Rudder and tab.....CHECK
7. Elevator, trim tab and hinges.....CHECK
8. Tail cone control bolts and hinges.....SECURE / FREE to MOVE

9. Tail cone……..…..FREE OF DEBRIS
10. Left horizontal stabilizer……..……CHECK
11. AFT inspection cover…….....……..SECURE
12. AFT strobe and position light…….....……....CHECK

4.1.2.4 Left side of the airplane

1. Flap and hinges.....CHECK
2. Aileron and hinges…….……....CHECK
3. Wing tip cover and enclosed lights.....CHECK
4. Tie down strap……..……...…REMOVE
5. Wing latitude referencing edge…….……..……CHECK
6. Under wing inspection ports…....SECURE / CHECK CONTINUITY
7. Wing aux tank……..CHECKT QUANTITY / FUEL TYPE
8. Wing aux tank cap…….……..SECURE
9. Gear leg and brake line…….....CHECK
10. Wheel pant and bracket.....SECURE
11. Brake pads and disk……..….CHECK FOR WEAR
12. Tire……..……CHECK INFLATION and WEAR
13. Chock……..……..……REMOVE

4.2 Operating checklist

4.2.1 Engine start

1. Harnesses.....ADJUST and FASTEN
2. Headsets.....ON and ADJUST
3. All switches.....OFF
4. Fuel valve…….……ON
5. Throttle……..……..……..…IDLE
6. Main switch……..…ON

7. **Flaps……..STAGE 1 – 10°**
8. **Aux fuel pump…….…MOMENTARILY ON**
9. **Aux fuel pump……OFF**
10. **Ignition switches…..……..…..ON**
11. **Check area visually and call out……..……"CLEAR PROP!"**

CAUTION

Call out "CLEAR PROP!" through the doors vent window. Also use a visual signal by rotating your hand vertically with an index finger up to indicate propeller movement. This step is intentionally some steps ahead of the starter engagement to allow time for the nearby personnel to clear the propeller movement area.

12. **Brakes……HOLD**
13. **Choke……..…AS REQUIRED**
14. **Starter…….…ENGAGE**
15. **Throttle……..……2000 RPM**
16. **Oil pressure……..CHECK**
17. **Choke……..…CLOSED as engine warms**
18. **Instrument switch……..ON**
19. **Strobe lights……..……..ON**
20. **Intercom……..……ON**
21. **Doors.....CLOSED and LOCKED**

4.2.2 Pre-taxi

1. **Oil pressure.....CHECK**
2. **Transponder.....STANDBY**
3. **VHF.....ON**
4. **GPS.....ON**
5. **Other avionics……..……ON**
6. **Turn coordinator……LEVEL**
7. **Altimeter…….…SET (note any field elevation variance)**
8. **GRS safety pin……..……REMOVED and STOWED**
9. **Warm-up……..……..……AS REQUIRED**

4.2.3 Taxi

1. **Area.....CLEAR**
2. **Brakes.....CHECK and APPLY AS NEEDED**
3. **Steering.....CHECK**
4. **Compass.....CHECK**
5. **Attitude reference track display ……..…….……..CHECK**
6. **Turn coordinator…….....……CHECK (in turns)**

4.2.4 Engine run-up

1. **Brakes.....HOLD**
2. **Oil temperature.....110°F min**
3. **Oil pressure.....29 – 73 PSI**
4. **Cylinder head temperature……..……..110°F min**
5. **Throttle……..……4000 RPM**
6. **Ignition switches.....300 RPM DROP (max), 120 RPM DIFF (max)**
7. **Throttle……..……..2000 RPM**
8. **Fuel pressure…….....…….……..CHECK**

WARNING

If you inadvertently switch off both ignitions at high RPM, do not turn the switches back on. Allow the engine to come to a stop and restart the engine.

4.2.5 Before takeoff

1. **Harnesses.....SECURE**
2. **Loose items.....SECURE**
3. **Instruments.....CHECK and SET**
4. **EMS data……..……..…….....CHECK**
5. **VHF attitude reference……..……SET**
6. **Transponder……..……....ON / ALT**
7. **Trim……....AFT**

8. **Controls…….....…….FREE and CORRECT MOVEMENT**
9. **Doors……CLOSED and LOCKED**
10. **GRS safety pin……..CHECK REMOVED**
11. **Aux fuel pump……..……AS REQUIRED**

WARNING

Operation of both the engine driven and the auxiliary fuel pump for take-off and landing is not recommended. The combined pump output has been observed to overcome the carburetor float valve fuel cutoff, flooding the carburetor, preventing full power engine operation or cause engine failure.

4.2.6 Takeoff

1. **Flaps.....CHECK (STAGE 1 – 10°)**
2. **Throttle.....FULL**
3. **Rotate.....45 KIAS**
4. **Throttle.....MONITOR (5800 RPM maximum)**
5. **Climb……..……..……..……..75 KIAS**
6. **Flaps……..…RETRACT SMOOTHLY AT 500 AGL**

4.2.7 Climb

1. **Throttle…..SET TO 5500 RPM (or as required)**
2. **Climb.....75 KIAS**
3. **Trim.....ADJUST AS NEEDED**
4. **EMS data.....CHECK**
5. **Aux Fuel Pump……..……OFF (if used)**

4.2.7.1 Best angle of climb speed

Best angle of climb speed (V_x) is **50 KIAS**.

4.2.7.2 Best rate of climb speed

Best rate of climb speed (Vy) is **55 KIAS**.

4.2.8 Cruise

1. **Throttle…….....5000 TO 5200 RPM**
2. **Trim.....LEVEL FLIGHT**
3. **Fuel status.....MONITOR**
4. **EMS data.....CHECK**

4.2.9 Before landing

1. **Harnesses…….....SECURE**
2. **Airspeed.....75 KIAS**
3. **Fuel…….....CHECK QUANTITY**
4. **Secure loose items**
5. **Aux Fuel Pump…….....AS REQUIRED**

4.2.10 Landing

On downwind leg:

1. **Throttle…….....SMOOTHLY TO IDLE**
2. **Airspeed.....75 KIAS**

On base leg:

3. **Airspeed…….....55 KIAS**
4. **Flaps…….....STAGE 1 – 10°**
5. **Trim…….....ADJUST TO AFT**

On final approach:

6. **Airspeed…….....55 KIAS**
7. **Flaps…….....STAGE 2 – 28°**
8. **Trim…….....AFT AS REQUIRED**
9. **Throttle…….....IDLE (or as required)**
10. **Flaps…….....STAGE 3 – 45°**
11. **Airspeed…….....55 KIAS (on short final)**
12. **Touchdown…….....MAIN WHEEL FIRST, NOSE HIGH**
13. **Braking…….....MINIMUM**

4.2.11 Soft field

4.2.11.1 Soft field take off

When taxiing over soft ground, keep constant back pressure on the flight stick to relieve stress on the nose strut. Set flaps on STAGE 1 – 10° before entering the runway. Maintain elevator back pressure, and when clear for takeoff, add enough power to just get the airplane moving. As the airplane accelerates, smoothly add full power. As airspeed increases, raise the nose wheel off the ground, and when the airplane becomes airborne, level the nose to remain in ground effect until V_X is reached and accelerate to V_y. When V_y has been established, continue on a normal climb-out.

4.2.11.2 Soft field landing

The only difference between a normal landing and a soft field landing is keeping the nose wheel off the runway surface for as long as possible. To do this, float down the runway in ground effect rather than flaring to bleed off airspeed. This will decrease the sink rate to help prevent a hard landing. As the airspeed slows, flare just slightly enough to raise the nose wheel, but do not establish a high sink rate. Allow the airplane to settle to the runway. roll, and as the airplane decelerates, allow the nose wheel to gently settle Do not allow the nose wheel to touch down on landing. This could result in the nose wheel digging into the soft runway and loss of airplane control. Continue the landing to the ground. Use as little braking as necessary throughout the entire landing and taxi.

4.2.12 Balked (go around) landing

1. **Throttle…..FULL**
2. **Flaps.....STAGE 1 – 10°**
3. **Airspeed…….50 KTS, V_X**
4. **Flaps……RETRACT WHEN CLEAR OF OBSTACLES**
5. **Airspeed……55 KTS, V_Y**

4.2.13 After landing

1. **Flaps…..RETRACTED**
2. **Aux fuel pump.....OFF (if used)**
3. **Transponder.....STANDBY**

4.2.14 Shutdown

1. **Throttle…….....IDLE**
2. **GPS.....OFF**
3. **Transponder.....OFF**
4. **Other avionics……..……..……OFF**
5. **Strobes……..…….....OFF**
6. **Instrument switch……..……..OFF**
7. **Main switch……..……OFF**
8. **Ignition switches.....OFF (one at time)**
9. **Fuel valve.....CLOSE (horizontal)**
10. **GRS safety pin.....INSERT**
11. **Cabin doors……OPEN**

WARNING

It is imperative that the GRS safety pin be reinserted into its respective locking position before the crew and passenger disembark the airplane in order to prevent an accidental firing of the rocket system.

4.2.15 Securing the plane

1. **Flaps…….....RETRACTED**
2. **Vents.....CLOSED and TURNED DOWN**
3. **Doors…….....CLOSED and LOCKED**
4. **Wheels…….....CHOCK**
5. **Tie downs…….....SECURE**
6. **Pitot cover.....ON if required**
7. **Aircraft cover.....AS REQUIRED**

Notice! The information contained in this document is for reference and information only.
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5. PERFORMANCE

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5.1 Take off distances

Takeoff roll distance: **370 ft** max power, half flaps, paved RWY
Takeoff distance over a 50ft obstacle: **1400 ft**, max power, half flaps, paved RWY

5.2 Rate of climb

Rate of climb: **910 ft/min** at **55 KTS**, V_Y, max power, half flaps
Maximum cruise speed: **120 KIAS** (V_H, max continuous power)

5.3 Cruise speed

Design cruise speed: **95-115 KIAS**
Maximum cruise speed: **120 KIAS** (V_H, max continuous power)

5.4 Fuel consumption

Maximum power: **6.3 gal/hr** (Fuel flow at cruise altitude will be less)
Maximum continuous power: **5.8 gal/hr** (Fuel flow at cruise altitude will be less)
75% continuous power: **5.1 gal/hr** (Fuel flow at cruise altitude will be less)

NOTE

For more information see the Operation manual for Rotax engine.

5.5 Landing distances

Landing roll with braking: **490 ft**, heavy braking, dry paved RWY
Landing roll without braking: **1200 ft**, no braking, dry paved RWY
Landing distance over a 50ft obstacle: **1050 ft**, idle power, full flaps, dry paved RWY

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6. WEIGHT, BALANCE AND EQUIPMENT LIST

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6.1 Standard installed equipment list

- ATTITUDE INDICATOR & TRACK DISPLAY & ANTENNA (ADI)
- AIRSPEED INDICATOR (ASI)
- ALTIMETER (ALT)
- AUTO PILOT SYSTEM MOUNTING BRACKETS
- AUXILIARY 12V POWER PORT (2)
- AUXILIARY 12V EXTERNAL POWER CONNECTION
- AUXILIARY ENGINE FUEL PUMP (AUX)
- CABIN HEAT SYSTEM
- ELECTRIC FLAPS DRIVE
- EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER & AIRCRAFT ANTENNA (ELT)
- EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER PORTABLE ANTENNA
- EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER REMOTE CONTROL DISPLAY
- ENGINE INFORMATION SYSTEM & SENSORS (EMS)
- ENGINE CARBURETOR HEAT SYSTEM
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- FUEL GAUGE (FG)
- FUEL SHUT-OFF VALVE
- GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM RECEIVER & ANTENNA (GPS)
- GROUND ADJUSTABLE PROPELLER
- HOBBS METER (HOBBS)
- INTERCOM SYSTEM
- LANDING & TAXI LIGHTS
- MAGNETIC COMPASS (MC)
- POSITION LIGHTS
- PARACHUTE SYSTEM (GRS)
- ROTAX RPM TACHOMETER (TACH) (RPM)
- 4POINT SAFETY HARNESSES (2)
- SLIP SKID INDICATOR
- STROBE LIGHTS (3)
- TRANSPONDER & ANTENNA (XPDR)
- TRANSPONDER MODE C ENCODER (MODE C)
- TURN COORDINATOR (TC)
- VERTICAL SPEED INDICATOR (VSI), (VVI)
- VHF COMMUNICATION RADIO & ANTENNA (VHF), (COM1)

6.2 List of additional installed equipment

List of additional installed equipment (add to above):
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6.3 Auxiliary items

- EQUIPMENT INFO & DATA MANUALS
- EXTRA KEY
- ROTAX ENGINE DATA CD
- MISCELLANIOUS TOOLS & SUPPLIES

6.4 Weigh & balance

It is the pilot's responsibility to make sure the weight and balance limits are not exceeded as to weight, its location, distribution and security prior to any flight.

6.4.1 Procedure

All permanent equipment, options, and accessories should be installed on the aircraft prior to weighing. All equipment options and accessories installed in the aircraft must be listed on the "Installed Equipment List". That list becomes part of Weight and Balance Documents.

Be sure to remove any loose equipment, tools, etc. from the aircraft prior to weighing.

Sometimes it is necessary to adjust or reduce fuel, cargo, or passenger weights to remain at or below Maximum Allowable Gross Weight. Temporary or permanent ballast is sometimes necessary to bring the CG within specified limits. However, the Maximum Allowable Gross Weight should not be exceeded under any circumstances

The fuel tanks should be empty except for unusable fuel. If the fuel tanks are not empty, then the exact amount of usable fuel in the tank must be determined. Usable fuel weight and its moment must be deducted from the Empty Weight calculations before EWCG can be accurately determined.

Oil and coolant tanks and reservoirs must be properly filled before weighing. These and any other liquids necessary for normal operations are considered part of an aircraft's empty weight.

For best results, weigh indoors. The scales must be calibrated correctly and must be set on level ground.

Any equipment placed on the scales when weighing the aircraft, such as chocks or blocks, should be weighed separately and the weight deducted from the scale reading.

Measurements for the exact horizontal distance from Datum plane to center of spindles of all wheel axles are included. These are recorded as measurements on "Empty Weight and Balance Calculations" Tab page 6-5.

The aircraft must be weighed in a level flight attitude, both longitudinally (front to back) and laterally, as shown in the as shown in the Moment Arm Drawing Data Sheet. Pic. on page 6-8.

Place a scale under each wheel of aircraft. If only one scale is used, be sure to level the wheels not being weighed before taking the scale readings. Remember, the aircraft must be in proper level flight attitude to ensure accuracy.

6.4.2 Empty weight center of gravity calculations

Complete each horizontal line of calculations by multiplying Weight from the scale by the Arm to find the Moment.

Total the Weight and Moment columns.

Divide the Total Empty Moment by the Total Empty Weight to determine the Empty Weight CG location, from the Datum plane.

In the example page 6-5 the EWCG is 76.42 inches aft of Datum. This distance is also known as the Empty Weight Arm.

Typical empty weight calculations for the Sirius aircraft

ITEM	WEIGHT	ARM	MOMENT
NOSE WHEEL	162	29.14”	4720.7
LEFT GEAR	295	89.38”	26367.1
RIGHT GEAR	296	89.38”	26456.5
TOTALS	**753**	**76.42**	**57544.3**

Therefore the aircraft Empty Weight Center of Gravity (EWCG) Location
= 57544.3 (Total Moment) / 753 (Empty Weight) = 76.42 inches aft of Datum Plane

6.4.3 Loaded weight and balance calculations

Complete the Loaded CG calculations as was done in the Sample Weight CG Chart.

The Empty Weight, the Empty Weight Arm, and the Empty Moment are shown in the Loading Chart Weight and Balance Work Sheet.

Write in the actual Fuel weight for each tank location for your aircraft load condition. Fuel weight is calculated at 6 pounds per U.S. gallon. The maximum weight for the fuel tanks at 34,4 gallons is 206,4 pounds. Multiply the fuel weight times the Arm shown in each row to obtain the moment for each tank.

Write in the actual weight of Pilot1 and Pilot2, in the case of two occupants. Be sure not to exceed the individual maximum recommended weights for the seat load. Multiply the occupant weight times the Arm shown in each row to obtain the moment for each seat location.

Write in the actual weight of the baggage in the rear baggage area. Multiply the total baggage weight times the Arm shown in the row to obtain the moment for the baggage.

Total the weights, including the empty aircraft weight which should not exceed 1320 pounds.

Total all the moments, including the empty aircraft moment.

Divide the total moment by the total weight. This is the current CG which should be between 74.1 and 79.3 inches from the Datum plane for the aircraft to be within its weight and balance for this flight loading.

Complete this chart for each of critical test loading conditions to be sure that your final Loaded CG position falls within the allowable CG limits, at all times, for all operations.

6.5 Critical loading conditions

Each of the following eight critical loading conditions should be investigated for each individual aircraft, along with any other possible loading condition which may affect the Weight and Balance envelope of the aircraft. This is particularly important for aircraft operation close to the CG limits.

Be sure the maximum individual weights and the Gross Weight are not exceeded at any time.

Be sure all loaded items are placed in approved locations aboard the aircraft.

1. Maximum Pilot1 + Pilot2 Weight, with:
- **a) Full Usable Fuel, Maximum Baggage**
- **b) Full Usable Fuel, Zero Baggage**
- **c) Zero Usable Fuel, Maximum Baggage**
- **d) Zero Usable Fuel, Zero Baggage**

2. Minimum Pilot Weight, (100lbs), with:
- **a) Full Usable Fuel, Maximum Baggage**
- **b) Full Usable Fuel, Zero Baggage**
- **c) Zero Usable Fuel, Maximum Baggage**
- **d) Zero Usable Fuel, Zero Baggage**

The Loaded CG must fall within the specified Maximum Forward Limit of 74.1" and Maximum Aft Limit of 79.3" for all aircraft.

An aircraft log book entry should be made whenever a Weight Balance calculation is performed, indicating date, and nature of change, results and name of person performing the calculation. (An entry moment arm is included in the sample should any changes be made to the instrument panel.) This document, in its entirety, becomes a part of the Aircraft Legal Documents. It must be kept aboard the aircraft and made available for inspection upon request.

6.6 Weight & balance data worksheet notes

1. **Datum Plane:** Forward face of the engine propeller flange
2. **Maximum Forward CG Limit:** 74.1 inches aft of Datum
3. **Maximum Aft CG Limit:** 79.3 inches aft of Datum
4. **Maximum Gross Weight:** 1320 pounds
5. **Maximum Seat Load:** 250 pounds
6. **Minimum Pilot Weight:** 100 pounds
7. **Maximum Fuel Weight:** 194 pounds (not including unusable fuel)
8. **Maximum Baggage Weight:** 75 pounds

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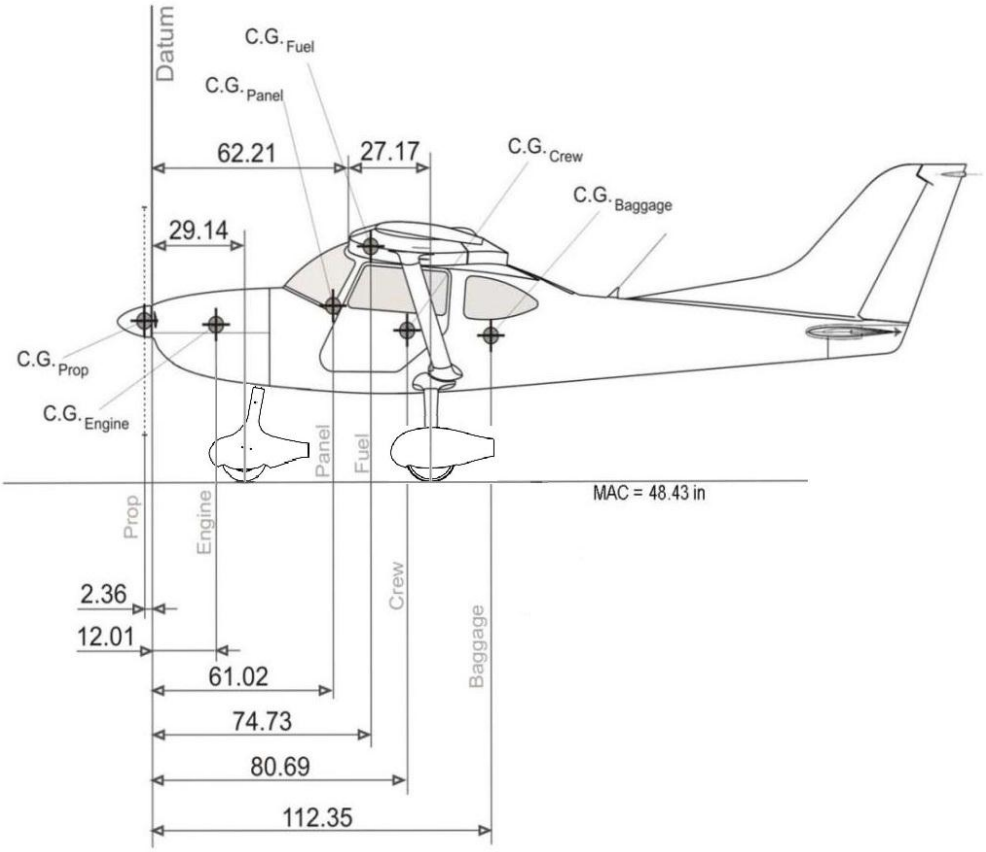
6.7 Sirius sample weight & balance worksheet

TL3000 Sirius Weight & Balance Worksheet

Aircraft N number:	Aircraft S/N:	Date:

NOTE: The weight and balance contains all engine fluids but only unusable fuel in this condition.
(Weigh the aircraft in a closed hangar, level the bottom of the cabin door sills.)



Current Weight & Balance Dated:	Empty Weight:	Total Arm / Moment=	/

Conditions	Location	Date:	Weight (lb)	Lever (in)	Moment (in/lb)
Crew: 500 MAX / 100 MIN	Pilot + Copilot			80.69	
Fuel: 34 USG MAX	Wing (6.0 lbs/USG)			74.73	
Bagage Weight: 75 max	Baggage			112.35	
Current W&B: Date & Weight	Nose Gear			29.14	
Current W&B: Date & Weight	Main Gear (2)			89.38	
Change: Date & Weight	Propeller (+/-)			-2.36	
Change: Date & Weight	Engine (+/-)			12.01	
Change: Date & Weight	Panel (+/-)			61.02	
Calculated Totals	(1320 Max)	-			

CG

Fwd CG Limit =74.1(-1%)	Aft CG Limit= 79.3 (+1%)

(Allowance from Moment Chart on reverse: +/-1% error with use of 5 lb incremental weight estimates.)

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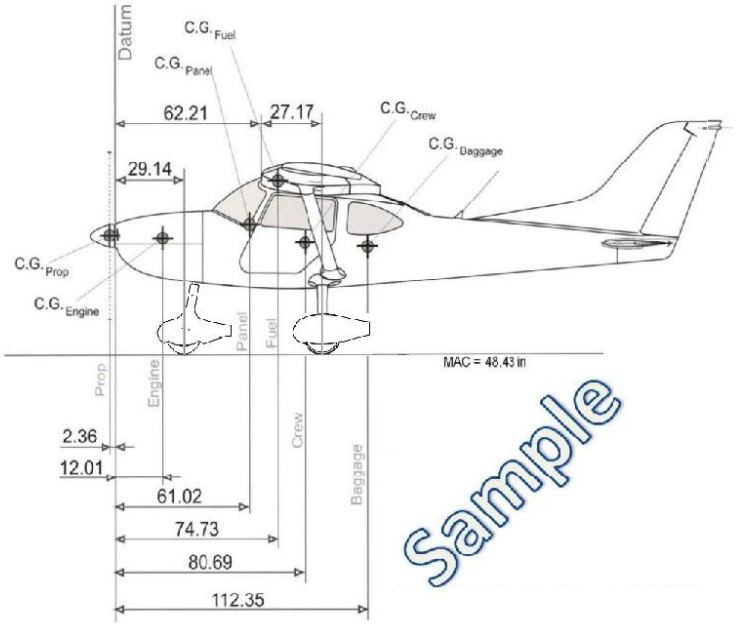
6.8 Sirius weight & balance test data spreadsheet

TL3000 Sirius Weight & Balance Spreadsheet

Aircraft N number:	N1234X	Aircraft S/N:	10SIXX	Date:	10/22/2010

NOTE: This weight and balance demonstrates the scaled empty weight load conditions for this aircraft.
(The aircraft contains all engine fluids but only unusable fuel in this condition.)



Current Empty Weight & Balance Date: 7/19/2010 Empty Weight: 767 Empty Weight Total Arm / Moment= 75.56 / 57,954.5

Conditions	Location:	Date:	Weight:	Lever (in)	Moment (in/lb)
Crew: 500 MAX / 100 MIN	Pilot + Copilot	08/31/10	200	80.69	16,138.00
Fuel: 34 USG Max	Wing (6.0 lbs/USG)	08/31/10	204	74.73	15,244.92
Baggage Weight: 75 max	Baggage	08/31/10	25	112.35	2,808.75
Current W&B: Date & Weight	Nose Gear	7/19/2010	176	29.14	5,128.64
Current W&B: Date & Weight	Main Gear (2)	7/19/2010	591	89.38	52,823.58
Change: Date & Weight	Panel (+/-)	date	0	61.02	-
Change: Date & Weight	Engine (+/-)	date	0	12.01	-
Change: Date & Weight	Propeller (+/-)	date	0	-2.36	-
Calculated Totals	(1320 Max)	-	**1196**	77.0	92,143.89
Weight Avail (-over)=	124	**CALCULATED WEIGHT OK**			

Fwd CG Limit =74.1(-1%) **77.04** Aft CG Limit= 79.3 (+1%)

CALCULATED CG WITHIN LIMITS

(Allows +/-1% error with use of 5 lb incremental weight estimates from moment chart .)

Adverse load tests, using the current crew load above, checking for total weight, forward, and aft CG limits.	**Test 1** checks loading for current crew, full fuel and full baggage.	**Test 2** checks loading for current crew, full fuel but no baggage.	**Test 3** checks loading for current crew, full baggage but no fuel.	**Test 4** checks loading for current crew no baggage and no fuel.
	WEIGHT OK	WEIGHT OK	WEIGHT OK	WEIGHT OK
	CG OK	CG OK	CG OK	CG OK

The adverse load tests below use the current empty Weight & Balance data to determine if the loading shown in each test meets CG limit. Valid until empty weight changes.

Test 5: Max Crew, Max Fuel, Max Baggage =	CG OK	**Test 9:** Min Crew, Max Fuel, Max Baggage =	CG OK
Test 6: Max Crew, MaxFuel, 0 Baggage =	CG OK	**Test 10**: Min Crew, MaxFuel, 0 Baggage =	CG OK
Test 7: Max Crew, 0 Fuel, Max Baggage =	CG OK	**Test 11:** Min Crew, 0 Fuel, Max Baggage =	CG OK
Test 8: Max Crew, 0 Fuel, 0 Baggage =	CG OK	**Test 12**: Min Crew, 0 Fuel, 0 Baggage =	CG OK

7. DESCRIPTION OF AIRPLANE AND SYSTEMS

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7.1 Aircraft

The TL-3000 Sirius is a full three axis, one engine, high wing, two place, side-by-side seating, and tricycle landing gear aircraft with a steerable nose wheel.

7.2 Airframe

The primary aircraft structure is carbon fiber and fiberglass UV resistant reinforced laminate with a inner foam core creating a "sandwich" layered construction between each ply.

7.3 Flight controls

The aircraft's primary flight control system consists of two ailerons, a rudder, and a large elevator. The aileron and elevator control surfaces are mechanically, the rudder is manually operated by foot pedals.

7.4 Wing flap system

The aircraft utilizes plain-type flaps that are controlled by a three-position electric controller positioned in the lower panel ahead of the crew seats. The control panel also contains a flap position indication and a switch to set the flaps to any manually selected deflection.
In first position are flaps totally retracted, in next position is angle of deflection 10°, in next position is angle of deflection 28° and flaps extended to full position has angle of deflection 45°.

7.5 Trim system

The rudder and right aileron are equipped with fixed, ground-adjustable trim tabs. The elevator has an in-flight, adjustable trim tab that is connected to a control lever in the cockpit.

7.6 Instrument panel

The instrument panel for the Sirius is arranged to suit the pilot's needs.

Sirius flight instruments are arranged in the basic "T" configuration on the pilot (left) side of the aircraft. Exceptions can include the absence of a particular instrument or a variation in the order of the instruments at customer request.

7.7 Safety harnesses

Each seat in the aircraft is equipped with a four-point safety harness.

7.8 Landing gear

The landing gear is convention a fixed, tricycle type with a steerable nose gear and two main landing gears. Hydraulically-actuated brakes are attached on each main landing gear wheel.

7.9 Engine

7.9.1 Engine specification

Number of engines: **1**
Engine manufacturer: **ROTAX® G.m.b.H. Aircraft Engines**
Engine model Number: **900 Series**, Standard Equipment
Engine type: 4-cylinder, 4-stroke liquid/air cooled, engine with opposed cylinders, dry sump forced lubrication with separated oil tank, automatic adjustment by hydraulic valve tappet, 2 carburetors, mechanical fuel pump, electronic dual ignition, electric starter, propeller speed reduction unit.

NOTE

For actual and complete information see the Operation manual for ROTAX engine supplied with the aircraft.

WARNING

The ROTAX® 912UL engines are not certified. Even though the quality of assembly is of the highest priority to ROTAX®, failure of the engine may occur at any time. The pilot assumes full responsibility when operating the engine. The pilot is also responsible to fly the airplane at all times with the ability to glide and land safely in a predetermined area in case of engine failure.

The throttle controls the engine's manifold pressure, and is located on the middle console between the two crew positions.

7.9.2 Engine instruments

The Engine Information System (EMS) is the primary display for monitoring engine operation.

NOTE

A difference of as much as 200 RPM can exist between the ROTAX® tachometer and the RPM indication on the EMS. The EMS digital RPM readout is more accurate and should be relied upon when in doubt.

Engine manifold pressure is monitored in the AUX1 display on the EMS.
Fuel pressure is monitored in the AUX2 display on the EMS.

7.9.3 Engine operation speeds and limits

Engine type	ROTAX 912 UL	ROTAX 912 ULS
Speed:		
Take-off speed	5800 1/min (5 min.)	5800 1/min (5 min.)
Max. continuous speed	5500 1/min	5500 1/min
Idle speed	ca. 1400 1/min	ca. 1400 1/min
Performance (ISA): (International Standard Atmosphere)		
Take-off performance	59,6 kW (80 BHP) at 5800 1/min	73,5 kW (100 BHP) at 5800 1/min
Max. continuous performance	58 kW at 5500 1/min	69 kW at 5500 1/min
Acceleration:		
Limit of engine operating at zero gravity and in **negative „g“** conditions, max.	5 seconds at max. -0,5 g	5 seconds at max, -0,5 g
Reduction ratio:		
Crankshaft : propeller shaft	2,27 : 1 2,43 : 1 (optional)	2,43 : 1
Oil pressure:		
Maximum	7 bar	7 bar
Minimum	0,8 bar (12 psi) (below 3500 rpm)	0,8 bar (12 psi) (below 3500 rpm)
Normal	2,0 ÷ 5,0 bar (29 ÷ 73 psi) (above 3500 rpm)	2,0 ÷ 5,0 bar (29 ÷ 73 psi) (above 3500 ot/min)
Oil temperature:		
Maximum	140°C (285°F)	130°C (266°F)
Minimum	50°C (120°F)	50°C (120°F)
Normal operating temperature	ca. 90 ÷ 110°C (190 ÷ 230°F)	ca. 90 ÷ 110°C (190 ÷ 230°F)
Cylinder head temperature:		
Maximum – reading at observation point of the hotter cylinder head, ether no. 2 or no. 3	150°C (300°F)	135°C (284°F)
Engine start, operating temperature:		
Maximum	50°C (120°F)	50°C (120°F)
Minimum	- 25°C (- 13°F)	- 25°C (- 13°F)
Fuel pressure:		
Maximum	0,4 bar (5,8 psi)	0,4 bar (5,8 psi)
Minimum	0,15 bar (2,2 psi)	0,15 bar (2,2 psi)

7.10 Propeller – basic type

Propeller manufacturer:	**DUC Hélices company**
Propeller model number:	**Three-blade SWIRL, right**
Number of blades:	**3**
Propeller type:	**ground-adjustable**
Propeller diameter:	**16.51 in**
Recommended blade pitch angle setting (Rotax 912 UL):	**20°**
Recommended blade pitch angle setting (Rotax 912 ULS):	**24°**

NOTE

For actual and complete information see the Maintenance manual for DUC propeller supplied with the aircraft.

NOTE

On the airplane can be installed propeller from other manufactures ie. PowerMax, DUC Hélices, Woodcomp etc.

NOTE

For actual and complete information see the appropriate Maintenance manual propeller (for your propeller type) supplied with the aircraft.

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8. HANDLING AND SERVICING

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8.1 Ground handling

8.1.1 Towing

The best way for maneuvering the aircraft on the ground is by use of the included tow bar connected to the nose gear on the aircraft. The tow bar should be used to guide the aircraft and actual force of pushing or pulling should be done by the pilot holding onto a propeller blade.

8.1.2 Parking

The aircraft will roll with very little effort. When parking the aircraft, it is recommended to chock the tires in order to ensure that the aircraft will not move. The aircraft can be equipped with a parking brake. Tie down rings are installed underneath each wing if a greater need for security is considered necessary by the pilot.

8.1.3 Tie-down

In the event that gusty or strong wind conditions exist, tying down the airplane is the best precaution to prevent damage. Metal screw rings are located underneath each wing tip for fastening tie-down straps or ropes. To tie-down the rear part of the airplane, use metal ring located under the rear part of the fuselage.

8.2 Servicing

8.2.1 Engine oil

NOTE

For approved oil see the Operator´s Manual for all version of ROTAX 912. Do not use oil additives. Quality automotive motor oil, not approved for aircraft motor oil – for viscosity see Operator's Manual for all version of ROTAX 912.

Oil capacity: **7.4 liq pt (3,5 l)**
Oil consumption: **max 0.13 liq pt/h (0,06 l/h)**

Prior to checking the engine oil level, run the engine at idle for a few minutes. Then, shut it down. As an alternate method, turn the engine by pulling the propeller over, by hand.

WARNING

Before hand-cranking the propeller, ensure that both ignition switches are in the off position. For safety purposes, always treat a propeller as though the engine could start at any time while cranking.

WARNING

Never turn the engine backwards (clockwise when viewed from the front to the rear of the aircraft) permanent damage to the engine may result due to loss of oil pressure to critical components.

Open the access panel on the upper cowling. To check the oil, unscrew the cap of the oil reservoir located at the rear of the firewall. Remove the dipstick to check the oil level. A flattened segment at the end of the dipstick represents the oil capacity range. The top of this segment is the MAX limit and the bottom of the segment is the MIN limit. Ensure the oil level is between these limits, but it must **never** fall below the MIN limit.

To best protect your engine, change the engine oil and replace the oil filter every 25 hours of engine operating time or after cross-country operation with 100LL Avgas.

8.2.2 Fuel

NOTE

For approved fuel see the Operator´s Manual for all version of ROTAX 912.

CAUTION

100LL Avgas is to be used only as an alternate fuel type if 91 octane auto fuel is not available. The use of 100LL Avgas is restricted to *less* than 30% of engine operation time.

Fuel specification: **Premium automotive unleaded that conform to ASTM D 4814**
Minimum AKI 89 Rotax 912 UL
Minimum AKI 91 Rotax 912 ULS

Total fuselage capacity:	**34.4 Gals**
Wing fuel tanks capacity:	**2 x 17.2 Gals**
Total unusable:	**1.7 Gals**
Fuel consumption:	**max. 6.3 US gal/h (24l/h)**
Approved fuel grade:	**91 unleaded auto gas** (yellow)
Alternate fuel grade:	**100LL Avgas** (blue) (for ***less*** than 30% of engine operation time):

8.2.2.1 Safety instruction and procedure of fuel tank filling

Safety instruction for filling fuel into the airplane tank(s)

- The fuel tank can be filed with fuel only by those individuals who are fully instructed and familiar with all fuel safety instructions.
- It is prohibited to fill the fuel tank during rain, storm, in closed space, when engine is operating or with electric system switched on.
- The person filling the fuel tank must not be wearing polyester clothing or any clothing from a material which creates static electricity.
- Do not smoke, use a cell phone, any static producing device, handle open flame or any electrical device during refueling.

8.2.2.2. Procedure of fuel tank filling

- Ground the airplane. The airplane ground point is located on the engine exhaust pipe.
- During the filling the fuel wing tanks do not support the ladder on the leading edge of the wing. Do not lean on the airplane during filling.
- Open the fuel tank cap.
- Fill with necessary quantity of fuel.

CAUTION

When filling into the airplane, avoid fuel contact with the airplane finish which may cause damage to surface of the airplane.

- When the airplane is filled with fuel, wipe the filler neck fuel and close the fuel neck filler cap.
- Remove conductive interconnection between the filling device and the airplane.

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WARNING

When fueling the airplane, ensure the airplane is electrically grounded by verifying that the grounding wire located on the right main gear wheel makes adequate contact with the ground's surface. Also, ensure the fueling container remains adequately grounded to fuel neck ring and nozzle. A ground wire from the refueling container should be attached to the engine exhaust pipe. The exhaust pipe is electrically connected to the aircraft ground system as are all fuel tanks and tank opening ports.

8.3 Cleaning and care

8.3.1 Windows

The cabin windows surface should be cleaned only with an aircraft windshield cleaner and one of the micro-fiber cloths which are provided. Do not wipe the windows in a circular motion. If the windows are covered with dust, use flowing clean water and lightly wipe the dust away with a clean hand (remove finger rings). This will remove (flow away) the grit that will scratch the plastic surface. Apply a sufficient but modest amount of cleaner to the windows surface and wipe in a long stroke fore/aft **linear** motion with light pressure until the surface is clear. Attempt to lift the dirt from the surface don't rub it into the windows or light scratches will appear in the sunlight reflections.

CAUTION

Never use glass cleaner, MEK, acetone, benzene, gasoline, fire extinguisher, anti-ice fluid, or lacquer thinner to clean plastic. These materials will attack the plastic and cause it to craze.

CAUTION

Do not use a canvas cover on the windows or all aircraft unless freezing rain or sleet is anticipated because the cover may scratch the plastic surface.

8.3.2 Propeller care

Proper preflight inspections of the propeller blades for nicks and cracks are key to maintaining a good propeller. Wiping down the blades to clean off bugs and grass is also advisable after EVERY flight. Whenever the airplane is parked, place the propeller covers over the blades to ensure that they are protected from the environment. A clean waxed propeller resists stains and is more efficient.

8.3.3 Engine care

Routinely perform a visual inspection of the engine. Check all oil, fuel, and coolant lines for any leakages, defective seals, or faulty connections. Ensure all electrical leads are fastened down tightly to help prevent intermittent electric problems. Check coolant, brake fluid, and engine oil levels to determine if there are any losses.

Clean the radiator vanes from bugs and debris using a low pressure water hose and a cloth. Never use high pressure water to clean out the radiator. If a fault or discrepancy is discovered or any question is raised about the condition of the engine, consult a properly trained professional before operating the engine

8.3.4 Interior care

To remove dust, loose dirt, and other debris from the upholstery and carpet, clean the interior regularly with a vacuum cleaner. Blot up any spilled liquids promptly and use stain remover as needed. Sticky substances can be removed by using a knife or scraper and then stain remover. Clean the instrument panel and control knobs with a very mild, non-conductive cleaner in order to remove oily deposits without compromising any electronic components.

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9. SUPPLEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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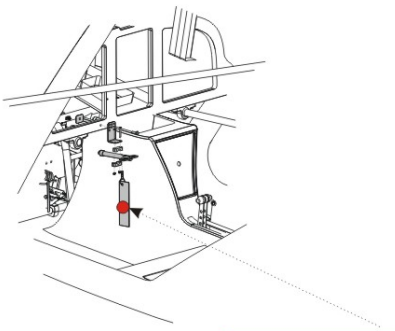
9.1 Required placards & markings

This section contains a list of both placards and markings located inside the cockpit and on the exterior of the airplane. These placards and markings provide guidance, instruction, or caution. **It is the responsibility of the owner/pilot to understand and comply with the directions of both the placards and markings.**

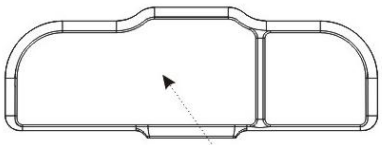
9.2 Placards

Attached to the safety pin on the rocket safety parachute system activation handle:



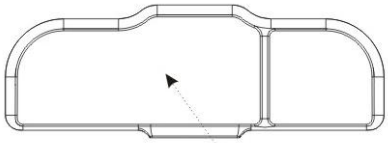
SAFETY PIN, REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT!

Center panel in view of pilot seating:



This aircraft was manufactured in accordance with Light Sport Aircraft airworthiness standards and does not conform to standard category airworthiness requirements

At instrument panel in pilot view:



ALL AEROBATIC MANEUVERS INCLUDING INTENTIONAL SPINS
PROHIBITED

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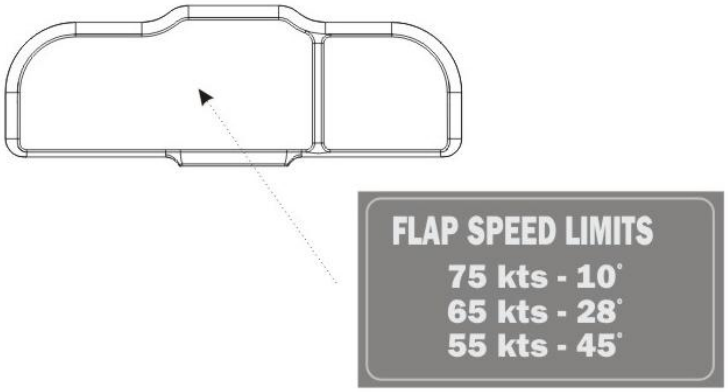
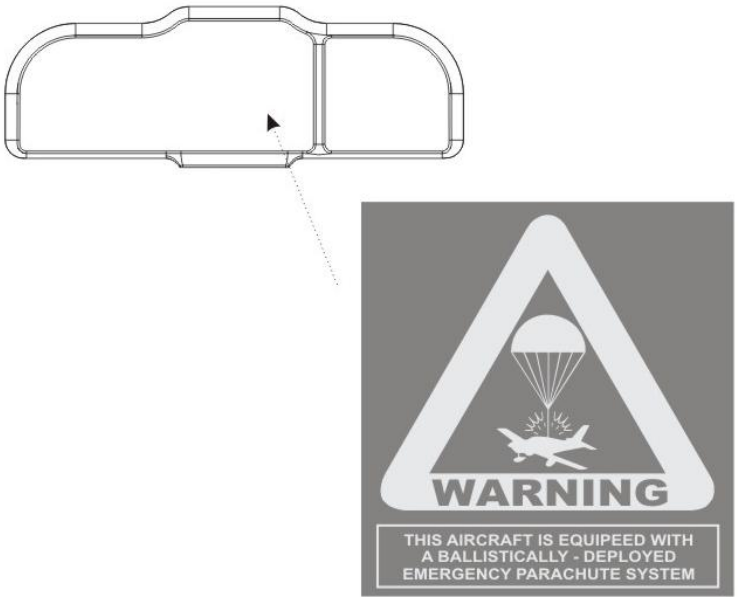
At instrument panel in pilot view:



Alerts for crew to the presence of ballistic rescue system on the plane



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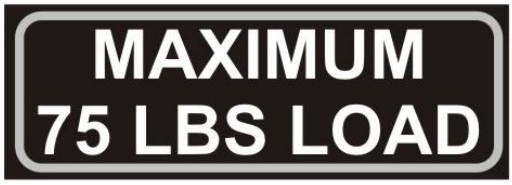
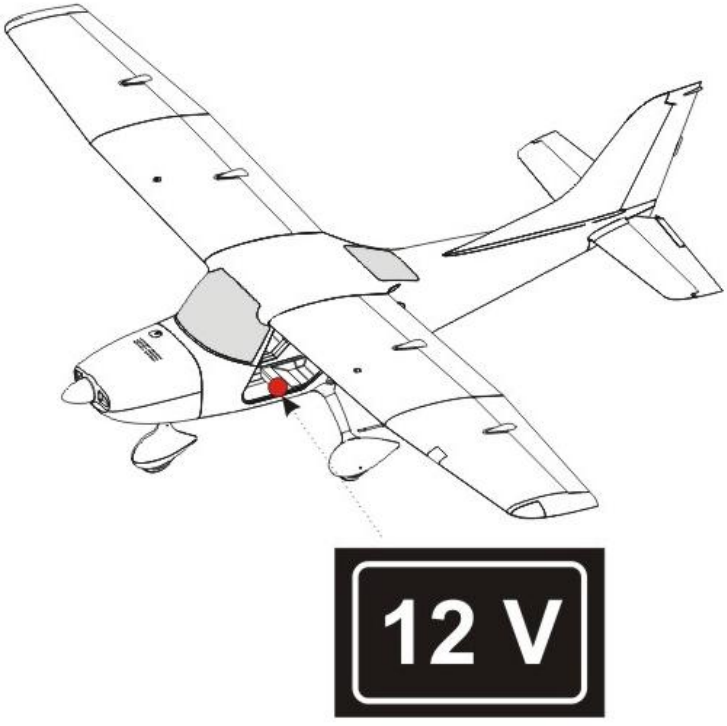
Maximum weight of the baggage:



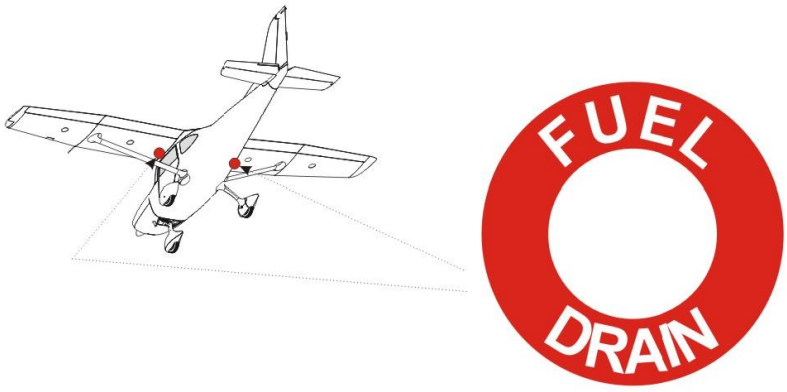
Marking of external socket 12V (according to aircraft equipment):



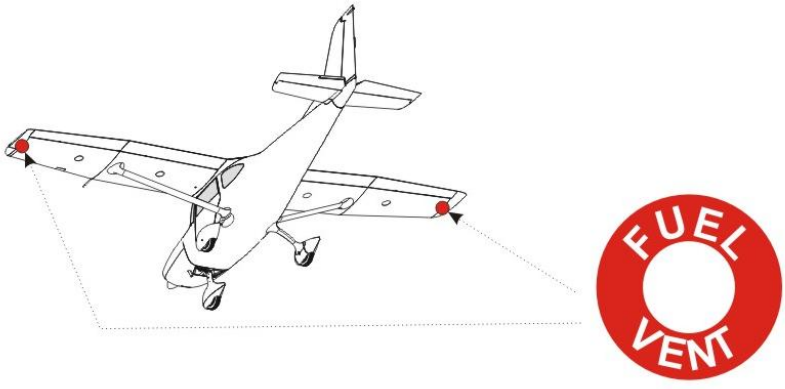
9.3 Exterior markings

Around main wing fuel tank caps: Circular marker:

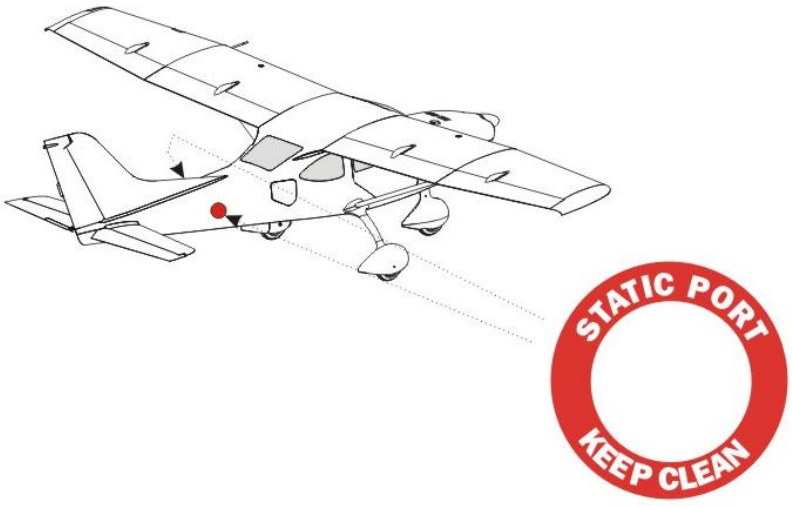
Around drain valves on the bottom side of the wings:



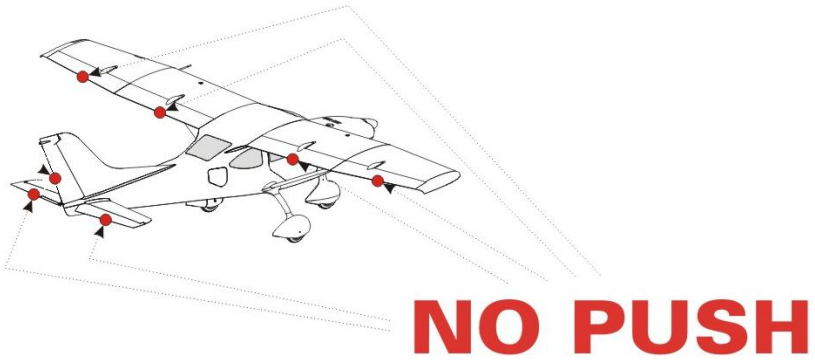
Around venting of fuel tanks on the bottom side of the wings:



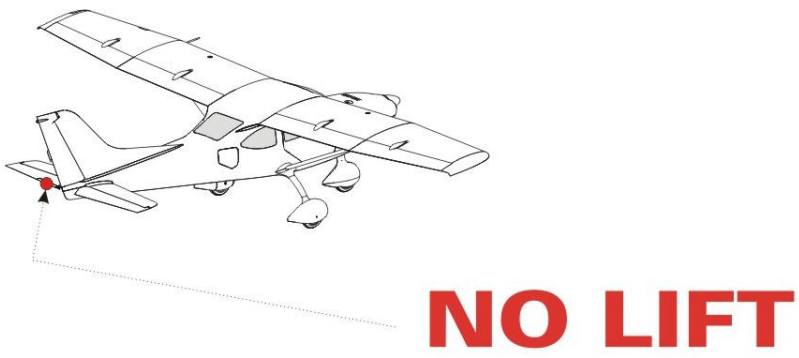
Around point of taking the static pressure at the rear part of the fuselage:



Marking of control surfaces (aileron, flaps, elevator, rudder – flettner)



Marking of the trim:



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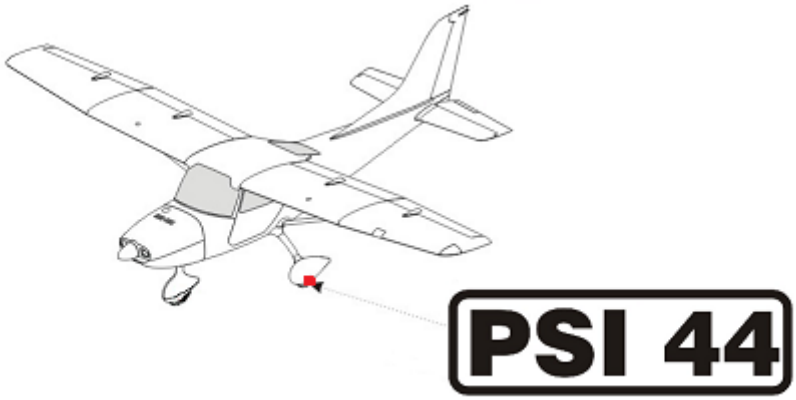
Front wheel tire pressure:

Main wheel tire pressure:



Parachute rocket exit panel: