



PHOENIX AERO CLUB

EST. 1977

Piper Twin Commanche (PA-30-CR)

Quick Reference Handbook

SHADED AREAS ARE
MEMORY ITEMS

Intentionally Blank

Pre-Flight

Cockpit

Control Wheel.....	Release Restraints
Parking Brake	Set
Avionics	Off
Magneto Switches	Off
Landing Gear.....	Down
Master Switch.....	On
Fuel Gauges.....	Check Quantity
Interior/Exterior Lights	On – Checked – Off
Pitot Heat (IFR/NVFR Only).....	On – Checked – Off
Flaps	Extended
Battery Master Switch	Off

Caution

**Make sure pitot cover is removed before checking pitot heat.
Ground operation of pitot heat should be limited to TWO minutes to
avoid damaging the heating element.**

Right Wing

Control Surfaces	Check
Wing Tip/Lights	Check
Fuel Tank.....	Check Quantity
Fuel Tank Vents	Clear
Tie Down/Chocks	Removed
Right Wheel.....	Check Inflation and Wear
Main Gear Strut.....	2-3/4 in
Oil	Check - Not less than 6 Quarts
Dip Stick/Inspection Cover.....	Secure
Air Inlets.....	Clear
Propeller.....	Clear of Damage and Debris
Cowling	Secure
Fuel Drain.....	Drain and Clear of Water

Nose Section

Windshield	Clean
Heater and Ventilation Inlet.....	Clear
Nose Gear Strut	2-3/4 in
Nose Wheel.....	Check Inflation and Wear

Left Wing

Control Surfaces	Check
Wing Tip/Lights	Check
Fuel Tank	Check Quantity
Fuel Tank Vents	Clear
Tie Down/Chocks	Removed
Right Wheel.....	Check Inflation and Wear
Main Gear Strut.....	2-3/4 in
Oil	Check - Not less than 6 Quarts
Dip Stick/Inspection Cover.....	Secure
Air Inlets.....	Clear
Propeller.....	Clear of Damage and Debris
Cowling	Secure
Stall Warning Switch	Free
Pitot Head	Clear
Fuel Drain.....	Drain and Clear of Water

Fuselage

Static Vents	Clear
Control Surfaces	Check
Antennas	Check
Baggage Door.....	Secure

In Winter, ensure that all surfaces are clear of ice, frost, and snow.

~ Pre-Flight Inspection Complete ~

Before Starting Engine

Pre-Flight and Passenger Brief.....	Complete
Flight Log	Complete
M/R.....	Signed
Seats/Belts/Harnesses.....	Adjusted/Locked
Brakes.....	Test and Set
Fuel Selector.....	Main Tanks (Inboard)
Circuit Breakers	Checked In
Avionics Master.....	Off
Alternate Static Source.....	Closed
Trim Tab.....	Neutral
Cowl Flaps	Open
Switches.....	Off/Beacon On
Master Switch.....	On
Instruments	Checked

~ Before Starting Engine Checklist Complete ~

Starting Engine

Normal Start

Throttle	½ in Open
Propeller.....	Full Forward
Electric Fuel Pump	On
Mixture	Full Rich
Fuel Flow Gauge	5 GPH Flow
Mixture	ICO
Propeller Area	Clear
Ignition Switch.....	Start (Release when engine starts)
Mixture	Advance to Full Rich
Throttle	Adjust 1000 RPM
Oil Pressure	Green within 30 sec

If oil pressure is not indicated within 30 sec, stop engine and determine cause of trouble.

Flooded Start

Throttle	Full Open
Propeller.....	Full Forward
Mixture	ICO
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Propeller Area	Clear
Ignition Switch.....	Start (Release when engine starts)
Throttle	Retard
Mixture	Advance to Full Rich
Oil Pressure	Green within 30 sec

Hot Start

Throttle	Full Open
Propeller.....	Full Forward
Electric Fuel Pump	On
Mixture	Full Rich then ICO
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Propeller Area	Clear
Ignition Switch.....	Start (Release when engine starts)
Mixture	Advance to Full Rich
Throttle	Adjust 1000 RPM
Oil Pressure	Green within 30 sec

After Start Checks

Fuel Pump.....	Off
Avionics and Intercom.....	On – Set – Checked
Taxi Lights.....	On
Alternator	Charging
Mixture	Leaned
Throttle	1000 RPM
Oil Pressure	Green
Flaps	Retracted

~ After Start Checklist Complete ~

Taxi Checks

Brakes.....	Checked
Instruments	AH/DI/TC/Compass Checked
Navaids.....	Checked

~ Taxi Checklist Complete ~

Do not proceed with Run-Up Checks until BOTH Oil Temperature and Oil Pressure are GREEN

Run-Up Checks

Parking Brake	Set
Mixture	Full Rich
Throttle	2000 RPM
Propeller.....	Cycle 3 times (No Feather)
Throttle	1500 RPM
Propeller.....	Feather Check

Move in and out of feather rapidly. Do not exceed 500 RPM drop.

Manifold Pressure	15" Hg
Magneton	Check Drop 175 RPM max. drop 50 RPM differential drop
Engine Instruments.....	Green
Ammeter	Positive
Suction Gauge	approx. 5 inHg
Throttle	Idle
Throttle	1000 RPM

When exercising propellers in their governing range, do not move the control lever aft past the detent. To do so will allow the propeller to change rapidly to the full feathered position, imposing high stresses on the blade shank and engine.

Before Take-Off Checks

Fuel Selectors	Main Tanks (Inboard)
Trim	Set Take-Off
Controls.....	Free and Correct
Flight Instruments	Set and Checked
Radio/Navaids/Avionics.....	Checked and Set
Flaps	Set 0° or 15°
Throttle Friction.....	Set
Mixture	Rich
Magneto.....	Both
Cowl Flaps	Open
Seats/Belts/Harnesses.....	Adjusted
Doors/Windows.....	Latched
Departure Brief.....	Complete
Take-Off Safety Brief.....	Complete

~ Before Take-Off Checklist Complete ~

Line Up Check

Pitot Heat.....	As Required
Instruments	Green/Aligned
Switches + Fuel Pump	On
Transponder/Trim.....	ALT/Set
Altimeter	Within Tolerance

~ Line Up Checklist Complete ~

Rolling Check

Power	Set/Green
Engine Instruments.....	Green
Airspeed	Rising

After Take-Off

Gear.....	Released/Test
Flaps	Up
Power.....	Full
Temps & Pressure	Green
Switches.....	Off
Mixture	Rich
Centerline.....	Tracking

Top of Climb/Descent

Fuel.....	Logged
Mixture	Leaned
QNH.....	Set Area
DI / Compass	Aligned
Cowl Flaps	As Required
Aids.....	Source/Tune/Identify/Test
Radio.....	Set/Checked

Baulked Landing

Propeller.....	Full Forward
Throttle	Full Forward
Airspeed	Climb (97 KIAS)
Flap	Retract
Landing Gear.....	Retract
Cowl Flaps	A/R

Before Landing Checks

Brakes.....	Released/Test
Undercarriage	Fixed
Mixture	Rich
Fuel.....	Main Tanks (Inboard)
Instruments	Aligned/Checked
Switches.....	All Lights On
Hatches/Harnesses.....	Secure
PAL	A/R

Final Checks

Pitch	Fixed
Undercarriage	Fixed
Flaps	Set
Clearance	Obtained
Conditions	Checked
Stable Approach.....	Confirmed

After Landing Checks

Transponder	Standby
Switches.....	Pumps Off
Mixture	Leaned
Lights	Taxi and Beacon On
Pitot Heat.....	Off
Flaps	Retracted
Trim	Neutral
Cowl Flaps	Open

Shutdown Checks

Radios and Avionics.....	Off
Throttle	1000 RPM
Magnetos	Check Drop
Throttle	Full Aft
Mixture	ICO
Magnetos	Off
Master Switch.....	Off

When operating in high ambient temperatures, engine shutdown by mixture alone may not be positive. Under these conditions, depress throttle cut-off release button on the left side of the power quadrant and retard throttles fully aft.

Airspeeds for Emergency Operation

OEI Best Angle of Climb (V_{XSE})	82 KIAS
OEI Best Rate of Climb (V_{YSE})	91 KIAS
Minimum Control Speed (V_{MCA})	78 KIAS
Intentional OEI Speed (V_{SSE})	84 KIAS
Approach Speed nil flaps (V_{APP})	87 KIAS
Maximum Glide (Feathered)	96 KIAS

Engine Emergencies

Determining Inoperative Engine

Caution

Do not attempt to determine the inoperative engine by means of the tachometers or the manifold pressure gauges. These instruments often indicate near normal readings.

Dead Foot – Dead Engine

The rudder pressure required to maintain directional control will be on the side of the good engine.

Throttle

Partially retard the throttle for the engine that is believed to be inoperative; there should be no change in control pressures or in the sound of the engine if the correct throttle has been selected.

PHASE 1

Wings Level, Ball Centred, 5 Degrees Nose Up

Mixture	Up
Pitch	Up
Power.....	Up
Gear.....	Up
Flaps	Up

Dead Leg – Dead Engine

Identify	Hand on Throttle of Dead Engine
Verify	Cycle Throttle, Watch for No Change
Flag	Close Throttle of Dead Engine
Fix or Feather.....	AFMOST
Trim	Approximate Trim

Moderate Pause

PHASE 2

Aileron.....	5 Degrees toward Operating Engine
Turn Coordinator.....	½ Ball toward Operating Engine
Operating Engine	Set Precision Power
Trim	Set Precision Trim
Cowl Flaps	Close on Inoperative Engine

Long Pause

PHASE 3

Command Decisions

1. LSALT
2. Diversion
3. Continue
4. Pan-Pan

PHASE 4

Confirm and call out engine to be secured. Proceed with securing engine checklist.

Mixture	ICO
Fuel Selector.....	Off
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Magneto.....	Off
Cowl Flap	Closed
Alternator/Generator.....	Off
Electrical Load	Reduce/Monitor

PHASE 5

Review Operational Decisions

1. Power/Instruments
2. Electrical Load
3. Fuel Management

Engine Failure on Take-off

Throttle	Closed
Braking	Maximum
If insufficient runway:	
Fuel Selector.....	Off
Master Switch.....	Off

Engine Failure After Lift Off and on Climb

The most important aspect of engine failure is the necessity to maintain lateral and directional control. If airspeed is below 90 knots, reduce power on the operative engine as required to maintain control.

Landing Gear/Flaps	Retracted
Airspeed	91 KIAS
Throttle (Inoperative Engine).....	Closed
Propeller (Inoperative Engine)	Feather
Aileron.....	5 Degrees toward Operating Engine
Turn Coordinator.....	½ Ball toward Operating Engine
Power (Operative Engine)	Full Power

Securing Inoperative Engine

Mixture	ICO
Fuel Selector.....	Off
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Magneto.....	Off
Cowl Flap	Closed
Alternator/Generator.....	Off
Electrical Load	Reduce/Monitor

Engine Fire on Ground

Starter.....	Continue Cranking
Mixture	ICO
Throttle	Open
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Fuel Selector.....	Off

Engine Fire in Flight

Shut down the affected engine according to the following procedure and land immediately. Follow the applicable single-engine procedures in this section.

Throttle	Closed
Mixture	ICO
Fuel Selector.....	Off
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Propeller.....	Feathered

Glide

Airspeed	96 KIAS
Propeller.....	Feathered
Landing Gear.....	Up
Flaps	Up
Cowl Flaps	Closed

Emergency Descent

Propeller.....	Full Forward
Throttle	Closed
Landing Gear.....	Down (below 130 KIAS)
Airspeed	Below 130 KIAS

Spin Recovery

Throttle	Idle
Ailerons	Neutral
Rudder	Full Opposite of Rotation
Control Column	Briskly Full Forward
Rudder	Neutral when Rotation Stops
Control Column	Recover

Application of the ailerons opposite the direction of rotation can expedite recovery of the Twin Commanche

Landing Gear Manual Extension

DO NOT PERFORM MANUAL GEAR EXTENSION UNLESS YOU ARE EXPERIENCING A REAL EMERGENCY

Airspeed	Below 87 KIAS
Landing Gear Switch	"Down" Position
Motor Release Arm.....	Disengage and Push Forward
Gear Extension Handle	Remove
Gear Extension Handle	Engage Slot and Twist Clockwise

*Extend handle and rotate **FULL** forward to extend landing gear.*

Handle locked in full forward position indicates landing gear is down. Confirm with indicator light.

**Do not retract landing gear with handle in socket.
Do not re-engage landing gear operating motor in flight**

Engine Abnormalities

AIR START

Magneto Switch	On
Mixture	Full Rich
Fuel Selector.....	On
Electric Fuel Pump	On
Throttle	1/4" Open
Propeller.....	Forward to Cruise Setting
Starter.....	Engage until Windmilling

When engine starts, adjust throttle, prop, and mixture controls

Oil Pressure	Check
Electric Fuel Pump	Off
Cowl Flaps	As Required
Alternator	On

Simulated One-Engine Inoperative

When establishing zero thrust operation, use the power setting listed below. By using this power setting to establish zero thrust, you avoid the inherent difficulties of restarting a shutdown engine and preserve almost instant power to counter any attendant hazard. To set up a zero-thrust condition:

Propeller Lever	Retard to Fether Detent
Throttle Lever.....	12" Manifold Pressure

Gear Up Landing

Flaps	Up
Throttles.....	Closed
Fuel Selectors	Off
Mixtures.....	ICO
Ignition	Off
Master Switch.....	Off

Single-Engine Landing

Landing Gear.....	Down
Flaps	Approach (15°)
Airspeed	Blue Line (91 KIAS)
Power	A/R to maintain 800ft/min descent

Single-Engine Go Around

Level flight may not be possible for certain combinations of weight, temperature and altitude. In any event, do not attempt a one engine inoperative go-around after flaps have been full extended.

Power	Full Power
Rudder	Towards Operating Engine
Fuel Selectors	Off
Mixtures.....	ICO
Aileron.....	5 Degrees toward Operating Engine
Turn Coordinator.....	½ Ball toward Operating Engine
Landing Gear.....	Retract
Flaps	Retract
Airspeed	Blue Line (91 KIAS)

Aircraft will not climb with gear and flaps extended

Single-Engine Operation on Crossfeed

The fuel crossfeed system should be used only during emergency conditions and only in level flight.

INOP Engine Fuel Selector to "Main"
Operative Engine Crossfeed On

Do not put BOTH fuel selectors in Crossfeed

Before Landing

Operative Engine Main Inboard Tank
INOP Engine Fuel Valve OFF
Operative Engine Electric Fuel Pump On

SUPPLEMENT 1 - COMPLETE OPERATING AND LIMITING AIRSPEEDS

PA-30 * 3600 LBS GROSS WEIGHT

V_A - Design Maneuvering Speed / Turbulent Air Penetration Speed

At 3,600 lbs Gross Weight	162 mph	141 kt
At 2,450 lbs Gross Weight	135 mph	117 kt

** CAUTION **

Maneuvering speed decreases at lighter weight as the effects of aerodynamic forces become more pronounced. Linear interpolation may be used for intermediate gross weights. Maneuvering speed should not be exceeded while operating in rough air.

V _{APP} - Final Approach to Landing Speed	95 mph	83 kt
V _{APP} - Final Approach (W/Zero Degrees of Flap)	100 mph	87 kt
V _{APP} - Final Approach (IFR Approach/Clean)	120 mph	104 kt
V _C - Design Cruising Speed	183 mph	159 kt
V _D - Demonstrated Diving Speed	256 mph	222 kt
V _{FE} - Flap Extension Speed	125 mph	108 kt
V _{FE} - Recommended	100 mph	87 kt
V _H - Maximum Operating Speed	205 mph	178 kt
V _{IMD} - Maximum Endurance Speed	100 mph	87 kt
V _{IMR} - Maximum Range Speed	130 mph	113 kt
V _{LE} - Landing-Gear Extended Speed	150 mph	130 kt
V _{LO} - Landing-Gear Operation Speed	150 mph	130 kt
V _{LO} - Recommended	125 mph	108 kt
V _{MCA} - Single Engine Minimum Control Speed	90 mph	78 kt
V _{NE} - Never Exceed Speed	230 mph	200 kt
V _{NO} - Normal Operating Speed / Maximum Structural Cruising Speed	194 mph	169 kt
V _R - Rotation Speed (W/Zero Degrees of Flap)	90 mph	78 kt
V _{SO} - Stall Speed (Power Off - Full Flaps and Gear Extended)	69 mph	60 kt
V _{SI} - Stall Speed (Power Off - Clean)	76 mph	66 kt
V _{SSE} - Minimum Intentional Single Engine Speed	97 mph	84 kt
V _X - Best Angle-of-Climb Speed (At Sea Level)	90 mph	78 kt
V _{XSE} - Best Single Engine Angle-of-Climb Speed	94 mph	82 kt
V _Y - Best Rate-of-Climb Speed (At Sea Level)	112 mph	97 kt
V _{YSE} - Best Single Engine Rate-of-Climb Speed	105 mph	91 kt

Emergency Airspeeds

Best Engine-Out Glide Speed (Optimum)	110 mph	96 kt
Best Engine-Out Glide Speed (Endurance)	90 mph	78 kt

Other Speeds

Best En Route Rate-of-Climb Speed	130 mph	113 kt
Demonstrated Crosswind Component	20 mph	17 kt

POWER SETTING TABLE

LYCOMING MODEL IO-320-B, 160 HP NORMALLY ASPIRATED ENGINE

PRESSURE ALTITUDE	STD AIR TEMP F. C.	88 HP - 55% RATED 1. APPROX 13.4 GPH 2. APPROX 16.0 GPH RPM AND MAN PRESS 2100 2200 2300 2400	104 HP - 65% RATED				120 HP - 75% RATED			
			APPROX 15.2 GPH		APPROX 17.7 GPH		APPROX 17.2 GPH			
			2100	2200	2300	2400	2100	2200	2300	2400
SEA LEVEL	59	15	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.4	25.0	24.2	23.3	22.7
1,000	55	13	22.1	21.5	20.7	20.2	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.4
2,000	52	11	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.9	24.4	23.6	22.8	22.2
3,000	48	09	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.7	24.1	23.3	22.5	21.9
4,000	45	07	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.4	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.6
5,000	41	05	21.0	20.4	19.7	19.2	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.3
6,000	38	03	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	21.1
7,000	34	01	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.7	22.1	21.3	20.8	20.3
8,000	31	-01	20.2	19.5	18.9	18.4	21.8	21.0	20.5	20.0
9,000	27	-03	19.9	19.2	18.6	18.2	20.7	20.3	20.0	19.6
10,000	23	-05	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.9				
11,000	19	-07	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.7				
12,000	16	-09	18.4	17.8	17.4					
13,000	12	-11		17.5	17.2					
14,000	09	-13			16.9					
15,000	05	-15								

1.) BEST ECONOMY CRUISE - PEAK EGT

2.) BEST POWER CRUISE - 100 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT RICH OF PEAK EGT

** NOTE **

TO MANTAIN CONSTANT POWER, CORRECT MANIFOLD PRESSURE APPROXIMATELY 0.17 INCH HG. FOR EACH 10 DEGREE FAHRENHEIT VARIATION IN INDUCTION AIR TEMPERATURE FROM STANDARD ALTITUDE TEMPERATURE. ADD MANIFOLD PRESSURE FOR TEMPERATURES ABOVE STANDARD; SUBTRACT FOR TEMPERATURES BELOW STANDARD.

4C10 Piper Twin Comanche (PA-30)

4C10.1 Description

The airplane is a six-place, low wing, twin engine airplane equipped with retractable tricycle landing gear. This airplane is certified in the normal category. The aircraft is powered by two contra-rotating Lycoming IO-320-B and are rated at 160 horsepower each at 2700 RPM. Both are four cylinder, normally aspirated, direct drive, air cooled, horizontally opposed, fuel injected engines.

4C10.2 Airspeeds

Never Exceed Airspeed	(V _{NE})	203	KIAS
Max. Structural Cruise	(V _{NO})	171	KIAS
Min. Control Speed	(V _{MCA})	76	KIAS
Manoeuvring Speed	(V _A)	141 @ 3600 LBS 116 @ 2450 LBS	KIAS
Max. Gear Operating	(V _{LO})	130	KIAS
Max. Gear Extended	(V _{LE})	130	KIAS
Max. Flap Extended	(V _{FE})	107	KIAS
Best Single-Engine R.o.C	(V _{YSE})	91	KIAS
Best Glide Speed		96	KIAS
Max. Crosswind Component		17	KTS

4C10.3 Fuel

Approved 100 grade aviation fuel (green) or 100LL (blue)

Main Tanks – 205 Litres Useable

Auxiliary Tanks – 114 Litres Useable

4C10.4 Oil

Capacity – 8 Quarts per engine

Grade – SAE 20W-50 Ashless Dispersant Aviation Oil

Note: Do not operate engine with less than 6 quarts.

4C10.5 Weight and Balance

Max. Take-off Weight	(MTOW)	3600	LBS
Max. Landing Weight	(MLW)	3600	LBS

Aircraft is to be loaded in accordance with the Aircraft Flight Manual weight and balance chart.

4C10.6 Normal Operations

Operations shall be conducted in accordance with the AFM and the Pilot's Operating Handbook

4C10.6.1 Normal Power Settings

Climb	Do not reduce power below take-off setting until 500' AGL or higher if obstacle clearance is required. When in IMC, do not reduce power below take-off setting until above LSALT or MSA, whichever is lower. MAP: Full Throttle RPM: Max. RPM Fuel Flow: Lean as <u>required</u> IAS: 97 KTS		
	Enroute Climbs MAP: 25° RPM: 2500 RPM Fuel Flow: Lean as <u>required</u> IAS: 113 KTS		
Cruise	Recommended IAS 155 KTS	22.0" MAP	2300 RPM
Descent	As per pilots operating handbook		
Normal Approach	Final Use gear to initiate <u>descent</u> All other approaches as per POH	15-17" MAP	83 KTS
Taxiing	As per pilots operating handbook		
Shut Down	As per pilots operating handbook		

4C10.7 Fuel Flow and Planning

Airspeeds	TAS 155 KTS (including climb, cruise, descent)
Block Fuel Flow	Block fuel flow of 70 litres per hour.
Holding	Fuel flow of 50 litres per hour @ 55% power (21"MAP 2200 RPM)
Final Reserve	Fuel flow of 75 litres per hour.
Taxi	Major City Airports – 20 litres Country Airports – 10 litres
Instrument Approach	Allow 30 litres per instrument approach
Single Engine	Fuel flow of 50 litres per hour

Passenger Brief Items

- No Smoking in aircraft
- Proper usage and adjustments of seatbelts
- Emergency Procedures
- Location and operation of Emergency Exits
- Location of emergency items
 - Life Jackets
 - Life Rafts
 - Fire Extinguishers
- Requirements of PAX in Control Seat
 - Constant Communication
 - Remain Clear of Controls
- Baggage

Take-Off Safety Brief

Engine failure or fire below decision speed (blue line +10), I will abort the takeoff. If I have an engine fire or failure above the decision speed (blue line + 10), I will continue.

Control aircraft: wings level, ball centered, 5 nose pitch up.

Mixture	Up
Pitch	Up
Power	Up
Gear	Up
Flaps	Up
Identify	Dead Foot, Dead Engine
Confirm	Close Throttle of Dead Engine
Feather	Failed Engine

If the aircraft is not performing or engine is on fire, land straight ahead. If positive rate of climb & terrain clearance can be maintained continue.

If in IMC & it is not possible to land, climb within the circling area until LSALT maintained.

If visual, make left or right circuit based on terrain considerations. Inform Tower/ATS and request emergency services. Carry out asymmetric circuit and land.