

FAR23 Loads Professional Version 2003

James Locke and Chintu Dave

Wichita State University

National Institute of Aviation Research

December 2003

Abstract

The FAR23 Loads program was developed by Hal C. McMaster of Aero Science Software in 1989 and was updated in 1990, 1993 and 1995. McGettrick Structural Engineering, Inc. is the current owner of FAR23 Loads. This program provides a procedure for calculating the loads on an airplane according to CFR 14 FAR Part 23. The original version of the FAR23 Loads Program was written in Q-Basic. This new version of the program (FAR23 Loads Professional Version 2003) was developed at Wichita State University. It uses Visual Basic 6.0 and can be executed on the Windows Operating System version 95 or higher. This version is a single user-friendly integrated program that combines the original 20 individual modules.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	ABOUT FAR23 LOADS	1
1.2	FEDERAL REGULATIONS	1
1.3	USING THIS REPORT	2
2	GETTING STARTED SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS	4
2.1	SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS	4
2.2	FAR23 LOADS DISK	4
2.3	INSTALLING THE FAR23 LOADS PROGRAM.....	4
2.4	RUNNING THE FAR23 LOADS PROGRAM.....	4
3	WEIGHT ESTIMATION	17
3.1	WEIGHT ESTIMATION DESCRIPTION.....	17
3.2	RUNNING THE WEIGHT ESTIMATION MODULE	17
3.3	WEIGHT ESTIMATION OUTPUT	18
4	WEIGHT & CG	19
4.1	WEIGHT & CG DESCRIPTION.....	19
4.2	RUNNING THE WEIGHT & CG MODULE.....	20
4.3	WEIGHT & CG OUTPUT.....	21
5	ENVELOPE OF LOADING CONDITIONS	22
5.1	WEIGHT ENVELOPE DESCRIPTION.....	22
5.2	RUNNING THE WEIGHT ENVELOPE MODULE.....	22
5.3	WEIGHT ENVELOPE OUTPUT.....	23
6	AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRY	24
6.1	SURFACE GEOMETRY DESCRIPTION.....	24
6.2	RUNNING THE GEOMETRY MODULE.....	24
6.3	GEOMETRY MODULE OUTPUT.....	26
7	STRUCTURAL SPEED	27
7.1	STRUCTURAL SPEED DESCRIPTION.....	27
7.2	RUNNING THE STRUCTURAL SPEED MODULE.....	27
7.3	STRUCTURAL SPEED OUTPUT.....	28
8	MACH LIMITATIONS	29
8.1	MACH LIMITATIONS DESCRIPTION	29
8.2	RUNNING THE MACH LIMITATIONS MODULE	29
8.3	MACH LIMITATIONS OUTPUT	30
9	AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS	31
9.1	AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS DESCRIPTION	31
9.2	RUNNING THE AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENT MODULE	31
9.3	AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS OUTPUT	39
10	AIR LOADS	40
10.1	AIR LOADS DESCRIPTION.....	40
10.2	RUNNING THE AIR LOADS MODULE	40
10.3	AIR LOADS OUTPUT	42
11	FLIGHT LOADS	43

11.1	FLIGHT LOADS DESCRIPTION	43
11.2	RUNNING THE FLIGHT LOADS MODULE	43
11.3	FLIGHT LOADS OUTPUT	50
12	SELECTION OF CRITICAL LOADS	51
12.1	SELECTION OF CRITICAL LOADS DESCRIPTION.....	51
12.2	RUNNING THE SELECT MODULE	51
12.3	SELECT MODULE OUTPUT	54
13	AILERON LOADS.....	55
13.1	AILERON LOADS DESCRIPTION.....	55
13.2	RUNNING THE AILERON LOADS MODULE	55
13.3	AILERON LOADS OUTPUT	56
14	FLAP LOADS.....	57
14.1	FLAP LOADS DESCRIPTION	57
14.2	RUNNING THE FLAP LOADS MODULE	57
14.3	FLAP LOADS OUTPUT	58
15	WING INERTIA	59
15.1	WING INERTIA DESCRIPTION.....	59
15.2	RUNNING THE WING INERTIA MODULE.....	59
15.3	WING INERTIA OUTPUT.....	61
16	NET LOADS.....	63
16.1	NET LOADS DESCRIPTION	63
16.2	RUNNING THE NET LOADS MODULE	63
16.3	NET LOADS OUTPUT	66
17	ENGINE MOUNT LOADS.....	67
17.1	ENGINE MOUNT LOADS DESCRIPTION	67
17.2	RUNNING THE ENGINE MOUNT LOADS MODULE	67
17.3	ENGINE MOUNT LOADS OUTPUT	70
18	LANDING LOADS	71
18.1	LANDING LOADS DESCRIPTION.....	71
18.2	RUNNING THE LANDING LOADS MODULE	71
18.3	LANDING LOADS OUTPUT	73
19	LANDING LOAD FACTOR.....	74
19.1	LANDING LOAD FACTOR DESCRIPTION	74
19.2	RUNNING THE LANDING LOAD FACTOR MODULE	74
19.3	LANDING LOAD FACTOR OUTPUT	75
20	TAIL LOADS DISTRIBUTION	76
20.1	TAIL LOADS DESCRIPTION	76
20.2	RUNNING THE TAIL LOADS MODULE	76
20.3	TAIL LOADS OUTPUT	84
21	TAB LOADS.....	85
21.1	TAB LOADS DESCRIPTION.....	85
21.2	RUNNING THE TAB LOADS MODULE.....	85
21.3	TAB LOADS OUTPUT.....	86
22	ONE ENGINE OUT LOADS.....	87

22.1	ONE ENGINE OUT DESCRIPTION	87
22.2	RUNNING THE ONE ENGINE OUT LOADS MODULE	87
22.3	ONE ENGINE OUT LOADS OUTPUT	89
23	REFERENCES	90
APPENDIX A INPUT/OUTPUT DATA FOR A 6 PLACE GENERAL AVIATION AIRPLANE 1		
A.1	WEIGHT ESTIMATION	1
A.2	WEIGHT AND CG	2
A.3	ENVELOPE OF LOADINGS	3
A.4	WING GEOMETRY	4
A.5	AILERON GEOMETRY	6
A.6	AILERON FORWARD OF HINGE LINE GEOMETRY	8
A.7	AILERON AFT OF HINGE LINE GEOMETRY	10
A.8	FLAP GEOMETRY	12
A.9	VERTICAL TAIL GEOMETRY	15
A.10	VERTICAL STABILIZER GEOMETRY	17
A.11	RUDDER GEOMETRY	19
A.12	HORIZONTAL TAIL GEOMETRY	22
A.13	HORIZONTAL STABILIZER GEOMETRY	24
A.14	ELEVATOR GEOMETRY	26
A.15	ELEVATOR FORWARD OF HINGE LINE GEOMETRY	28
A.16	ELEVATOR AFT OF HINGE LINE GEOMETRY	30
A.17	ELEVATOR TAB GEOMETRY	32
A.18	STRUCTURAL DESIGN SPEED, CAT N, NO CHOSEN SPEEDS	35
A.19	STRUCTURAL DESIGN SPEED, CAT N, VC CHOSEN	36
A.20	MACH LIMIT LINES	37
A.21	WING AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS - CRUISE	38
A.22	WING AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS - LANDING	44
A.23	V-N DATA	50
A.24	CRITICAL WING LOADS	56
A.25	CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS	57
A.26	CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS	60
A.27	CRITICAL FUSELAGE LOADS	61
A.28	CRITICAL AILERON LOADS	62
A.29	CRITICAL FLAP LOADS	63
A.30	TAB LOADS	64
A.31	AIRLOADS FOR CASE 22 PHAA	65
A.32	AIRLOADS FOR CASE 142 PT. A (REF. CASE 160 ACRL)	69
A.33	AIRLOADS FOR CASE 138 TORS	73
A.34	WING INERTIA LOADS	77
A.35	NET LOADS, CASE 22 PHAA	81
A.36	NET LOADS, CASE 160 ACCEL ROLL 100% SIDE	82
A.37	NET LOADS, CASE 138 STEADY ROLL MAX TORSION	83
A.38	LOADS ON RECIPROCATING ENGINE	84
A.39	LANDING LOADS WITH RESPECT TO GROUND LINE	85
A.40	LANDING LOAD FACTOR	92
A.41	CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF 13 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS	93
A.42	CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF 4 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS	94
A.43	CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS ON STATION CHORDS OF HORIZONTAL TAIL	95
A.44	CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS ON STATION CHORDS OF VERTICAL TAIL	96

Table of Tables

TABLE 1.1 SUMMARY OF MODULES IN THE FAR23 LOADS PROGRAM	2
TABLE 2.1 DATA FLOW IN THE FAR23 LOADS PROGRAM	13

Table of Figures

FIGURE 2.1 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW	7
FIGURE 2.2 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW (FILE MENU ACTIVE).....	8
FIGURE 2.3 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW (PLOT GEOMETRY MENU ACTIVE)	8
FIGURE 2.4 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW (UTILITIES MENU ACTIVE)	8
FIGURE 2.5 UTILITIES MENU (INTERPOLATION WINDOW]	9
FIGURE 2.6 INTERPOLATION WINDOW AFTER INTERPOLATE BUTTON IS HIT	9
FIGURE 2.7 ERROR MESSAGE WHEN XR BOX IS LEFT EMPTY	9
FIGURE 2.8 UNIT CONVERSION APPLICATION 'UCONEER'	10
FIGURE 2.9 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW (HELP MENU ACTIVE)	10
FIGURE 2.10 ABOUT WINDOW	11
FIGURE 2.11 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU (MODULE NAMES)	12
FIGURE 2.12 FAR23 LOADS MAIN MENU WINDOW (INPUT MENU ACTIVE).....	12
FIGURE 3.1 WEIGHT ESTIMATION INPUT WINDOW	18
FIGURE 4.1 WEIGHT & CG INPUT WINDOW	20
FIGURE 5.1 ENVELOPE OF LOADS INPUT WINDOW	22
FIGURE 6.1 AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRY MAIN WINDOW	25
FIGURE 6.2 WING SURFACE GEOMETRY (SUB MODULE OF GEOMETRY MODULE)	25
FIGURE 7.1 STRUCTURAL SPEED MAIN WINDOW	27
FIGURE 7.2 STRUCTURAL SPEED MAIN WINDOW (STALLING SPEEDS UNKNOWN).....	28
FIGURE 8.1 MACH LIMITATIONS MAIN WINDOW.....	29
FIGURE 9.1 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS MAIN WINDOW	32
FIGURE 9.2 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: CRUISE CONFIGURATION WINDOW	32
FIGURE 9.3 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: LANDING CONFIGURATION WINDOW	33
FIGURE 9.4 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: ENROUTE CONFIGURATION WINDOW	33
FIGURE 9.5 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION WINDOW	34
FIGURE 9.6 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION WINDOW	35
FIGURE 9.7 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: STALL C_L CALCULATION WINDOW WHEN USER SELECTS YES	35
FIGURE 9.8 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: STALL C_L CALCULATION WINDOW WHEN USER SELECTS NO	36
FIGURE 9.9 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: SPANWISE COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION	36
FIGURE 9.10 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: ADDITIONAL FUSELAGE DATA.....	37
FIGURE 9.11 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: LANDING GEAR DATA	37
FIGURE 9.12 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: TAU CALCULATION	38
FIGURE 9.13 AERODYNAMIC COEFFICIENTS: TAU UPDATED IN SCD PAGE	38
FIGURE 10.1 AIR LOADS MAIN WINDOW	40
FIGURE 10.2 AIR LOADS: AIR LOADS FOR SPECIFIED C_L AND V	41
FIGURE 11.1 FLIGHT LOADS MAIN WINDOW	44
FIGURE 11.2 FLIGHT LOADS: SPEED & ALT PAGE	45
FIGURE 11.3 FLIGHT LOADS: ENROUTE INFO PAGE WITH NO ENROUTE CONFIGURATION.....	45
FIGURE 11.4 FLIGHT LOADS: ENROUTE INFO PAGE WITH ENROUTE CONFIGURATION PAGES VISIBLE	46
FIGURE 11.5 FLIGHT LOADS: CRUISE COEFFICIENTS	47
FIGURE 11.6 FLIGHT LOADS: CRUISE CG	47
FIGURE 11.7 FLIGHT LOADS: LANDING COEFFICIENTS	48
FIGURE 11.8 FLIGHT LOADS: LANDING CG.....	48
FIGURE 11.9 FLIGHT LOADS: ENROUTE COEFFICIENTS	49
FIGURE 11.10 FLIGHT LOADS: ENROUTE CG	49
FIGURE 12.1 SELECT CRITICAL LOADS MAIN WINDOW.....	52
FIGURE 12.2 CRITICAL WING LOADS WINDOW.....	52
FIGURE 12.3 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW.....	53
FIGURE 12.4 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW	53
FIGURE 12.5 CRITICAL FUSELAGE LOADS WINDOW	54
FIGURE 13.1AILERON LOADS MAIN WINDOW	55

FIGURE 14.1 FLAP LOADS MAIN WINDOW	58
FIGURE 15.1 WING INERTIA MAIN WINDOW	60
FIGURE 15.2 WING INERTIA: WEIGHT DATA WINDOW	60
FIGURE 15.3 WING INERTIA: LOAD DATA WINDOW	61
FIGURE 16.1 NET LOADS MAIN WINDOW.....	63
FIGURE 16.2 ERROR MESSAGE WHEN WRONG AIR LOADS FILE IS ATTACHED	64
FIGURE 16.3 ERROR MESSAGE WHEN WRONG WING INERTIA FILE IS ATTACHED	64
FIGURE 16.4 NET LOADS MAIN WINDOW WITH BOTH CORRECT FILES ATTACHED	65
FIGURE 16.5 ERROR MESSAGE WHEN NO COMMON CASE IS FOUND	65
FIGURE 17.1 ENGINE MOUNT LOADS MAIN WINDOW	67
FIGURE 17.2 ENGINE MOUNT LOADS PROPELLER WINDOW	68
FIGURE 17.3 ENGINE MOUNT LOADS ENGINE DETAILS WINDOW (RECIPROCAL ENGINE)	69
FIGURE 17.4 ENGINE MOUNT LOADS ENGINE DETAILS WINDOW (TURBOPROP ENGINE).....	69
FIGURE 18.1 LANDING LOADS MAIN WINDOW (GENERAL INFORMATION).....	71
FIGURE 18.2 LANDING LOADS MAIN WINDOW (GEAR SPECIFIC INFORMATION).....	72
FIGURE 19.1 LANDING LOAD FACTOR MAIN INPUT WINDOW	74
FIGURE 20.1 TAIL LOADS DISTRIBUTION MAIN WINDOW.....	76
FIGURE 20.2 13 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW (AREA PAGE).....	77
FIGURE 20.3 13 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW (LOAD CASES 1-6 PAGE)	78
FIGURE 20.4 13 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW (LOAD CASES 7-13 PAGE)	78
FIGURE 20.5 4 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW (AREA PAGE)	79
FIGURE 20.6 4 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS WINDOW (LOADS PAGE)	79
FIGURE 20.7 1 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOAD WINDOW (GENERAL PAGE).....	80
FIGURE 20.8 1 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOAD WINDOW (LOADS PAGE).....	81
FIGURE 20.9 1 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOAD WINDOW (GENERAL PAGE).....	82
FIGURE 20.10 1 CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOAD WINDOW (LOADS PAGE)	83
FIGURE 21.1 TAB LOADS MAIN WINDOW	85
FIGURE 22.1 ONE ENGINE OUT LOADS MAIN WINDOW (PAGE 1).....	88
FIGURE 22.2 ONE ENGINE OUT LOADS MAIN WINDOW (PAGE 2).....	88

Executive Summary

The FAR23 Loads program was developed by Hal C. McMaster of Aero Science Software in 1989 and was updated in 1990, 1993 and 1995. McGettrick Structural Engineering, Inc. is the current owner of FAR23 Loads. This program provides a procedure for calculating the loads on an airplane according to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14 – Aeronautics and Space, Chapter I – Federal Aviation Administration, Subchapter C – Aircraft, Part 23 – Airworthiness Standards: Normal, Utility, Acrobatic and Commuter Category Airplanes, Subpart C – Structures. This is referred to as CFR 14 FAR Part 23. Most of the detailed flight loads are developed from the flight envelopes specified in CFR 14 sections 23.333 and 23.345. At every point specified in the flight envelope, the airplane is balanced by a tail load reacting to the specified linear normal acceleration and the aerodynamic lift, drag, and moment about the center of gravity. The data needed to make these balancing calculations consists of weight and center of gravity, aerodynamic surface geometry, structural speeds, and aerodynamic coefficients. Modules in the FAR23 Loads program develop these data. After these balancing loads data are developed, the critical structural loads are determined for each component. For the critical conditions, the air loads, inertia loads, and net loads are calculated. Aileron, flap, tab, engine mount, landing, and one engine out loads are also calculated. The landing loads are calculated from the landing gear geometry, landing load factor, weight, and center of gravity data.

The original version of the FAR23 Loads Program was written in Q-Basic. The program could be executed on MS DOS Operating System version 3.1 or higher. The program consisted of 20 different independent modules. When the program starts, the main menu appears. After selecting a module from the main menu, the input window for that module appears and parameters for the analysis are specified. The graphics programs FARPLOT and GEOMPLOT are stand-alone programs for plotting data and drawing airplane geometries. These programs read the output data from the FAR23 Loads programs and graph it using a variety of options. Users can customize the graphs for use in reports. For certain modules of the program, there is more than one input form, but there is no indication as to which form the user is currently on or what data have already been entered. If the analysis is done before entering all of the data, the user may get error messages and/or incorrect outputs.

Professional Version 2003 of the FAR23 Loads program was developed at Wichita State University using Visual Basic 6.0. This version can be executed on Windows Operating System version 95 or higher. It is a single integrated program that combines the 20 individual modules. The new program eliminates redundant data entry by making the data transfer process automatic, thus eliminating errors due to the reentry of data. Data is transferred from one module to another by the click of a button. The program also facilitates saving,

previewing and printing of all the inputs simultaneously. Although integrated, each module can be run independently by entering all required data into that module. This occurs without affecting the other modules. Professional Version 2003 of the FAR23 Loads program is a complete program that does not permit the user to run a module unless valid data for that particular module have been entered. A tool tip text provides information for each field that makes it convenient for the user to input valid data. Saving, previewing and printing output data for individual modules is also possible. The program provides additional utilities like a calculator, an interpolation module and a unit conversion facility. Help on how to use a particular module is also made available for the user to view and print. The overall user-friendliness and ease of use of the program have greatly improved over the original version.

1 Introduction

1.1 About FAR23 Loads

The FAR23 Loads program was developed by Aero Science Software to calculate the loads on an airplane using methods that are acceptable to the FAA. This new version of program developed at Wichita State University is an integrated package that uses consolidated data for the complete aircraft and performs calculations for all 20 modules independently.

Most of the detailed flight loads are developed from the flight envelopes specified in the federal requirements FARs 23.333 and 23.345. At every point specified in the flight envelope, the airplane is balanced by a tail load reacting to the specified linear normal acceleration and the aerodynamic lift, drag, and moment about the center of gravity. The data needed to make these balancing calculations consist of (1) weight and center of gravity, (2) aerodynamic surface geometry, (3) structural speeds, and (4) aerodynamic coefficients. These data are developed by modules in the FAR23 Loads program.

After the data needed to calculate the balancing loads are developed, the critical structural loads are determined for each component. For critical conditions, the air loads, inertia loads, and net loads are calculated. Aileron, flap, tab, engine mount, landing, and one engine out loads are also calculated.

Landing loads are calculated using landing gear geometry, landing load factor, weight, and center of gravity modules.

1.2 Federal Regulations

The program FAR23 Loads provides a procedure for calculating the loads on an airplane according to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14 – Aeronautics and Space, Chapter I – Federal Aviation Administration, Subchapter C – Aircraft, Part 23 – Airworthiness Standards: Normal, Utility, Acrobatic, and Commuter Category Airplanes, Subpart C – Structures. This is referred to as FAR Part23. The regulations through Amendment 42 have been included in the FAR23 Loads program.

1.3 Using this Report

This report is a guide to run the FAR23 Loads program and is intended to be a supplement to reference 1. Reference 1 provides the theoretical development of the equations used in the computer program.

Section 2 of this report describes how to install the program and run FAR23 Loads. The section also includes general information on the integrated module and its menu structure.

Sections 3 through 22 are each devoted to a separate module of the FAR23 Loads program and are organized according to the order that the modules appear in the main program menu. Each section has up to 3 subsections – description, running the module and output.

Table 1.1 is a summary of the modules in FAR23 Loads.

Table 1.1 Summary of Modules in the FAR23 Loads Program

Module Name	Section	Description
Weight Estimation	3	Estimates weight of airplane and its components
Weight and CG	4	Calculates Weight, center of gravity, and inertia
Envelope of Loads	5	Envelope of discretionary loading
Aerodynamic Surface Geometry	6	Calculates geometric properties of 16 aerodynamic surfaces
Structural Speed	7	Determines structural design speeds
Mach Limitations	8	Determines Mach limitations
Aero Coefficients	9	Calculates aerodynamic coefficients
Air Loads	10	Calculates wing air loads
Flight Loads	11	Calculates loads within the flight envelope
Select	12	Calculates the critical flight loads
Aileron Loads	13	Calculates loads on aileron

Flap Loads	14	Calculates loads on flaps
Wing Inertia	15	Calculates spanwise inertia loads for critical wing conditions
Net Loads	16	Calculates the net wing loads
Engine Mount Loads	17	Calculates engine mount loads
Landing Loads	18	Calculates landing loads
Landing Load Factor	19	Calculates landing load factor
Tail Loads Distribution	20	Calculates the chordwise distribution for tail loads
Tab Loads	21	Calculates tab loads
One Engine Out Loads	22	Calculates loads with one engine out

2 Getting Started System Requirements

2.1 Systems Requirements

The FAR23 Loads program is designed to run on a personal computer. The minimum system requirements are as follows:

- A Windows compatible personal computer
- MS-Windows 95 or higher
- A 44X (or better) CD-drive

2.2 FAR23 Loads Disk

The FAR23 Loads program is contained on one Compact Disk.

2.3 Installing the FAR23 Loads Program

The FAR23 Loads program must be installed using the following steps:

- Insert the CD into CD drive.
- From Windows Explorer, select the CD drive.
- Double click on the Setup.Exe file.
- Follow the on screen instructions to continue the installation.

2.4 Running the FAR23 Loads Program

To run the FAR23 Loads program, double click on the file with the name FAR23LOADS. When the program starts, a flash screen followed by the main window shown in figure 2.1 appears. The main menu window has 3 visible menu options and 1 invisible menu option. Details of visible menu options are as follows:

- **File:** Figure 2.2 shows the main menu window with File menu active. The File menu has 8 sub menus.
 - **New** – Creates a new file.
 - **Open** – Opens a previously saved file.
 - **Save All Input** – Saves inputs of all modules.

- **Save All Input As** – Saves existing active file with a different file name.
- **Preview All Input** – Enables user to preview all inputs. Input data for modules where data has not been entered will either appear blank or as a zero. When this menu option is selected, the fourth invisible menu “Input” becomes visible as shown in figure 2.12. Error Messages might pop up if modules are empty. Details of the input menu are given at the end of visible menu options.
- **Plot Geometry** – The Plot Geometry menu gets activated only after the file has been saved. It also becomes active if a previously saved file is opened. Messages pop up confirming the entry of data in relevant modules. If the user has not entered data in relevant modules, messages requesting entry of data in required modules appear. The Plot Geometry menu has 3 sub menus as shown in figure 2.3:
 1. **Plot Wing Assembly** – Plots the wing assembly. The wing geometry plot automatically includes the aileron geometry, aileron aft geometry, aileron forward geometry and flap geometry.
 2. **Plot Horizontal Tail Assembly** – Plots the horizontal tail assembly. The horizontal tail geometry plot automatically includes the elevator geometry, elevator tab geometry, elevator aft geometry, elevator forward geometry and horizontal stabilizer geometry.
 3. **Plot Vertical Tail Assembly** – Plots the vertical tail assembly. The vertical tail geometry plot automatically includes the rudder geometry, rudder aft geometry, rudder forward geometry and vertical stabilizer geometry.
- **Close File** – Enables the user to close an existing file. This menu will close the file but not terminate the program. The user can open another file or create a new file without exiting the program.
- **Exit FAR23 Loads** – Ends the FAR23 Loads program.
- **Return to Main Menu** – Enables user to close existing menu and return to the main menu from which other modules can be selected and executed. **Note that this option is valid only for the individual modules that are described in Sections 3 through 22.**
- **Output:** The Output menu is used to preview, save and print output and also to update input / output data to other modules. The Output menu has 5 sub menus. Details are as follows:
 - **Preview Output** – Enables user to preview output in the same window. Other options are enabled only after the preview output option is selected.
 - **Print Output** – Enables user to print output on paper. Errors might pop up if the printer is not installed or connected.

- **Save Output as Notepad** – Saves output data to notepad file (*.txt) format.
- **Update Output To Other Modules** – Updates output to respective modules. Refer to table 2.1 for details on data flow between modules. After the data is updated, a message box displaying the names of modules to which data has been updated appears.
- **Close Output** – Enables user to close the output menu and return to the main window. If the user has not updated data to other modules using the 'Update Data To Other Modules', selecting the 'Close Output' option results in a user prompt to determine whether the data needs to be updated to other modules.
- **Utilities:** Figure 2.4 shows the main menu window with Utilities menu active. The Utilities menu has 3 sub menus.
 - **Calculator** – Opens the calculator
 - **Interpolation** – Opens the interpolation window. This window helps the user interpolate a set of values. Figure 2.5 shows the interpolation window at startup. The window has three sections – Data Available, Data Required and Controls. In the Data Available section, X1 and X2 are the values for which corresponding data V1 and V2 are available. In the Data Required section, XR is the value for which an interpolated value is required. In the Controls section, Interpolate button interpolates the required value based on the available data, Reset button clears the window for fresh data entry and Close button closes the interpolation window.

An example of using the Interpolation window is given below.

Let, X1=10; X2=20; V1=100; V2=200 and XR=15.

Here, interpolated value for XR=15 is required. After entering all the data, when interpolation button is hit, the window appears as shown in figure 2.6. The interpolated value appears in the textbox with a yellow background. If any input box is left empty, the program gives a message to enter the corresponding value. An illustrative message that appears when the user leaves the XR box empty is shown in figure 2.7.
- **Unit Conversion** – Enables conversion of units from one system to another. The 'Uconeer' application has been downloaded from the internet and is being used in this program since it is available for free to all users. Details on how to use the 'Uconeer' application are available in its help files. Figure 2.8 shows the 'Uconeer' window.
- **Help:** Figure 2.9 shows the main menu window with Help menu active. The Help menu has 2 sub menus.
 - **User Manual** – Opens this report in .pdf format.

- **About** – Details about the license and permission for use of the software are mentioned. Figure 2.10 shows the About window.
- **Input:** Figure 2.12 shows the main menu window with the input menu visible and active. The input menu has 3 sub menus:
 - **Print Input** – Prints input data on paper. Errors might pop up if printer is not installed or connected.
 - **Save Input as Notepad** – Saves input data to notepad file (*.txt) format.
 - **Close Input** – Closes the input menu and returns to main window with 3 visible menus.



Figure 2.1 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window

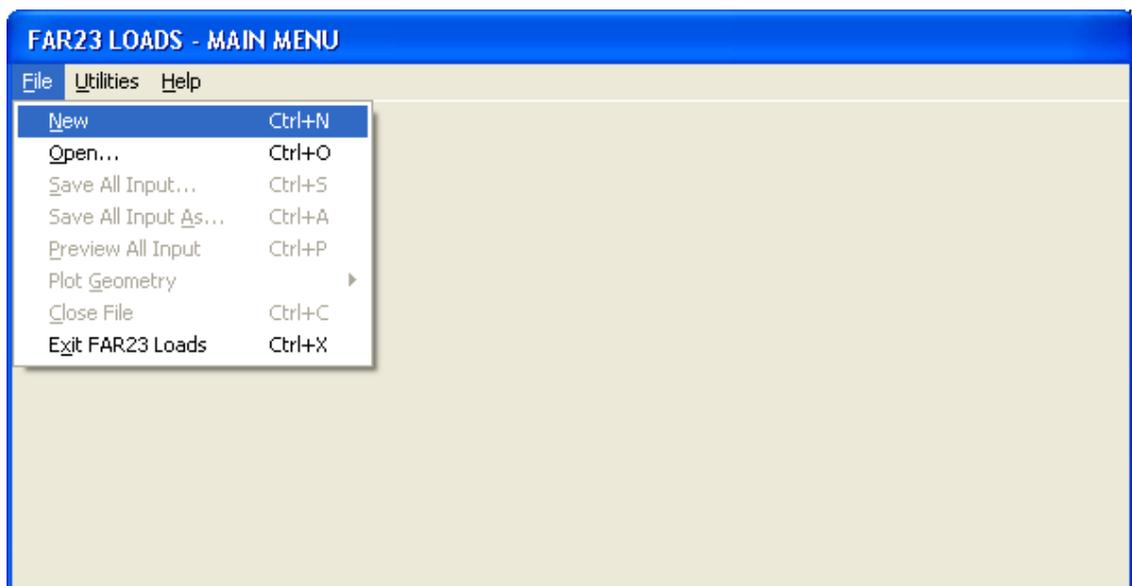


Figure 2.2 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window (File Menu Active)

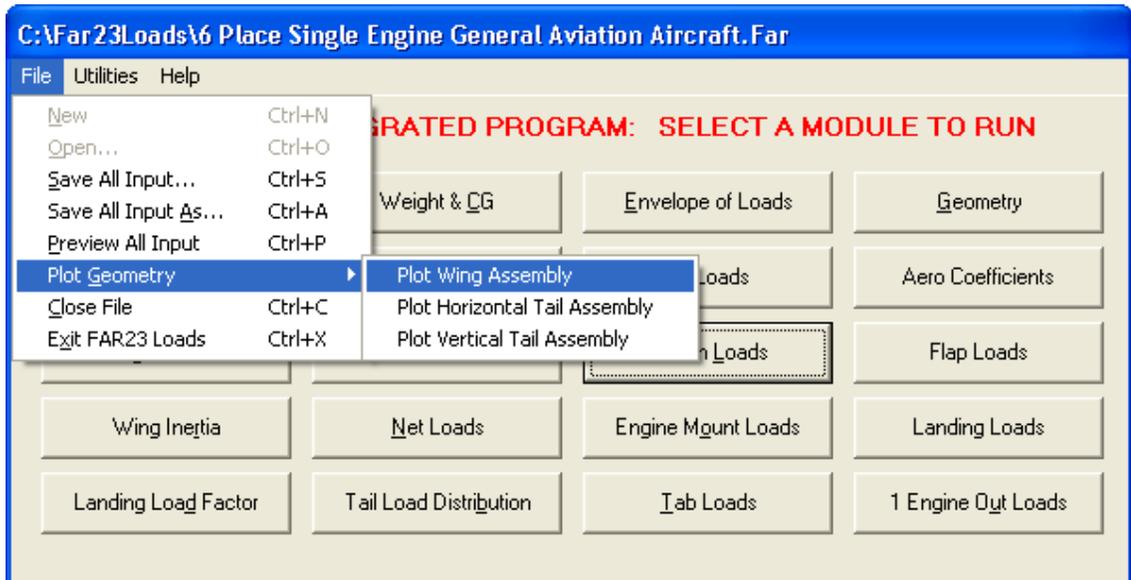


Figure 2.3 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window (Plot Geometry Menu Active)

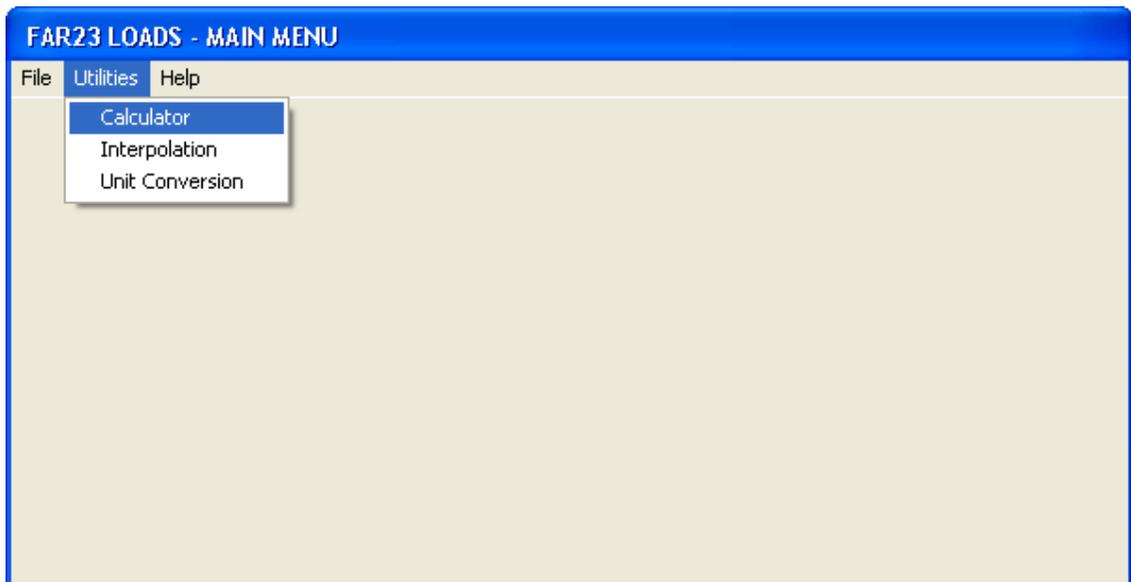


Figure 2.4 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window (Utilities Menu Active)

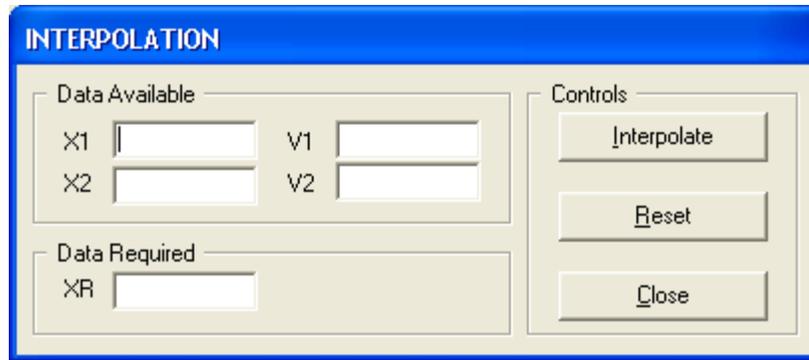


Figure 2.5 Utilities Menu (Interpolation Window]

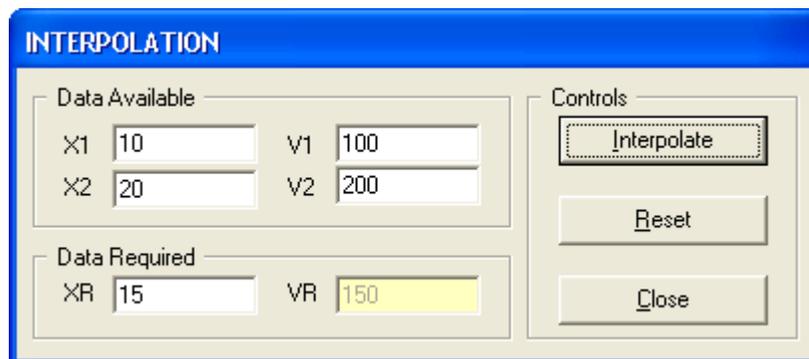


Figure 2.6 Interpolation Window after Interpolate button is hit

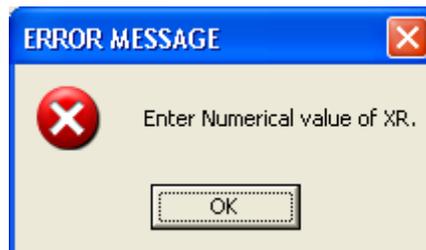


Figure 2.7 Error Message when XR box is left empty

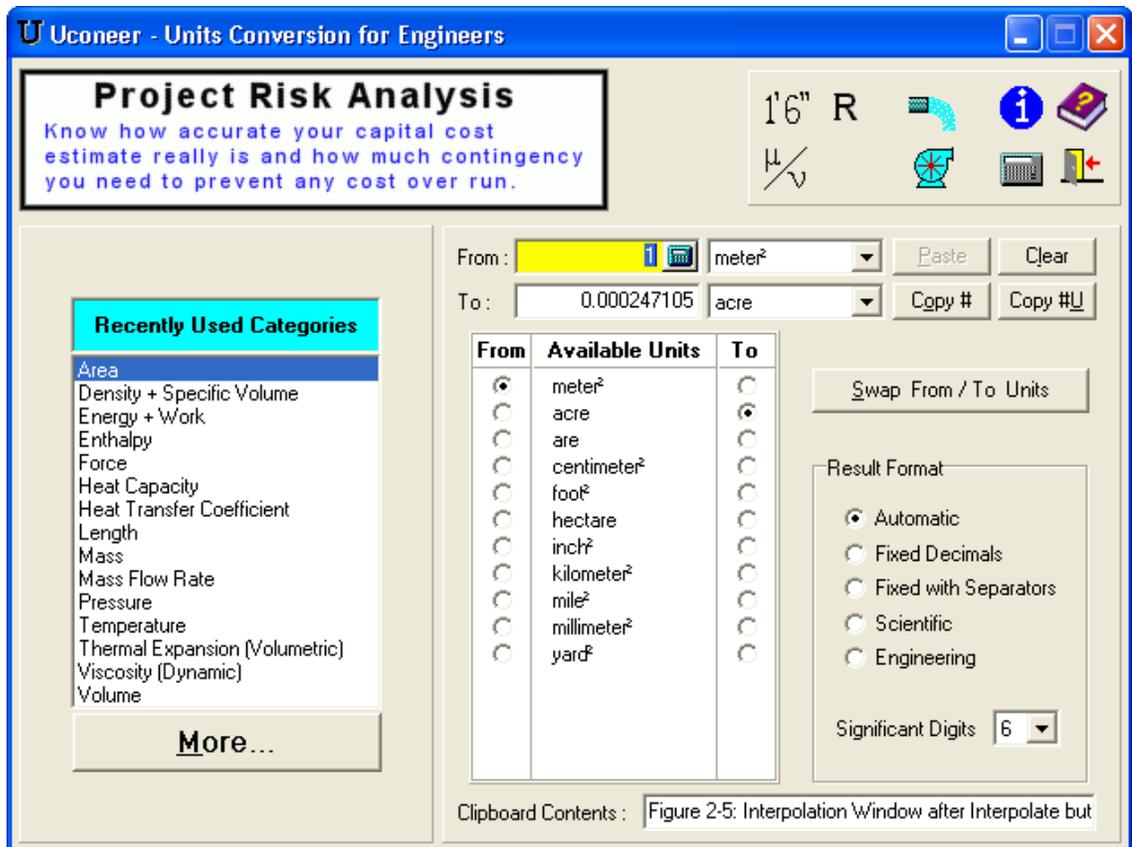


Figure 2.8 Unit Conversion Application 'Uconeer'



Figure 2.9 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window (Help Menu Active)

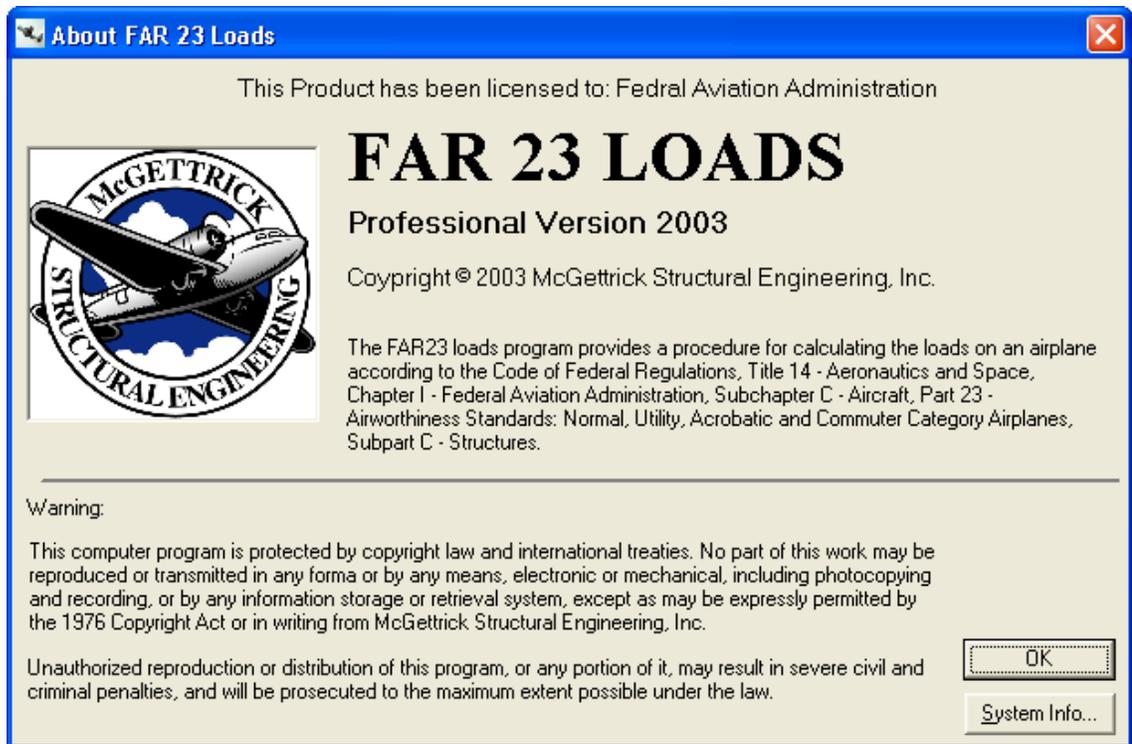


Figure 2.10 About Window

When the user selects New from the File menu, a window with all modules appears. Figure 2.11 shows the FAR23 Loads main menu with all modules. When Open is selected, the user is asked to select a file from the 'Open' dialogbox. A window as shown in figure 2.11 appears after an appropriate file is selected. If the file is not for the FAR23 Loads program, an error message will be given.

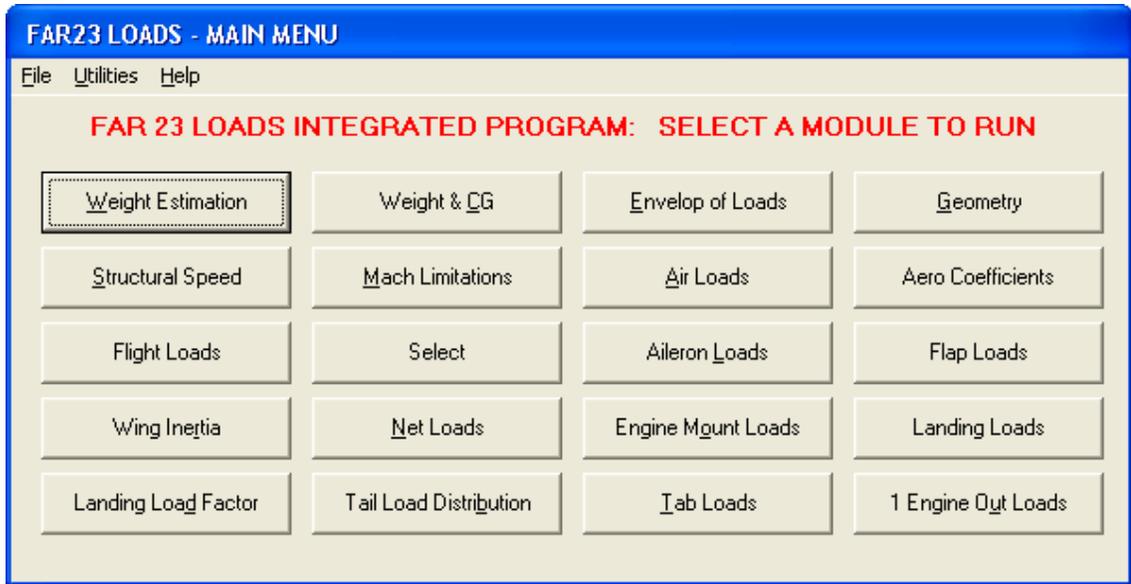


Figure 2.11 FAR23 Loads Main Menu (Module Names)

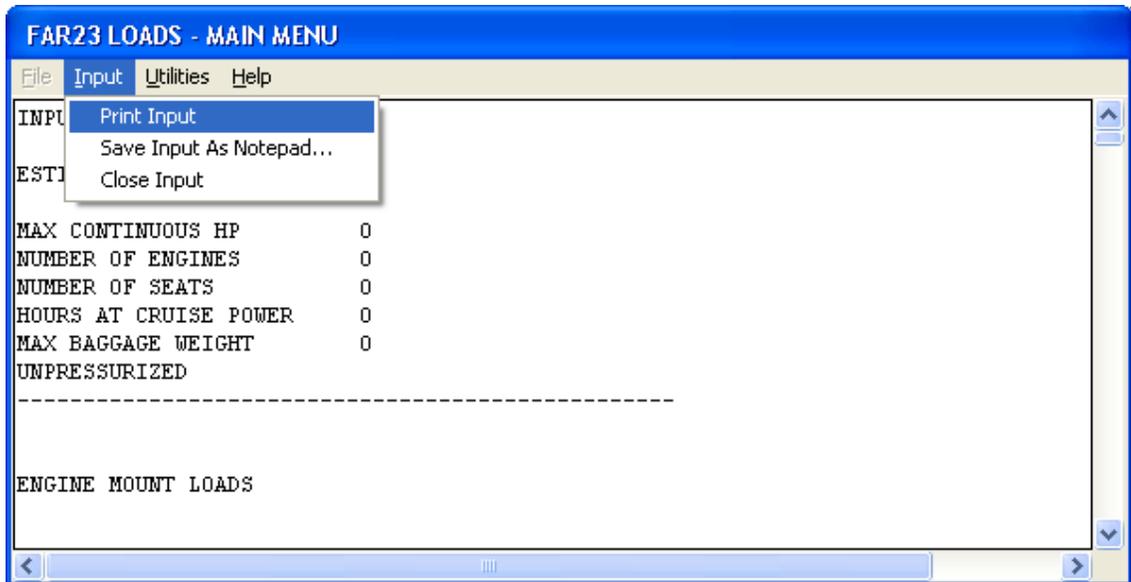


Figure 2.12 FAR23 LOADS Main Menu Window (Input Menu Active)

The modules shown in figure 2.11 are interconnected to each other. There are some modules which share common input data. For some modules the output data goes as input to another module. For a few cases both the input and the output data go to different modules. Table 2.1 shows the data that flows from one module to another in the FAR23 loads program.

Table 2.1 Data flow in the FAR23 Loads Program

From Module	To Module	Data Transferred	
Weight & CG	Envelope of Load	Weight X Coordinate Y Coordinate Z Coordinate	
Weight Estimation	Engine Mount Loads	Max. Engine HP	
Landing Load Factor	Landing Loads	Landing Weight	
Structural Speed	Landing Loads	Takeoff Weight	
	Mach Limitations	M_C	
		M_D Shoulder Altitude	
	Select Critical Loads	Takeoff Weight Pos. N	
	Flight Loads	Takeoff Weight Airplane Category V_A V_C V_D V_F M_D M_C	
		Tab Loads	V_C
		Flap Loads	Takeoff Weight
$V_{(Stall\ Clean)}$			

2 Getting Started System Requirements

		$V_{(Stall\ Flaps)}$
		V_F
	Aileron Loads	V_A V_C V_D
Wing Geometry	Landing Load Factor	S_W
	Structural Speed	S_W
	Aerodynamic Coefficients	Leading Edge Points Trailing Edge Points DY
	Select Critical Loads	$2*S_W (Ft^2)$ $MAC_W (Ft)$ AR_W
	Flight Loads	$2*S_W (Ft^2)$ $MAC_W (Ft)$ $XLE_W + MAC_W * 0.25$
	Flap Loads	$2*S_W (Ft^2)$ MAC_F / MAC_W
	Wing Inertia	Leading Edge Points Trailing Edge Points
Aileron Fwd Geometry	Aileron Loads	$S_{A(FWD)} (Ft^2)$
Aileron Aft Geometry	Aileron Loads	$S_{A(AFT)} (Ft^2)$
Flap Geometry	Flap Loads	$S_F (Ft^2)$ MAC_F / MAC_W
Vertical Tail Geometry	Select Critical Loads	$S_{VT} (Ft^2)$

2 Getting Started System Requirements

		MAC_{VT} $XLE_{VT} + MAC_{VT} * 0.25$ AR_{VT}
	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{VT} (Ft^2)$
	1 Engine Out Loads	$S_{VT} (In^2)$ AR_{VT} $XLE_{VT} + MAC_{VT} * 0.25$ $XLE_{VT} + MAC_{VT} * 0.50$
Rudder Geometry	Tail Load Distribution	$S_R (In^2)$
	Select Critical Loads	$S_R (Ft^2)$
	1 Engine Out Loads	$S_R (In^2)$
Rudder Aft Geometry	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{R(AFT)} (Ft^2)$
	Select Critical Loads	$S_{R(AFT)} (Ft^2)$
Rudder Fwd Geometry	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{R(FWD)} (Ft^2)$
	Select Critical Loads	$S_{R(FWD)} (Ft^2)$
Horizontal Tail Geometry	Select Critical Loads	$2 * S_{HT} (Ft^2)$ AR_{HT} $XLE_{HT} + MAC_{HT} * 0.50$ $XLE_{HT} + MAC_{HT} * 0.25$ S_E / S_{HT}
		Flight Loads
	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{HT} (In^2)$
Elevator Geometry	Select Critical Loads	$S_E (Ft^2)$
Elevator Fwd	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{E(FWD)} (In^2)$

2 Getting Started System Requirements

Geometry	Select Critical Loads	$S_{E(FWD)} (Ft^2)$
Elevator Aft Geometry	Tail Load Distribution	$S_{E(AFT)} (In^2)$
	Select Critical Loads	$S_{E(AFT)} (Ft^2)$
Elevator Tab Geometry	Tab Loads	$S_{E(TAB)} (In^2)$
Aero Coefficients	Air Loads	Cruise, Landing & Enroute Data
Flight Loads	Select Critical Loads	V-n Data File
Air Loads	Net Loads	Air Loads File
Wing Inertia	Net Loads	Wing Inertia File

3 Weight Estimation

3.1 Weight Estimation Description

There are three weight estimation modules in the FAR23 Loads program. The first module 'Weight Estimation' estimates the weight of the airplane and its major components. The other two modules, 'Weight & CG' and 'Envelope of Loads', are discussed in sections 4 and 5 respectively.

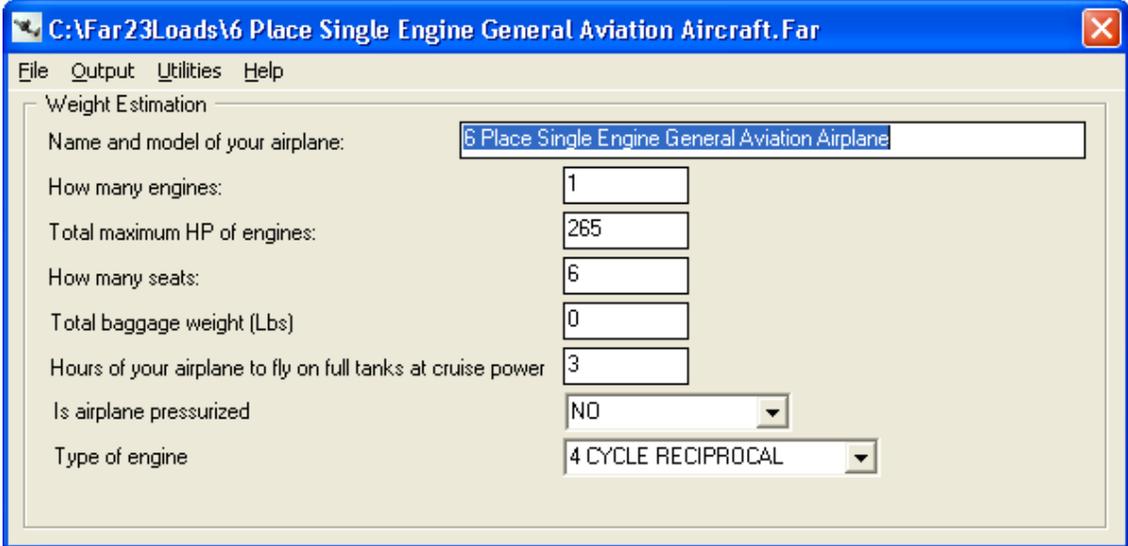
To estimate the weight of the airplane and its components, the following information is required:

- Number of engines
- Total horse power
- Type of engine
 - 4-cycle reciprocal
 - 2-cycle reciprocal
 - turbocharged
 - turboprop
 - liquid-cooled
- Hours of endurance at cruise speed
- Number of seats
- Total baggage weight
- Whether the cabin is pressurized or not

Based on this information, the weight of different components and the total aircraft weight are calculated.

3.2 Running the Weight Estimation Module

To run 'Weight Estimation', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 3.1.



Parameter	Value
Name and model of your airplane:	6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Airplane
How many engines:	1
Total maximum HP of engines:	265
How many seats:	6
Total baggage weight (Lbs):	0
Hours of your airplane to fly on full tanks at cruise power	3
Is airplane pressurized	NO
Type of engine	4 CYCLE RECIPROCAL

Figure 3.1 Weight Estimation Input Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the weight estimation module.

3.3 Weight Estimation Output

The output from the 'Weight Estimation' module consists of the maximum take-off weight and weights of the major components of the airplane. The components are grouped into structure, powerplant and systems.

The results of this module are used in the 'Weight & CG' and 'Envelope of Loads' modules to determine the envelope of useful loadings and to calculate weight, center of gravity and inertia of the airplane.

4 Weight & CG

4.1 Weight & CG Description

Weight & CG calculates the weight, center of gravity and inertia of the airplane for any specific loading configuration. These calculations are done at the four CG locations defining the weight structural limits diagram. These CG locations are the aft gross weight, the forward gross weight, the most forward reduced weight and the minimum weight. On an airplane with retractable landing gear, it is usually necessary to account for the shift in CG due to retraction of the gear with a second set of four loading conditions.

The weight limits are defined in FAR 23.25. The maximum weight must not be less than the empty weight plus 170 pounds for each seat for normal and commuter categories (or 190 pounds for utility and acrobatic category airplanes) plus oil at full capacity and a half hour of fuel at maximum continuous power. Also, the maximum weight must not be less than the empty weight plus minimum crew and full tank capacities of fuel and oil.

The minimum weight is not more than the empty weight (including unusable fuel, full oil, and fluids) plus the minimum crew (usually the pilot) and a half hour of fuel at maximum continuous power. For turbojet powered airplanes, the required fuel is 5 percent of the total fuel capacity.

The location of the weight components can be established from the three-view drawing or inboard profile drawing. The weight can be obtained from the component manufacturer, from actual weighing of the part, by calculation from drawing dimensions and material density, or from the 'Weight Estimation' module.

The inputs required are the coordinates, weight and moment of inertia for each of the components of the airplane, and useful loads for the condition. The inertia of small components may be neglected with no appreciable effect on the total inertia of the airplane.

The component data is entered in the weight database. This is the same database used by the 'Envelope of Loads' module.

The weight database contains the component weight data and the location dimensions. The default value for the maximum number of components in the database is 100, although the user may change this value. The database is

divided into 3 sections: empty weight items, minimum weight items and discretionary items. Fifty percent of the items are considered empty weight items, ten percent are minimum weight items and forty percent are discretionary items. The type of item is indicated by the item number. Using the default value of 100 items results in the following: items 1 through 50 are empty weight items, items 51 through 60 are minimum weight items and items 61 through 100 are discretionary items. When entering data into the database, it must be entered at the proper item number.

4.2 Running the Weight & CG Module

To run 'Weight & CG' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 4.1.

Item No	Component Description	Weight (Lb)	X (Inch)	Y (Inch)	Z (Inch)	Ix (Lb-in ²)	Iy (Lb-in ²)	Iz (Lb-in ²)
1	Wing Outboard	330	97.87	0	87.73	4444110	133485	4444110

Figure 4.1 Weight & CG Input Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. When the number of weight items to be considered in the database is left empty, the default value of 100 is selected. The number of empty and minimum weight items is calculated based on the total items and displayed in the respective text boxes with a yellow background. The user does not have the flexibility to change these calculated values. Item numbers appear in the text box in grey color. Use the scrollbar to navigate through the item numbers. It is recommended to use the top and bottom arrows of the scrollbar rather than directly using the scroll tab to navigate through the item numbers since errors can occur due to scrolling with the tab.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the weight and CG module.

4.3 Weight & CG Output

The Weight & CG output includes the weight, center of gravity, the inertias with respect to airplane coordinates, the inertias with respect to principle axes and the angle θ for a single load configuration. Inertias are given in both slug-ft² and lbs-in². The airplane weight and center of gravity are needed for the calculation of balanced flight and landing conditions in modules 'Flight Loads' and 'Landing Loads'. The airplane inertia is needed for the calculation of maneuver and gust flight conditions and unbalanced landing conditions in modules 'Select' and '1 Engine Out Loads'.

5 Envelope of Loading Conditions

5.1 Weight Envelope Description

This module calculates the envelope of discretionary useful loading. It uses the same database as the 'Weight & CG' module. The database contains the component weight data and location dimensions. This weight data comes from the 'Weight Estimation' module or actual known weights; the location dimensions come from the three-view drawing.

This module directly receives data from the 'Weight & CG' module when the 'Update Data To Other Modules' menu option is selected from the 'Output' menu in 'Weight & CG' module. Although data is received automatically, this module is flexible enough to create or modify the database or add, delete, edit or move the component data. The minimum flight weight is calculated and the envelope enclosing all possible loadings is calculated. From the envelope plot of useful loadings, the four structural limit points can be selected to include the most desirable and practical loadings. See section 4 for additional information on the weight database.

5.2 Running the Weight Envelope Module

To run the 'Envelope of Loads' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 5.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Item No	Component Description	Weight (Lb)
1	Wing Outboard	330

X (Inch) Y (Inch) Z (Inch)

97.87 0 87.73

Figure 5.1 Envelope of Loads Input Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the weight & CG module.

5.3 Weight Envelope Output

The output from this module is the envelope of useful loads and includes the weight and CG of the airplane for given loading conditions. This data is used in the 'Flight Loads' module.

6 Aerodynamic Surface Geometry

6.1 Surface Geometry Description

The geometric properties for all aerodynamic surfaces on the airplane are calculated by the 'Geometry' module. The aerodynamic surfaces include the wing, aileron, aileron aft, aileron forward, flap, rudder, rudder aft, rudder forward, elevator, elevator aft, elevator forward, elevator tab, horizontal tail, horizontal stabilizer, vertical tail and vertical stabilizer.

This module must be used to analyze each aerodynamic surface. For each surface, the user enters the coordinates to define the leading and trailing edges of the surface. The program divides the surface into elements and calculates the area of each element.

The inputs required for this program includes the coordinates of the leading and trailing edge of the aerodynamic surface. Two points define a straight leading or trailing edge. Three points can be used to define the leading edge of a wing with a leading edge extension at the inboard end of the wing. Three points can also be used to define a straight leading edge with a raked tip. A complex or curved leading or trailing edge can be defined by a series of points assuming that the points are connected by short straight lines.

6.2 Running the Geometry Module

To run the 'Geometry' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 6.1. This window displays all the aerodynamic surfaces. Select one surface at a time and enter the data required for that surface. Since the majority of the input and output data from these modules goes to other modules, it is highly recommended that the user update the data to other modules. By doing so, errors due to reentry of redundant data are eliminated.

When the user selects a surface for data entry, an input window as shown in figure 6.2 appears. The inputs required are the name of the surface, whether the surface is symmetrical about the x-axis ($y=0$), the number of increments to divide the surface into, and the coordinates for the leading and trailing edge of the surface. For coordinates, x-value is the fuselage station and y-value is the wing station. Data should be entered starting from the lowest fuselage station since data in the same order will be used to plot the geometry. If the entered data is not in the proper order, absurd geometries will appear.

To enter the leading edge points, first enter the number of points. Move to the area for the x and y coordinates. For the first points, enter the x-value, then the y-value. Then use the mouse to click on the scroll bar next to the y-coordinate field. The point number should advance to the next number. Then enter the next pair of x-y coordinates. Continue until all data are entered. If an error occurs corrections can be made by clicking at the top of the bar. It is highly recommended that the scroll bar be positioned so that the first x-y coordinate pair is visible. Data for the trailing edge are entered in the same way.

Finally, click the check-box to preview or print the element data points.

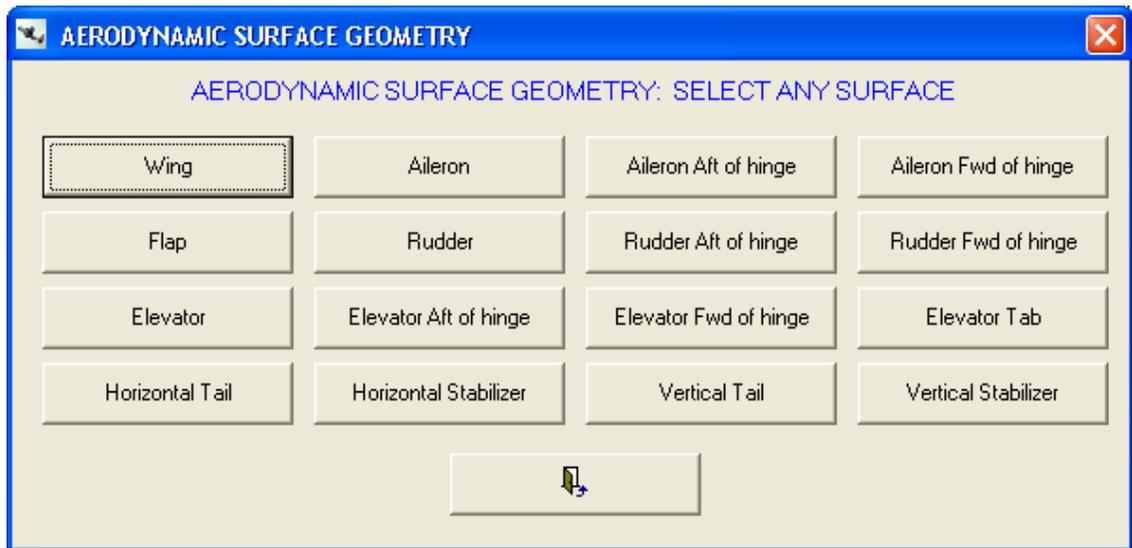


Figure 6.1 Aerodynamic Surface Geometry Main Window

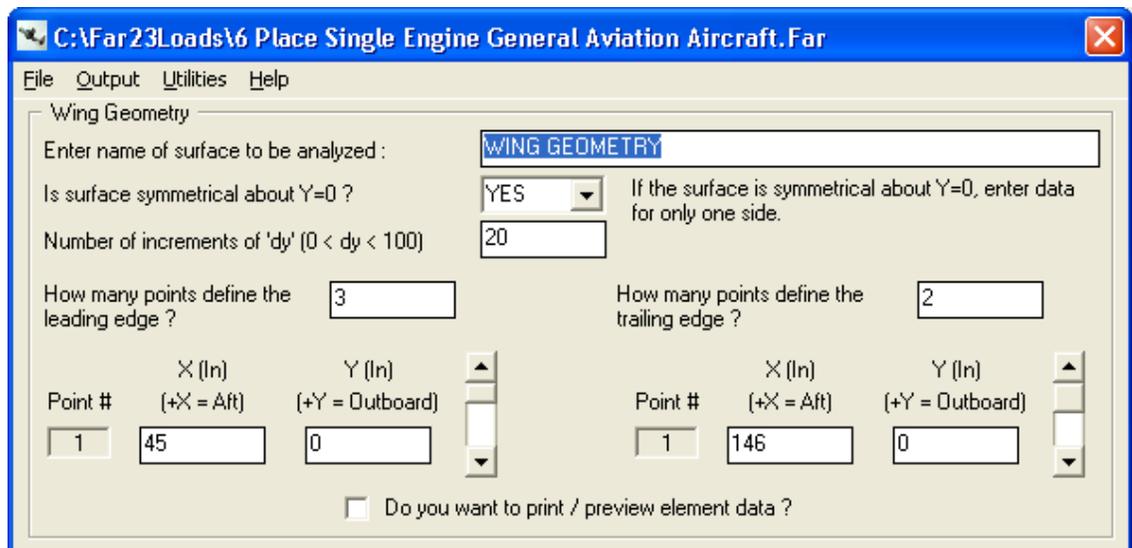


Figure 6.2 Wing Surface Geometry (Sub Module of Geometry Module)

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Output:**
 - **Plot Geometry** – Plots the geometry on an X-Y axis. This menu gets activated only after the 'Preview Output' menu is run. Geometry of the surface is plotted and can be saved as a *.bmp file and opened and modified or printed from 'Paint' or any other application that opens graphic pictures.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the geometry module.

6.3 Geometry Module Output

The 'Geometry' module calculates the area, aspect ratio, mean aerodynamic cord (MAC) and the butt line and fuselage station of the leading edge of the MAC. This output data is needed as input to the modules 'Structural Speed', 'Air Loads', 'Flight Loads', 'Select', and '1 Engine Out Loads'.

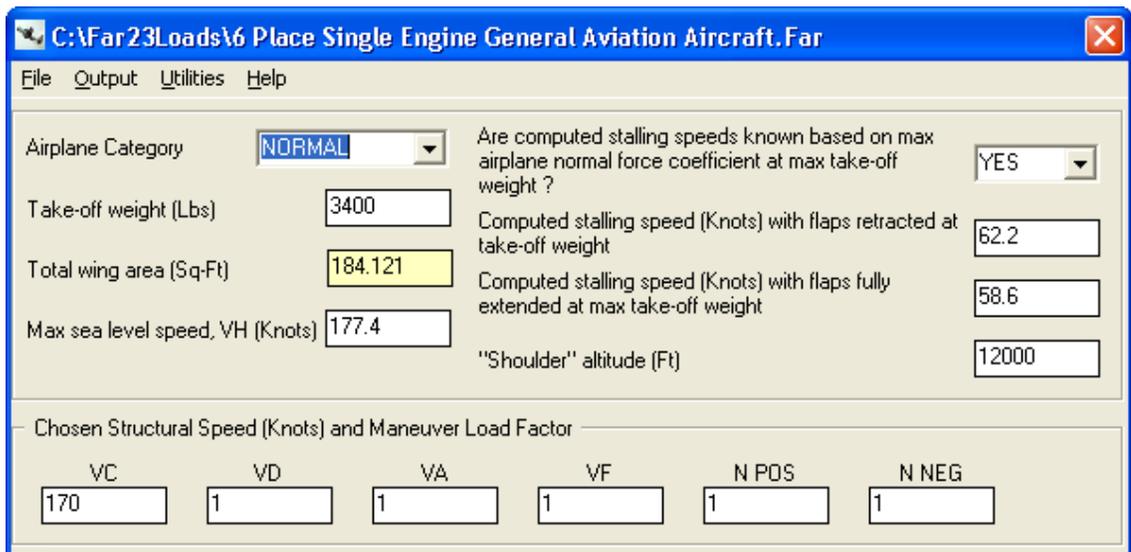
7 Structural Speed

7.1 Structural Speed Description

The structural design speeds and the maneuvering load factors are calculated by the module 'Structural Speed'. This module lets the user choose the airplane certification category: normal, utility, or acrobatic. The module calculates the minimum structural design speeds / load factors and verifies that the chosen structural design speeds are greater than the minimum requirements. It also checks that the margins between the speeds are greater than the requirements. If necessary, the speeds are adjusted to meet the requirements relative to cruise speed.

7.2 Running the Structural Speed Module

To run the 'Structural Speed' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 7.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.



VC	VD	VA	VF	N POS	N NEG
170	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 7.1 Structural Speed Main Window

The input required for this module includes the category of airplane, the take-off weight, wing area, maximum speed at sea level, and the shoulder altitude.

The stalling speeds with flaps extended and with flaps retracted can be entered if known, or they can be calculated by 'Structural Speed'. For a known stalling

speeds, select 'YES' and enter the values. To calculate the stalling speeds, select 'NO' and enter the maximum lift coefficients as shown in figure 7.2.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Output", "Utilities", and "Help". The main area contains several input fields and a dropdown menu:

- Airplane Category: **NORMAL** (dropdown)
- Are computed stalling speeds known based on max airplane normal force coefficient at max take-off weight?: **NO** (dropdown)
- Take-off weight (Lbs): **3400** (text box)
- Wing CL Max: **62.2** (text box)
- Total wing area (Sq-Ft): **184.121** (text box)
- Wing CLF Max: **58.6** (text box)
- Max sea level speed, V_H (Knots): **177.4** (text box)
- "Shoulder" altitude (Ft): **12000** (text box)

Below these fields is a section titled "Chosen Structural Speed (Knots) and Maneuver Load Factor" with six input fields:

- VC: **170**
- VD: **1**
- VA: **1**
- VF: **1**
- N POS: **1**
- N NEG: **1**

Figure 7.2 Structural Speed Main Window (Stalling Speeds Unknown)

The design speeds and load factors can be entered or calculated. Enter 1 for any calculated value. Some of the design speeds can be entered, and the program can calculate the remaining values.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the structural speed module.

7.3 Structural Speed Output

This module calculates the design speeds, load factors and Mach numbers (M_C , M_D). The minimum values are calculated for V_C , V_D , V_A and V_F , and for the positive and negative load factors. If a design speed is chosen then the other speeds are adjusted to meet the requirements. The calculated values are used in the 'Mach Limitations', 'Flight Loads', 'Aileron Loads', and 'Flap Loads' modules.

8 Mach Limitations

8.1 Mach Limitations Description

The 'Mach Limitations' module determines the Mach limitations for the flight envelope diagram. For a constant Mach number, the equivalent air speed is calculated at altitudes from the shoulder altitude to the maximum operating altitude.

8.2 Running the Mach Limitations Module

To run the 'Mach Limitations' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 8.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Field Label	Value
Enter MC	0.323
Enter MD	0.411
Enter Shoulder Altitude (Ft)	12000
Enter Max Operation Altitude (Ft)	18000
Enter Increment of Altitude (Ft)	1000

Figure 8.1 Mach Limitations Main Window

The input for this module includes the Mach number at design cruising speed (MC), the Mach number at design dive speed (MD), the shoulder altitude, and the maximum operating altitude. An altitude increment is also required; this is used to determine the altitudes of interest between the shoulder and operating altitudes. All altitudes are entered in feet.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the mach limitations module.

8.3 Mach Limitations Output

The output from 'Mach Limitations' includes the air speeds at altitudes between the shoulder altitude and the operating altitude. This data can be plotted on the flight limits diagram. All speeds are given in knots equivalent air speed (KEAS), and the altitudes are given in feet.

9 Aerodynamic Coefficients

9.1 Aerodynamic Coefficients Description

The aerodynamic coefficients module is used to calculate the aerodynamic coefficients for cruise, landing and enroute conditions. This module calculates the basic and additive spanwise aerodynamic lift coefficient distributions for the wing. It combines these with the spanwise lift coefficient distribution for any specific total wing lift coefficient and then calculates the associated spanwise drag and moment coefficients for that wing C_L .

The aerodynamic coefficients module also calculates the stall lift coefficient and the angle of attack for the wing. The pitching moment coefficient of the fuselage and nacelle is calculated and added to the total wing moment coefficient to provide lift, drag and moment coefficients for the airplane-less-tail configuration for any C_L . The drag moment of the extended landing gear is calculated and added to the airplane-less-tail. The sea level equations for lift, drag, and moment are formulated. These equations are used to make the balancing calculations for the V-n diagrams in the 'Flight Loads' module.

9.2 Running the Aerodynamic Coefficient Module

To run the 'Aerodynamic Coefficient' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 9.1. The first window allows the selection of the cruise, landing or enroute submodules. It also provides the flexibility to return to the main menu by clicking on the close button. Additional data input windows for Cruise, Landing and Enroute conditions are shown in figures 9-2, 9-3 and 9-4 respectively. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Since this module has been customized for aero coefficients only, the user is not asked if calculations for air loads are desired.

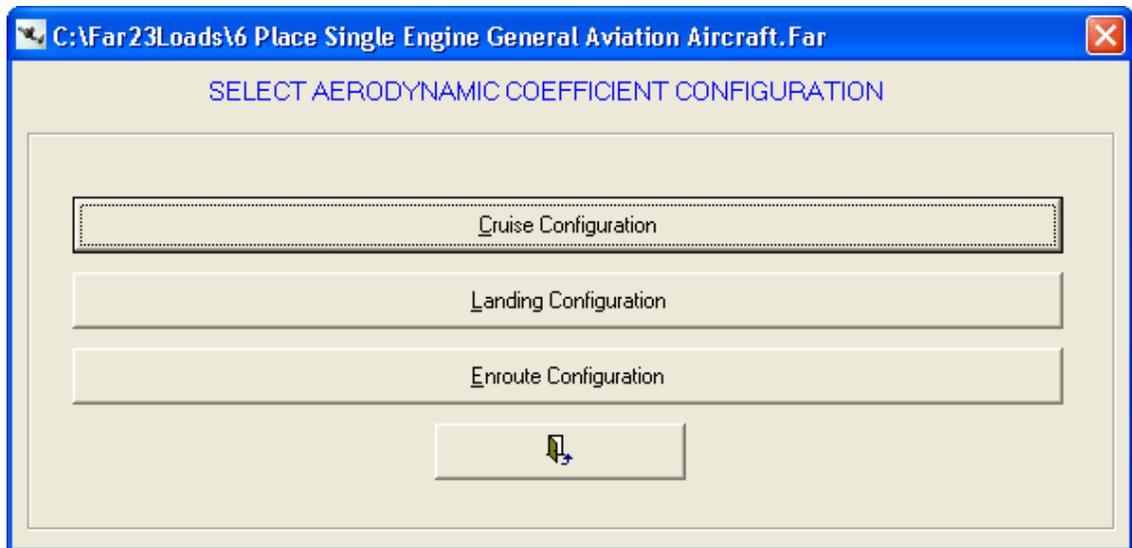


Figure 9.1 Aerodynamic Coefficients Main Window

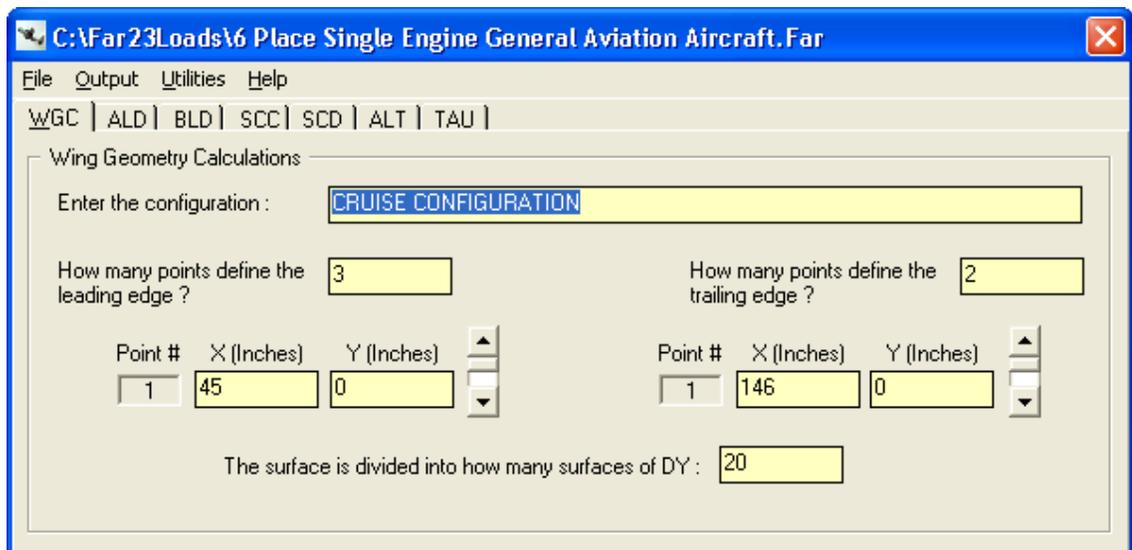


Figure 9.2 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Cruise Configuration Window

Wing Geometry Calculations

Enter the configuration :

How many points define the leading edge ?

How many points define the trailing edge ?

Point #	X (Inches)	Y (Inches)
1	45	0

Point #	X (Inches)	Y (Inches)
1	146	0

The surface is divided into how many surfaces of DY :

Figure 9.3 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Landing Configuration Window

Wing Geometry Calculations

Enter the configuration :

How many points define the leading edge ?

How many points define the trailing edge ?

Point #	X (Inches)	Y (Inches)
1	45	0

Point #	X (Inches)	Y (Inches)
1	146	0

The surface is divided into how many surfaces of DY :

Figure 9.4 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Enroute Configuration Window

The data input window for any case has a similar appearance and menu structure. Each window has 7 data entry pages:

1. WGC: Wing Geometry Calculations
2. ALD: Additive Lift Distribution
3. BLD: Basic Lift Distribution
4. SCC: Stall C_L Calculations

5. SCD: Spanwise Coefficient Distribution
6. ALT: Airplane Less Tail Load Calculations
7. TAU: Correction factor Tau

In the WGC page, geometry data for the wing is entered including the coordinates for the leading and trailing edges. The window appears as shown in figure 9.2.

In the ALD page, parameters required for the additive lift distribution calculations are entered. The input window appears as shown in figure 9.5.

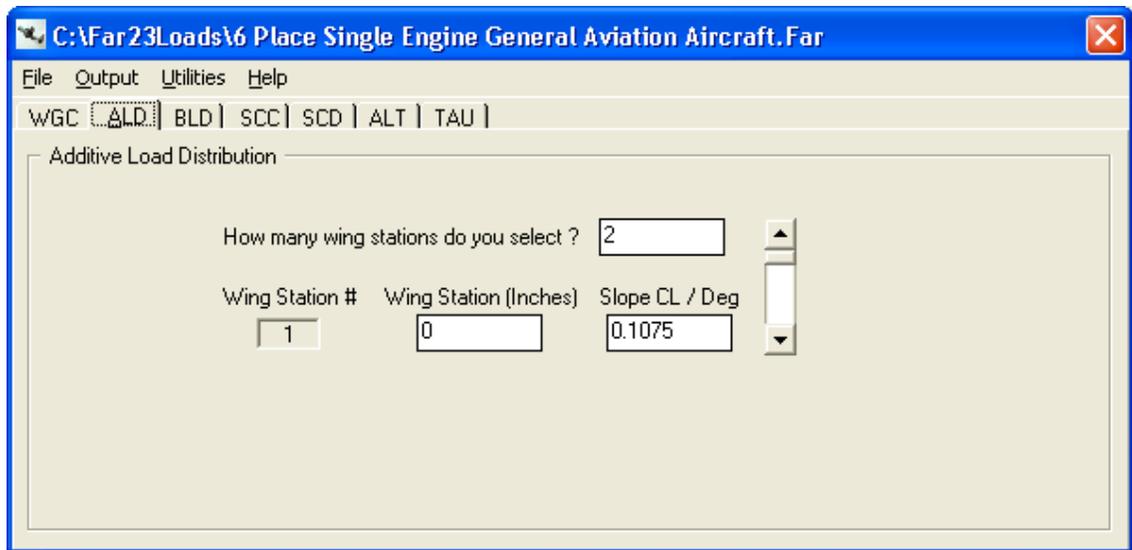


Figure 9.5 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Additive Lift Distribution Window

In the BLD page, parameters required for the basic lift distribution calculations are entered. The input window appears as shown in figure 9.6.

Basic Load Distribution

How many wing stations do you select ? 2

Wing Station #	Wing Station (Inches)	Angle (Degree) from Water Line
1	0	5

Enter Wing Station of Discontinuity between Flap and Aileron (Enter 0 for No Discontinuity): 0

Figure 9.6 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Basic Lift Distribution Window

In the SCC page, parameters required for the spanwise C_L calculations are entered. The input window appears as shown in figure 9.6. The user is asked if stall C_L is to be calculated. If the user selects YES, a window appears as shown in figure 9.7, but if the user selects NO, a window appears as shown in figure 9.8.

Stall CL Calculations

Do you want to calculate stall CL ? YES

How many stations do you select ? 2

Enter each selected wing station and its first CLMAX and RN.
Its second CLMAX and RN and its chord starting at inboard :

WS #	WS (Inches)	C1LMAX	R1N	C2LMAX	R2N	CHORD (Inches)
1	0	1.45	3000000	1.66	9000000	101

Figure 9.7 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Stall C_L Calculation Window when user selects YES

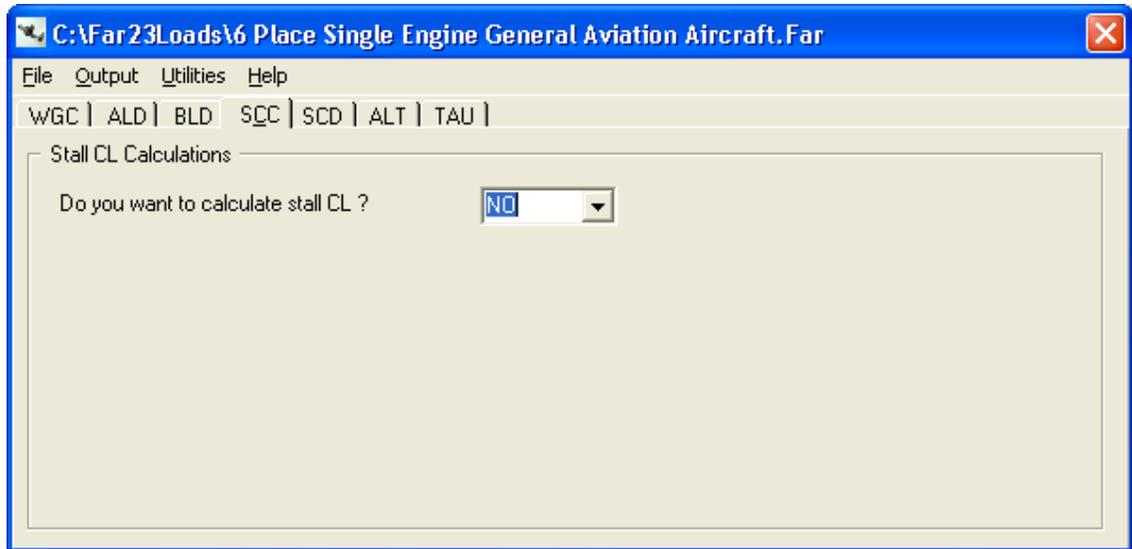


Figure 9.8 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Stall C_L Calculation Window when user selects NO

In the SCD page, parameters required for the spanwise coefficient distribution are entered. The input window appears as shown in figure 9.9. The user is required to input data for the spanwise drag and moment coefficients, C_D and C_M . A value for tau, which is a correction for the slope of the lift curve, is also entered on this page.

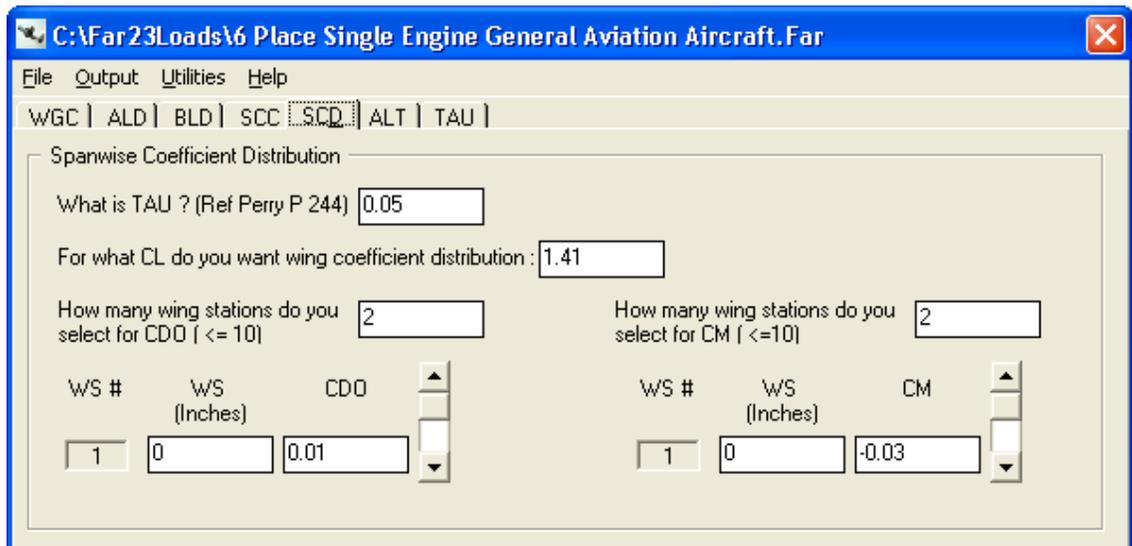


Figure 9.9 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Spanwise Coefficient Distribution

In the ALT page, additional fuselage data are entered. Figure 9.10 shows the ALT page. For the “Is landing gear extended?” prompt, landing gear information

is not required if the user selects NO; otherwise, if the user selects YES, an additional page containing information about landing gear must be completed. Figure 9.11 shows the landing gear page.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

WGC | ALD | BLD | SCC | SCD | ALT | TAU

Airplane Less Tail Load Calculations

What is width of fuselage (Foot) ? Is landing gear extended ?

What is length of fuselage (Foot) ? What is total area of horizontal + vertical tail (Sq-Ft) ?

FS of wing root 1/4 chord (% of fuselage length) Enter min CL for range of CL's for curves (MINCL) :

Enter factor to modify DCMF/DCL : Enter max CL for range of CL's for curves (MAXCL) :

What is fuselage frontal area (Sq-Ft) ? What is the step you want in CLs ?

What is angle of fuselage center line from WL (Nose down is negative)

Figure 9.10 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Additional Fuselage Data

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

WGC | ALD | BLD | SCC | SCD | ALT | LGC | TAU

Landing Gear Calculations

Enter frontal area of nose gear tire (Sq-Ft) : Enter total frontal area of LH + RH main gear tires (Sq-Ft) :

Enter fuselage station of nose gear axle (Inches) : Enter fuselage station of main gear axles (Inches) :

Enter water line of nose gear axle (Inches) : Enter water line of main gear axles (Inches) :

Enter drag coefficient for nose gear referenced to frontal area of tire : Enter drag coefficient for main gear referenced to frontal area of tires :

Enter approximate WL of airplane CG (Inches) :

Landing gear drag coefficient referenced to frontal area of tires when extended or fixed: single strut is 0.29; single strut with faired wheel cover is 0.25; truss is 0.54; truss with faired wheel cover is 0.35.

Figure 9.11 Aerodynamic Coefficients: Landing Gear Data

Data entry in the TAU page is optional. This page may only be used if the user does not have the value of tau available and desires to calculate it. The value of tau is calculated and displayed on the same page and is also updated on the SCD page. Figures 9.12 and 9.13 show the TAU calculation page and the updated tau value for the SCD page.

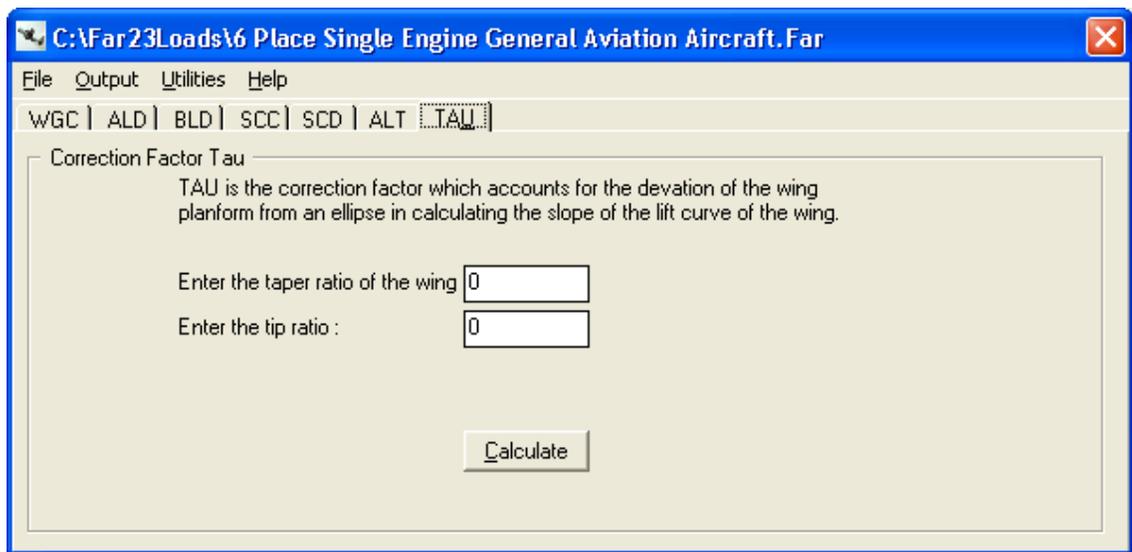


Figure 9.12 Aerodynamic Coefficients: TAU Calculation

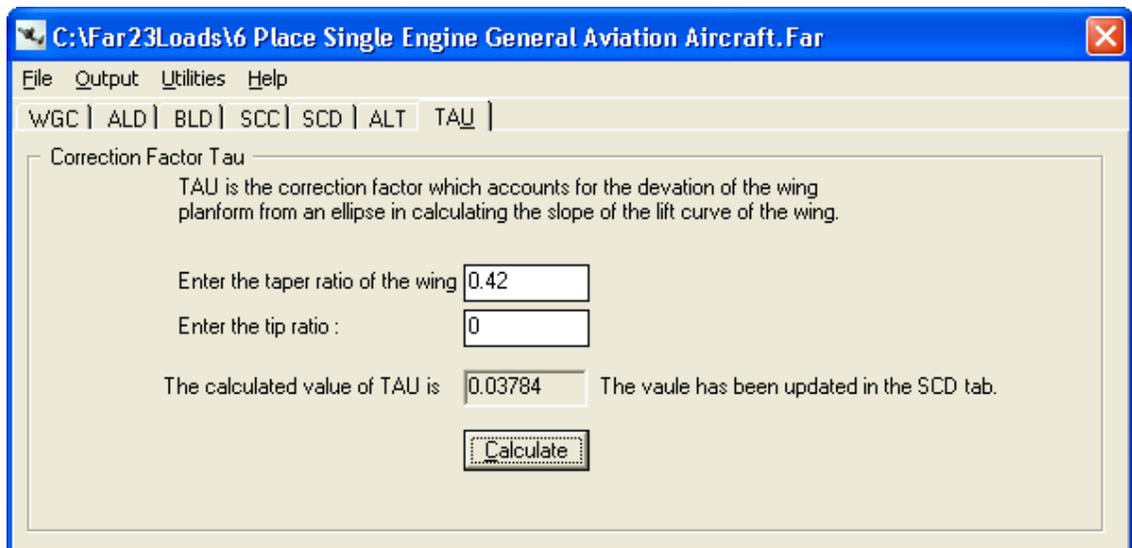


Figure 9.13 Aerodynamic Coefficients: TAU Updated in SCD Page

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the aerodynamic coefficients module.

9.3 Aerodynamic Coefficients Output

The aerodynamic coefficients module produces the following outputs:

- Wing geometry calculations
- Additive lift calculations
- Basic lift calculations
- Stall calculations
- Wing aerodynamic coefficient distributions
- Airplane-less-tail aerodynamic coefficients
- Equations for aerodynamic coefficients for the airplane-less-tail configuration

The aerodynamic coefficients for the airplane-less-tail are used in the 'Flight Loads' module.

10 Air Loads

10.1 Air Loads Description

The air loads module is used to calculate the air loads for cruise, landing and enroute conditions. This module calculates the basic and additive spanwise aerodynamic lift coefficient distributions for the wing. It combines these with the spanwise lift coefficient distribution for any specific total wing lift coefficient and then calculates the associated spanwise drag and moment coefficients for that wing C_L .

10.2 Running the Air Loads Module

To run the 'Air Loads' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 10.1. The first window allows the selection of cruise, landing or enroute submodules. It also provides the flexibility to return to the main menu by clicking on the close button. Data input windows for Cruise, Landing and Enroute conditions are shown in figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 respectively. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from the respective modules.

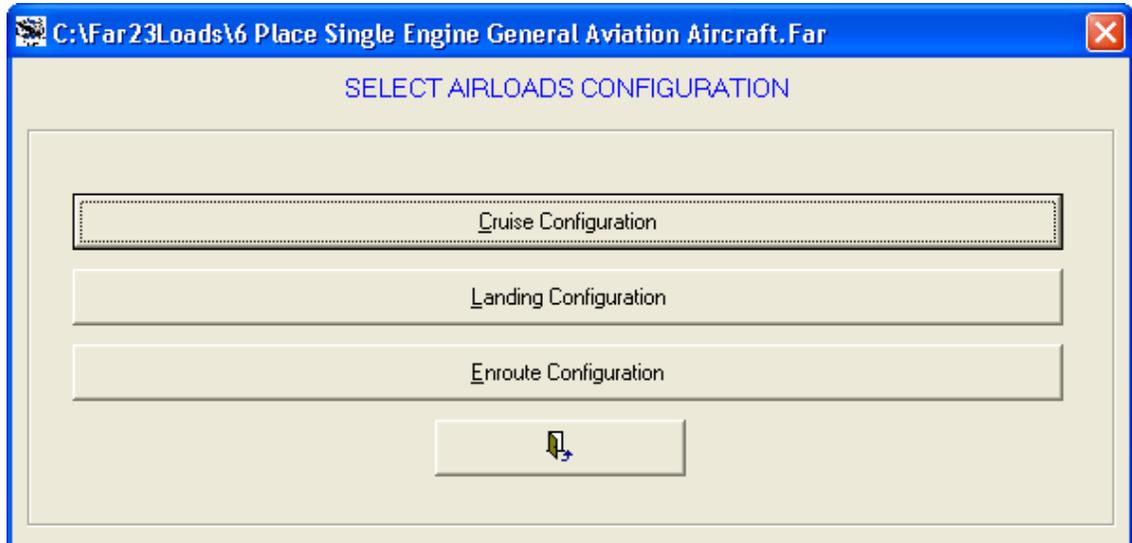


Figure 10.1 Air Loads Main Window

The data input window for any case has the general appearance and menu structure described in Section 9. Each window has 7 data entry pages:

1. WGC: Wing Geometry Calculations
2. ALD: Additive Lift Distribution

3. BLD: Basic Lift Distribution
4. SCC: Stall CL Calculations
5. SCD: Spanwise Coefficient Distribution
6. AFS: Air Loads for Specified C_L and V
7. TAU: Correction factor Tau

Note that page 6, the AFS page, is the only new entry that is not described in Section 9.

In the AFS page, air loads for a specified C_L and V are entered. Figure 10.2 shows the AFS page. The first question regarding air loads for the C_L entered in the SCD tab is fixed as YES, and the user does not have option to change it. Inputs required for this module are the case number obtained from the 'Select' module, a description of the condition being analyzed, the airplane speed in KEAS, WL the wing reference plane at the plane of symmetry, and the slope of wing reference plane.

Figure 10.2 Air Loads: Air Loads for Specified C_L and V

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **File:**
 - **Save Data for NETLOADS Module** - Enables user to save data in a format that can be read by the NETLOADS module. This module is inactive initially. After the user previews the output, this menu becomes active and the user can save the data with a desired file name.
 - **Return to Air Loads Menu** – Enables user to close existing menu and return to the main window of air loads module from which other submodules can be selected and run or the user can exit the air loads module.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the air loads module.

10.3 Air Loads Output

The air loads module produces the following outputs:

- Wing geometry calculations
- Additive lift calculations
- Basic lift calculations
- Stall calculations
- Wing airload distributions
- Equation for air loads

The air loads for airplane less tail are used in 'Flight Loads' module.

11 Flight Loads

11.1 Flight Loads Description

The 'Flight Loads' module calculates the loads for any combination of airspeed and load factor on and within the boundaries of the flight envelope. The data necessary to make these load calculations comes from the results of modules 'Envelope of Loads', 'Wing Geometry', 'Structural Speed' and 'Air Loads'.

The flight envelope should be developed for altitudes up to the maximum operating altitude. For airplanes with a maximum operating altitude less than 20,000 feet, three altitudes are usually used: sea level, shoulder altitude, and maximum operating altitude. If the maximum operating altitude is greater than 20,000 feet, then 20,000 feet should be included since this is where the gust formulas begin to taper.

The flight envelope with flaps extended for takeoff, approach and landing needs to be determined at sea level only.

11.2 Running the Flight Loads Module

To run 'Flight Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 11.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Field	Value
Enter Wing MAC (Inch)	69.246
Enter XTC (Fus Sta approx 5 Percent MAC H. Tail)	253.591
Enter XTF (Fus Sta 25 Percent MAC H. Tail)	261.041
Enter XW (Fus Sta 25 Percent MAC Wing)	80.953
Enter ZW (Waterline 25 Percent MAC Wing)	87.725
Enter S (Wing Area, Sq-Ft)	184.121
Select Aircraft Category	NORMAL

Figure 11.1 Flight Loads Main Window

The main window shows 7 or 9 pages depending upon the configuration. The pages are named as follows:

1. General: Contains general information about the airplane.
2. Speed & Alt: Contains information about speeds and altitudes.
3. Enroute Info: Contains information about enroute configuration. Based on data entered on this page, number of data entry pages varies from 7 to 9. If enroute data has to be entered, number of data entry pages is 9 else only 7.
4. Cruise Coef: Contains information about cruise coefficients.
5. Cruise CG: Contains information about cruise CG.
6. Landing Coef: Contains information about landing coefficients.
7. Landing CG: Contains information about landing CG.
8. Enroute Coef: Contains information about enroute coefficients (depends upon condition selected).
9. Enroute CG: Contains information about enroute CG (depends upon condition selected).

In the first window shown in figure 11.1, general data like category of airplane, normal, utility or acrobatic is entered. The category determines the minimum required load factor.

In the second window, data regarding speeds and altitudes are entered. Figure 11.2 shows the Speed & Alt page.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | **Speed & Alt** | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Speed Data

VPF is speed limit for enroute configuration like partial flaps or dive breaks. If you have no enroute configuration please enter VPF same as VC in next input

VA	<input type="text" value="121.3"/>	VPF	<input type="text" value="105.5"/>
VC	<input type="text" value="170"/>	MC	<input type="text" value="0.323"/>
VD	<input type="text" value="212.5"/>	MD	<input type="text" value="0.403"/>
VF	<input type="text" value="105.5"/>	MAX WT	<input type="text" value="3400"/>

Altitude Data

How many altitudes will you investigate?

(4 would include sealevel, shoulder altitude, 20,000 ft and maximum operating altitude).

Altitude Number

Altitude (Feet)

Figure 11.2 Flight Loads: Speed & Alt Page

On the Enroute Info page, the user is asked if there is an enroute configuration. If not, then the question about flaps for enroute will not appear, and the user will not see pages 8 and 9. Also, on the Speed & Alt page, if there is an enroute condition, enter a value for VPF that is the same as VC. A brief note about this can be seen in the Speed & Alt page shown above in figure 11.2. Figures 11.3 and 11.4 show the Enroute Info page.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | **Enroute Info** | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Enroute Data

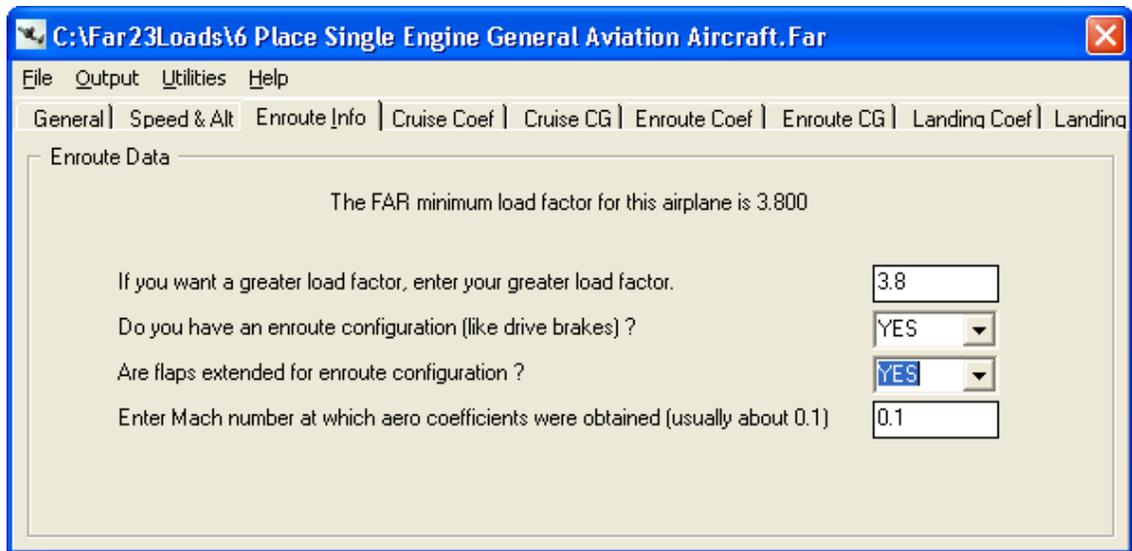
The FAR minimum load factor for this airplane is 3.800

If you want a greater load factor, enter your greater load factor.

Do you have an enroute configuration (like drive brakes) ?

Enter Mach number at which aero coefficients were obtained (usually about 0.1)

Figure 11.3 Flight Loads: Enroute Info Page with no enroute configuration



C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General Speed & Alt Enroute Info Cruise Coef Cruise CG Enroute Coef Enroute CG Landing Coef Landing

Enroute Data

The FAR minimum load factor for this airplane is 3.800

If you want a greater load factor, enter your greater load factor.

Do you have an enroute configuration (like drive brakes) ?

Are flaps extended for enroute configuration ?

Enter Mach number at which aero coefficients were obtained (usually about 0.1)

Figure 11.4 Flight Loads: Enroute Info Page with enroute configuration pages visible

The FAR minimum load factor for the airplane is calculated based on the category selected and the maximum airplane weight. The user also has the flexibility to change the value of load factor if desired.

Input pages designated by the cruise, landing and enroute coefficients and respective CGs are shown in figures 11.5 through 11.11. These pages are used to enter data for cruise, landing and enroute configurations. Each configuration requires two input pages: first where the coefficients for lift (C_0 , C_1 , C_2 , C_3 and C_4), drag (D_0 , D_1 , D_2 , D_3 and D_4) and pitching moment (M_0 , M_1 , M_2 , M_3 and M_4) equations are entered, and second the CG data for each configuration.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | **Cruise Coef** | Cruise CG | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Cruise Coefficients

Enter Stall CL for cruise Enter Neg Stall CL for cruise

Enter 5 Coefficients for Lift in Equation : $CL=C0+C1*ALPHA+C2*ALPHA^2+C3*ALPHA^3+C4*ALPHA^4$

C0	C1	C2	C3	C4
<input type="text" value="0.32"/>	<input type="text" value="0.08"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Drag in Equation : $CD=D0+D1*CL+D2*CL^2+D3*CL^3+D4*CL^4$

D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
<input type="text" value="0.027"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.054"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Pitching Moment in Equation : $CM=M0+M1*ALPHA+M2*ALPHA^2+M3*ALPHA^3+M4*ALPHA^4$

M0	M1	M2	M3	M4
<input type="text" value="-0.017"/>	<input type="text" value="0.004"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Figure 11.5 Flight Loads: Cruise Coefficients

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | **Cruise CG** | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Cruise CG

Enter CG Designation, WT, XCG, ZCG for each of the 4 weight loadings :

	CG	Weight (Lbs)	XCG	ZCG
First Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG1"/>	<input type="text" value="3400"/>	<input type="text" value="85.1"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
Second Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG2"/>	<input type="text" value="3400"/>	<input type="text" value="77.49"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
Third Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG3"/>	<input type="text" value="2800"/>	<input type="text" value="72.64"/>	<input type="text" value="92"/>
Fourth Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG4"/>	<input type="text" value="2063"/>	<input type="text" value="73.09"/>	<input type="text" value="90.73001"/>

Figure 11.6 Flight Loads: Cruise CG

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Enroute Coefficients

Enter Stall CL for Landing Enter Neg Stall CL for Landing

Enter 5 Coefficients for Lift in Equation : $CL=C0+C1*ALPHA+C2*ALPHA^2+C3*ALPHA^3+C4*ALPHA^4$

C0	C1	C2	C3	C4
<input type="text" value="0.32"/>	<input type="text" value="0.08"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Drag in Equation : $CD=D0+D1*CL+D2*CL^2+D3*CL^3+D4*CL^4$

D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
<input type="text" value="0.027"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.054"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Pitching Moment in Equation $CM=M0+M1*ALPHA+M2*ALPHA^2+M3*ALPHA^3+M4*ALPHA^4$

M0	M1	M2	M3	M4
<input type="text" value="-0.017"/>	<input type="text" value="0.004"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Figure 11.7 Flight Loads: Landing Coefficients

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Landing Coef | Landing CG

Landing CG

Enter CG Designation, WT, XCG, ZCG for each of the 4 weight loadings :

	CG	Weight (Lbs)	XCG	ZCG
First Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG5"/>	<input type="text" value="3400"/>	<input type="text" value="85.1"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
Second Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG6"/>	<input type="text" value="3400"/>	<input type="text" value="77.49"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
Third Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG7"/>	<input type="text" value="2800"/>	<input type="text" value="72.64"/>	<input type="text" value="92"/>
Fourth Weight Loading	<input type="text" value="CG8"/>	<input type="text" value="2063"/>	<input type="text" value="73.09"/>	<input type="text" value="90.73001"/>

Figure 11.8 Flight Loads: Landing CG

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Enroute Coef. | Enroute CG | Landing Coef | Landing

Enroute Coefficients

Enter Stall CL for enroute Enter Neg Stall CL for enroute

Enter 5 Coefficients for Lift in Equation $CL=C0+C1*ALPHA+C2*ALPHA^2+C3*ALPHA^3+C4*ALPHA^4$

C0	C1	C2	C3	C4
<input type="text" value="0.32"/>	<input type="text" value="0.08"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Drag in Equation : $CD=D0+D1*CL+D2*CL^2+D3*CL^3+D4*CL^4$

D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
<input type="text" value="0.027"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.054"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter 5 Coefficients for Pitching Moment in Equation $CM=M0+M1*ALPHA+M2*ALPHA^2+M3*ALPHA^3+M4*ALPHA^4$

M0	M1	M2	M3	M4
<input type="text" value="-0.017"/>	<input type="text" value="0.004"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Figure 11.9 Flight Loads: Enroute Coefficients

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

General | Speed & Alt | Enroute Info | Cruise Coef | Cruise CG | Enroute Coef | Enroute CG. | Landing Coef | Landing

Enroute CG

Enter CG Designation, WT, XCG, ZCG for each of the 4 weight loadings :

	CG	Weight (Lbs)	XCG	ZCG
First Weight Loading	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Second Weight Loading	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Third Weight Loading	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Fourth Weight Loading	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Figure 11.10 Flight Loads: Enroute CG

The data necessary to make these load calculations comes from the results of the respective modules when output data from these modules are updated.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **File:**
 - **Save Data for SELECT Module** – Enables user to save data in a format that can be read by the SELECT module. This module is inactive initially. After the user previews the output, this menu becomes active and the user can save the data with a desired file name.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the flight loads module.

11.3 Flight Loads Output

The output from the 'Flight Loads' module is used in the 'Select' and 'Wing Inertia' modules. Data for each point on the flight envelope is included in the output file. The following data is included and if applicable, the variable name used in the output file is given:

- Name of the condition and case number
- Altitude (feet) and equivalent air speed (knots)
- Normal load factor n_z
- Angle of attack α (degrees)
- Compressibility factor (variable G CORR)
- Wing lift coefficient C_L
- Pitching moment of airplane less tail (variable M(W+F))
- Wing lift normal to the airplane reference line (lbs) (variable LZW)
- Tail load (lbs) (variable LT)
- Airplane drag load (lbs) (variable DX)

12 Selection of Critical Loads

12.1 Selection of Critical Loads Description

The critical flight loads are determined by the 'Select' module using the results of the 'Flight Loads' module. The output from the 'Flight Loads' module contains all of the balanced symmetrical flight conditions on the V-n diagram. 'Select' searches this file for the critical flight loads on the wing, fuselage, horizontal tail, and vertical tail. Critical loads for other structures such as ailerons, flaps, engine mounts, landing gear and tabs are determined in other modules as explained later.

In addition to the flight envelope data, additional geometry and inertia data from the 'Weight & CG' and 'Envelope of Loading' modules are required.

12.2 Running the Select Module

To run 'Select', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 12.1. All buttons except the exit button are inactive initially. The File menu contains only one submenu:

- **Read V-n Flight Loads Data** – Enables user to select the flight loads file that was saved in the Flight Loads module using the Save Data For SELECT Module.

After the user selects an appropriate file (an error message appears if the file does not contain the flight loads data that can be read by this module), the Critical Wing Loads, Critical Horizontal Tail Loads, Critical Vertical Tail Loads, and Critical Fuselage Loads buttons are activated.

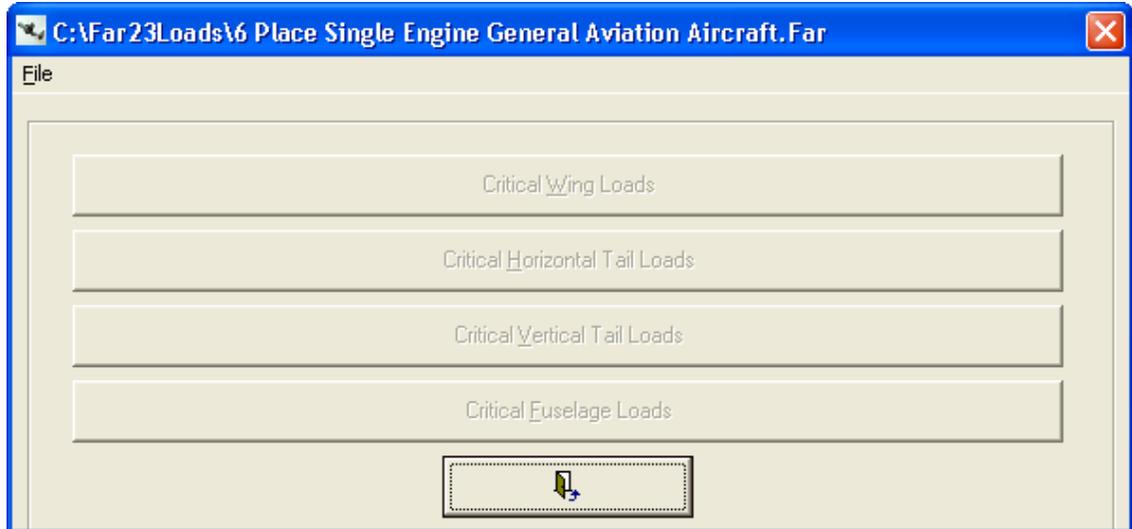


Figure 12.1 Select Critical Loads Main Window

Figure 12.2 shows the critical wing loads window. Inputs required for this window are the full aileron deflection and the airfoil section moment coefficient for no aileron. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

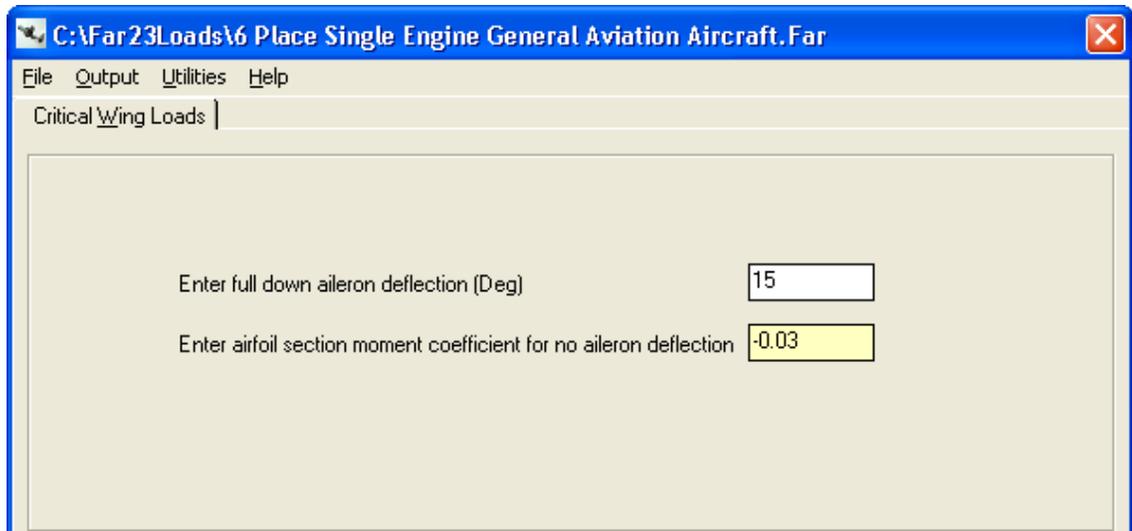


Figure 12.2 Critical Wing Loads Window

Figure 12.3 shows the critical horizontal tail loads window. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Slope of lift curve of wing (CL/Rad)	4.605	Elevator area (Total LH+RH) (Sq-Ft)	16.403
Incidence of horiz. tail, WL to chord (Deg)	2	Aspect ratio of horizontal tail	4.017
Horizontal tail area (Sq-Ft)	36.944	Angle WL to zero lift line of wing for -Cruise	3.988
Enter aspect ratio of wing	6.095	Landing	13.564
Full elevator deflection: up trailing edge (Deg)	30	Enroute	0
Full elevator deflection: down trailing edge (Deg)	20	Length of airplane (Ft)	26.522
Elevator area forward of hinge line (Total LH+RH) (Sq-Ft)	1.639	FS of 25% MAC of tail	261.027
Elevator area aft of hinge line (Total LH+RH) (Sq-Ft)	14.792	FS of 50% MAC of tail	270.357

Figure 12.3 Critical Horizontal Tail Loads Window

Figure 12.4 shows the critical vertical tail loads window. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules. The user is asked if the default moment of inertia will be used to calculate the gust on vertical tail. If the user selects YES, then default values are used; otherwise, the user is asked to input the values manually.

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Enter Full deflection of rudder (Deg)	30	Enter length of airplane (Ft)	26.522
Enter vertical tail total area (Sq-Ft)	14.84	Enter wing span (Ft)	33.5
Enter rudder area (Sq-Ft)	5.236	Enter gross weight of airplane (Lbs)	3400
Area of rudder fwd of hinge line (Sq-Ft)	0.57	Will you use default moment of inertia Izz to calculate gust on vertical tail ?	YES
Area of rudder aft of hinge line (Sq-Ft)	4.63		
Enter aspect ratio of vertical tail	1.520		
Enter MAC of vertical tail (Ft)	3.367		
Enter FS25% MAC of vertical tail	266.83		

Figure 12.4 Critical Vertical Tail Loads Window

Figure 12.5 shows the critical fuselage loads window. Data required for this submodule are the location where the engine is mounted and the wing weight. Default wing weight is taken as 0.9 times the gross weight.

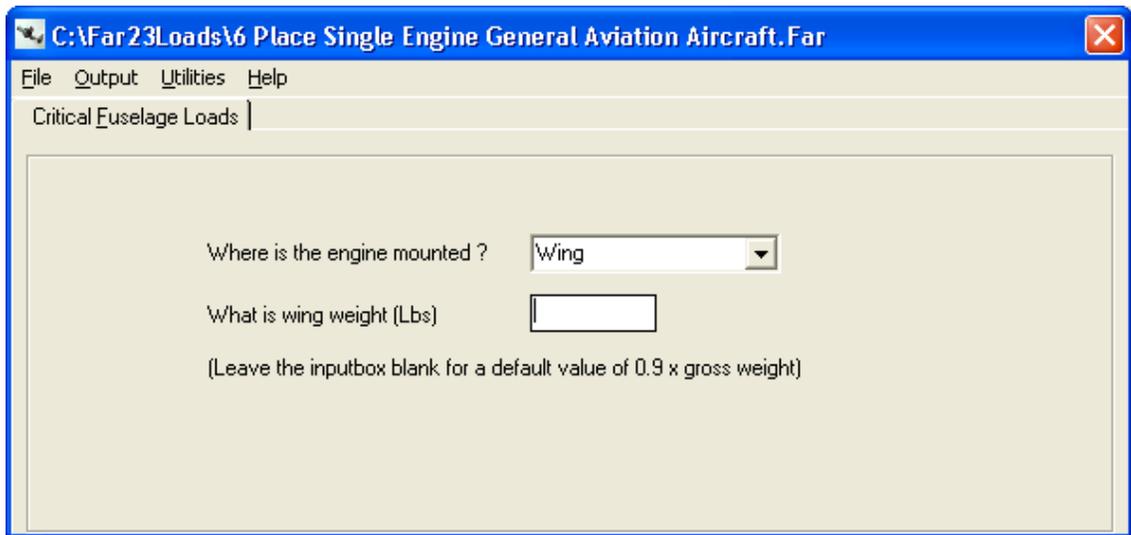


Figure 12.5 Critical Fuselage Loads Window

After entering the data for a component, the critical loads for that component must be saved before moving to the next component. Each submodule has a similar menu structure as described below.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the select module.

12.3 Select Module Output

'Select' determines the critical loads for the wing, fuselage, vertical tail, and horizontal tail. A separate output file is created for each component. The output file lists each critical condition with appropriate parameters.

The results from this module are used in the 'Air Loads', 'Wing Inertia', and 'Tail Load Distribution' modules.

13 Aileron Loads

13.1 Aileron Loads Description

The loads on the aileron are calculated in the module 'Aileron Loads'. The deflected positions during unsymmetrical flight conditions produce the critical loads.

To calculate the aileron loads, the required data include:

- Airspeeds V_A , V_C and V_D
- Area of aileron forward and aft of hinge line
- Maximum up deflection at V_A
- Maximum down deflection at V_A

13.2 Running the Aileron Loads Module

To run 'Aileron Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 13.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Parameter	Value
Enter max down aileron deflection (Degrees)	15
Enter max up aileron deflection (Degrees)	-10
Enter aileron area Fwd of hinge line (Sq-Ft)	2.591
Enter aileron area Aft of hinge line (Sq-Ft)	10.445
Enter structural speed (Knots) : Va	1
Vc	170
Vd	1

Figure 13.1 Aileron Loads Main Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu

option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the aileron loads module.

13.3 Aileron Loads Output

The output from this module includes the up and down aileron deflections at V_A , V_C and V_D . The critical load for the up and down aileron deflection and the pressure forward of the hinge line for up and down aileron is calculated.

The deflection is given in degrees, the critical load in pounds, and the pressure in lb/in^2 .

14 Flap Loads

14.1 Flap Loads Description

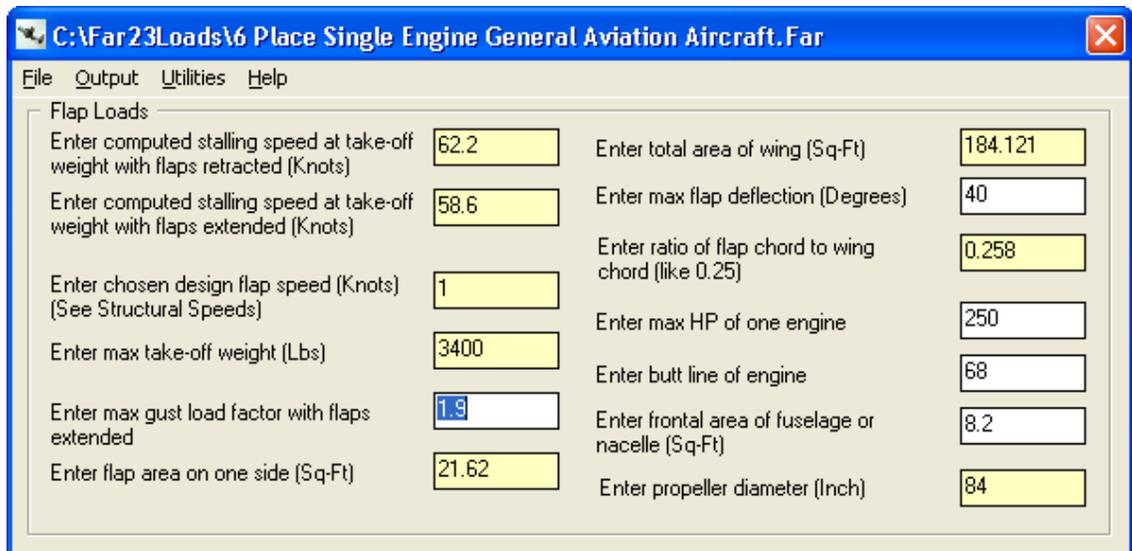
The 'Flap Loads' module calculates the critical flap loads determined by calculating the lift on the flap due to wing angle of attack plus lift on the flap due to the deflection of the flap.

To calculate the flap loads, the required data include:

- Stalling speed at maximum takeoff weight with flaps retracted (knots)
- Stalling speed at maximum takeoff weight with flaps extended (knots)
- Design flap speed (knots)
- Maximum takeoff weight (lbs)
- Gust load factor with flaps extended
- Flap area on one side of airplane (ft²)
- Total area of wing (ft²)
- Maximum flap deflection (degrees)
- Ratio of flap chord to wing chord
- Maximum horse power of one engine
- Butt line of engine (in)
- Frontal area of nacelle (ft²)
- Propeller diameter (in)

14.2 Running the Flap Loads Module

To run 'Flap Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 14.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.



Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Enter computed stalling speed at take-off weight with flaps retracted (Knots)	62.2	Enter total area of wing (Sq-Ft)	184.121
Enter computed stalling speed at take-off weight with flaps extended (Knots)	58.6	Enter max flap deflection (Degrees)	40
Enter chosen design flap speed (Knots) (See Structural Speeds)	1	Enter ratio of flap chord to wing chord (like 0.25)	0.258
Enter max take-off weight (Lbs)	3400	Enter max HP of one engine	250
Enter max gust load factor with flaps extended	1.9	Enter butt line of engine	68
Enter flap area on one side (Sq-Ft)	21.62	Enter frontal area of fuselage or nacelle (Sq-Ft)	8.2
		Enter propeller diameter (Inch)	84

Figure 14.1 Flap Loads Main Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the aileron loads module.

14.3 Flap Loads Output

The output from this module includes the lift coefficients for the wing and flap as well as the flap load for the following conditions:

- 1 g stall
- 2 g stall
- 2 g at V_F
- 1.9 g at V_F

Additional output includes the critical flap load and the pressure at the leading edge. The butt line for the inboard and outboard edge of the slipstream velocity are given as well as the slipstream velocity at the flap. For a horizontal gust of 25 fps, the factor to increase the flap load at V_F and the critical flap load combined with the horizontal gust are given.

15 Wing Inertia

15.1 Wing Inertia Description

The 'Wing Inertia' module calculates the spanwise inertia shears and moments for a balanced and accelerated flight condition along the quarter chord of the wing for the critical wing conditions. Concentrated weights such as landing gear, engines, fuel tanks, and external wing stores are accounted for in the calculations.

Using the coordinates of the leading and trailing edges, the wing is divided into incremental chordwise strips. For each strip, the inertia loads, shears, and moments are calculated.

The inputs required for this module includes wing panel weight, inertia factors obtained for the selected critical wing loads, ratio of densities of the tip area to the root area, wing plan-form geometry, dihedral angle of the wing reference plane and waterline of its intersection with the center plane of symmetry at the quarter chord, weight and coordinates of the concentrated weights, wing station of inboard rib of wing panel, and the load conditions.

15.2 Running the Wing Inertia Module

To run 'Wing Inertia', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 15.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

Wing Geometry | Weight Data | Load Data

Wing Geometry

How many points define the leading edge? 2

How many points define the trailing edge? 2

Point #	X (In) (+X = aft)	Y (In) (+Y = outboard)
1	45	0

Point #	X (In) (+X = aft)	Y (In) (+Y = outboard)
1	146	0

Enter the BL or wing station of the inboard rib of the wing panel (In)

Enter the number of spanwise elements the wing is divided into

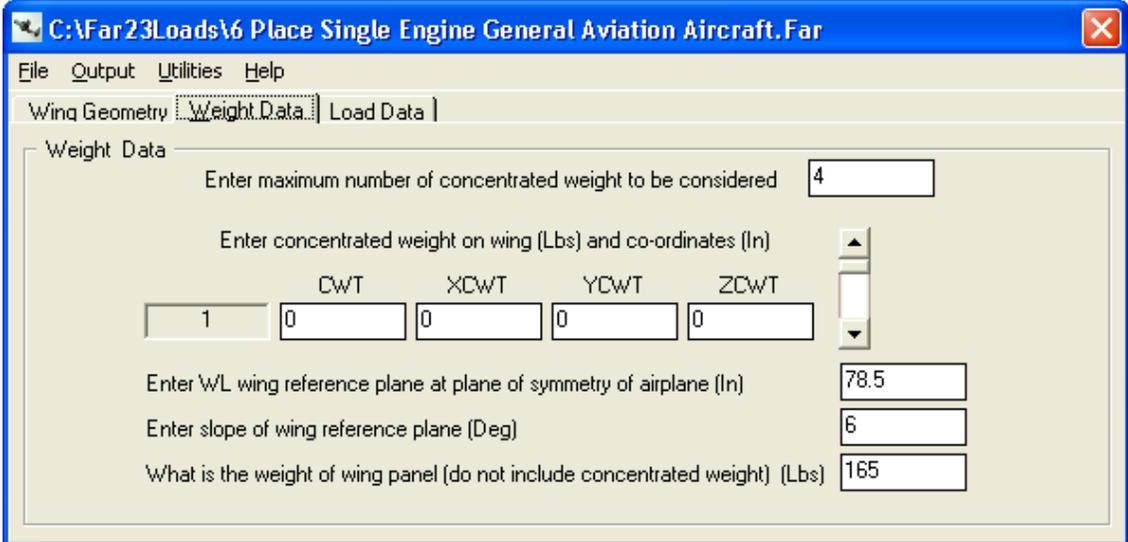
Figure 15.1 Wing Inertia Main Window

The main window has 3 data entry pages:

1. Wing Geometry: Contains information for carrying out wing geometry calculations
2. Weight Data: Contains information about different weight data
3. Load Data: Contains information about different loads and points of application

In the first window, the wing plan-form geometry (entered as leading and trailing edge coordinates), wing station of inboard rib of the wing panel, and number of wing spanwise increments (between 2 and 100) are entered.

In the second window, the wing panel weight (lb) not including concentrated weight, dihedral angle of the wing reference plane and waterline of its intersection with the center plane of symmetry at the quarter chord, and weight and coordinates for concentrated weights are entered. Figure 15.2 shows the weight data page.



Weight Data

Enter maximum number of concentrated weight to be considered

Enter concentrated weight on wing (Lbs) and co-ordinates (In)

	CWT	XCWT	YCWT	ZCWT
1	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Enter WL wing reference plane at plane of symmetry of airplane (In)

Enter slope of wing reference plane (Deg)

What is the weight of wing panel (do not include concentrated weight) (Lbs)

Figure 15.2 Wing Inertia: Weight Data Window

In the third window, the ratio of densities of the tip area to the root area and load conditions including case number, N_z , N_x and unbalanced moment are entered. Figure 15.3 shows the load data window.

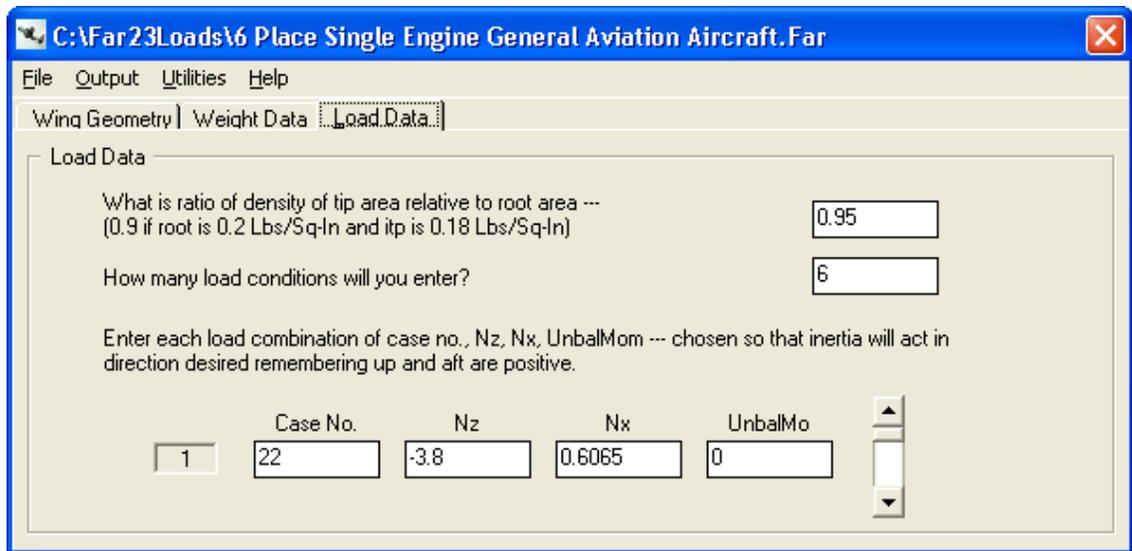


Figure 15.3 Wing Inertia: Load Data Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **File:**
 - **Save Data for NETLOADS Module** – Enables user to save data in a format that can be read by the NETLOADS module. This module is inactive initially. After the user previews the output, this menu becomes active and the user can save the data with a desired file name.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the wing inertia module.

15.3 Wing Inertia Output

For each case, the output includes the load, shear, and torsion for each spanwise increment of the wing. This output is used in the 'Net Loads' module when determining the total loads.

In the output file, the data is labeled by the variable names. These variable names are defined below:

- Input case number (Case)
- Input load factors for the X and Z directions (N_x and N_z)
- Rate of change of pitch velocity (THETADOT)

- Input value of unbalanced moment (in-lbs) (UNBAL MOM)
- Coordinates of the quarter chord for the wing increment (in) (X, Y and Z)
- Total inertia force in the X and Z directions (FX and FZ)
- Incremental torsion (in-lbs) (DMYY)
- Total drag force in X and Z directions (lbs) (SX, SZ)
- Bending moment, torsion, and yawing moment (in-lbs) (MXX, MYY and MZZ)

16 Net Loads

16.1 Net Loads Description

The module 'Net Loads' calculates the spanwise net wing shears and moments along the quarter chord of the wing. The air loads and inertia loads are algebraically added to determine the net loads.

The input data required for the calculations are the air loads and inertia loads for the selected critical wing loads. The air loads come from the 'Air Loads' module and the inertia loads come from the 'Wing Inertia' module.

16.2 Running the Net Loads Module

To run 'Net Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 16.1.

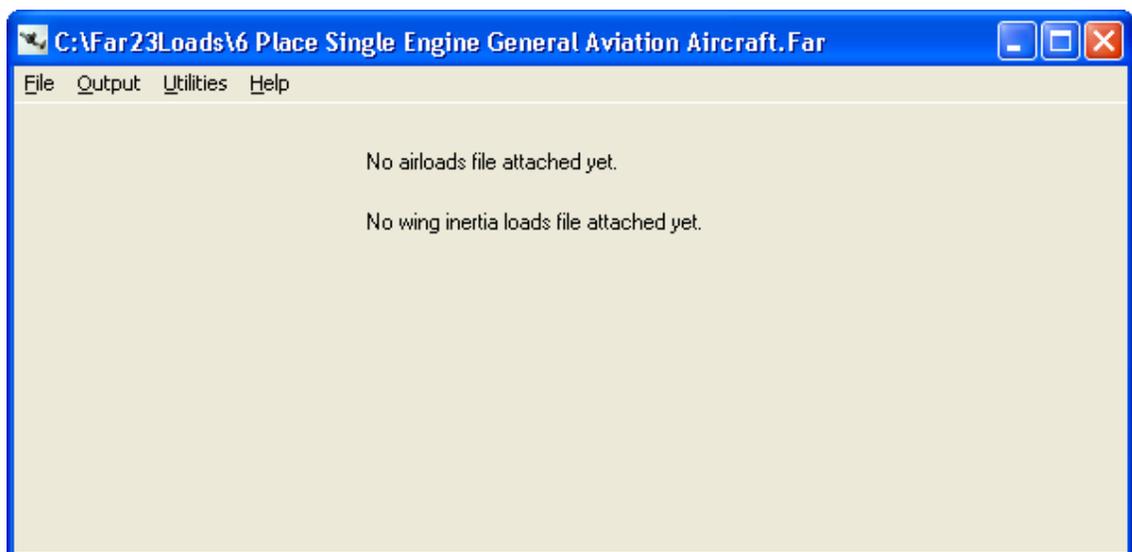


Figure 16.1 Net Loads Main Window

In this module, the loads files saved from the air loads and the wing inertia loads modules are attached and the analysis is performed. Initially, when no files are attached, the window appears as shown in figure 16.1.

From the file menu, select the submenu 'Open Air Loads File' to attach the air loads file. If this file is not the one that was saved from the 'Air Loads' module for

the 'Netloads' module, then an error message will pop up. Figure 16.2 shows the error message that appears when the wrong air loads file is attached.



Figure 16.2 Error Message when wrong Air Loads file is Attached

From the file menu, select the submenu 'Open Wing Inertia File' to attach the wing inertia file. If this file is not the one that was saved from the 'Wing Inertia' module for the 'Netloads' module, then an error message will pop up. Figure 16.3 shows the error message that appears when the wrong wing inertia file is attached

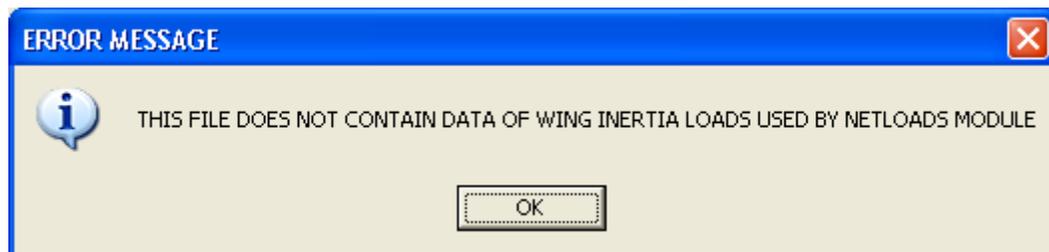


Figure 16.3 Error Message when wrong Wing Inertia file is Attached

When the correct air loads and wing inertia files are attached, the main window appears as shown in figure 16.4. Analysis can be performed once both correct files are attached. If the air loads and wing inertia files do not contain a common case number, an error message appears. Figure 16.5 shows the error message when the program fails to find a common case number.

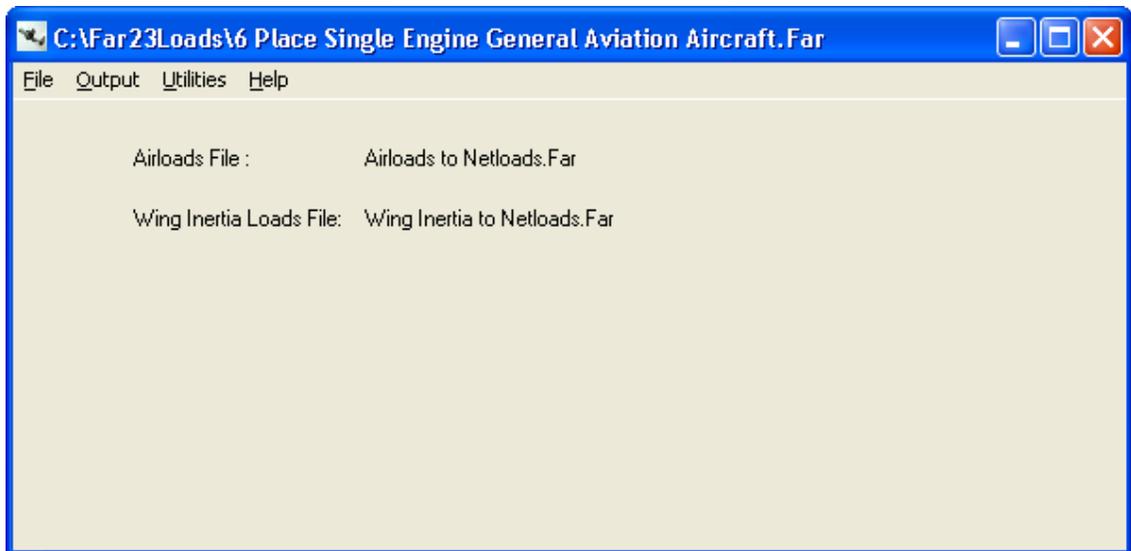


Figure 16.4 Net Loads Main Window with both Correct files Attached

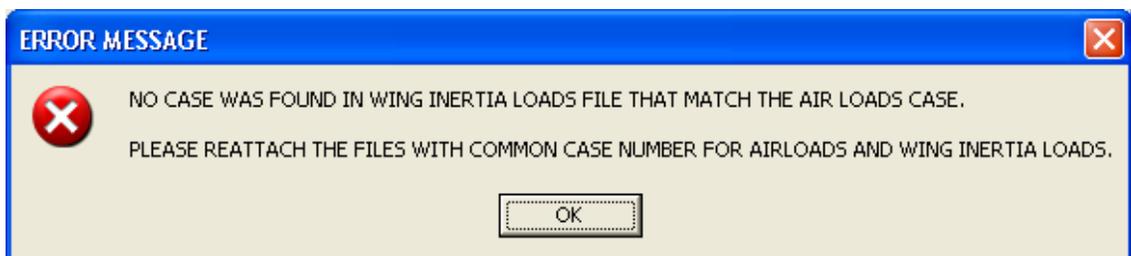


Figure 16.5 Error Message when no Common Case is Found

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **File:**
 - **Open Air Loads File** – Enables user to open the file that had been saved in the 'Air Loads' module that saved data that can be opened in Net Loads module.
 - **Open Wing Inertia File** – Enables user to open the file that had been saved in the 'Wing Inertia' module that saved data that can be opened in Net Loads module.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the net loads module.

16.3 Net Loads Output

The output includes the spanwise net wing loads, shears, and moments along the quarter chord of the wing. In the output file, the data is labeled by the variable names. These variable names are defined below (positive direction is up and aft):

- Coordinates of the quarter chord (X, Y and Z)
- Normal force in the X and Z directions (lb) (FX and FZ)
- Drag and shear loads (lb) (SX, SZ)
- Moments (in-lb) (MX, MY, MZ)

17 Engine Mount Loads

17.1 Engine Mount Loads Description

The 'Engine Mount Loads' module calculates the loads on the engine mount and its supporting structure. These loads include those resulting from engine torque loads, vertical inertia loads, and side inertia loads. For turbine engines, the torque due to sudden stoppage is also included. For turbine-powered airplanes, the gyroscopic and aerodynamic loads resulting from the combination of yaw velocity, pitching velocity, normal inertia loads, and propeller thrust must be considered.

17.2 Running the Engine Mount Loads Module

To run 'Engine Mount Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 17.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Engine	
Enter engine manufacturer and designation	International IO-520-BB
Enter limit load factor, NZ	3.8
Select engine type	RECIPROCAL
Enter engine weight (Lbs)	505
Enter Engine CG: X Co-Ordinate (In)	22
Y Co-Ordinate (In)	0
Z Co-Ordinate (In)	92

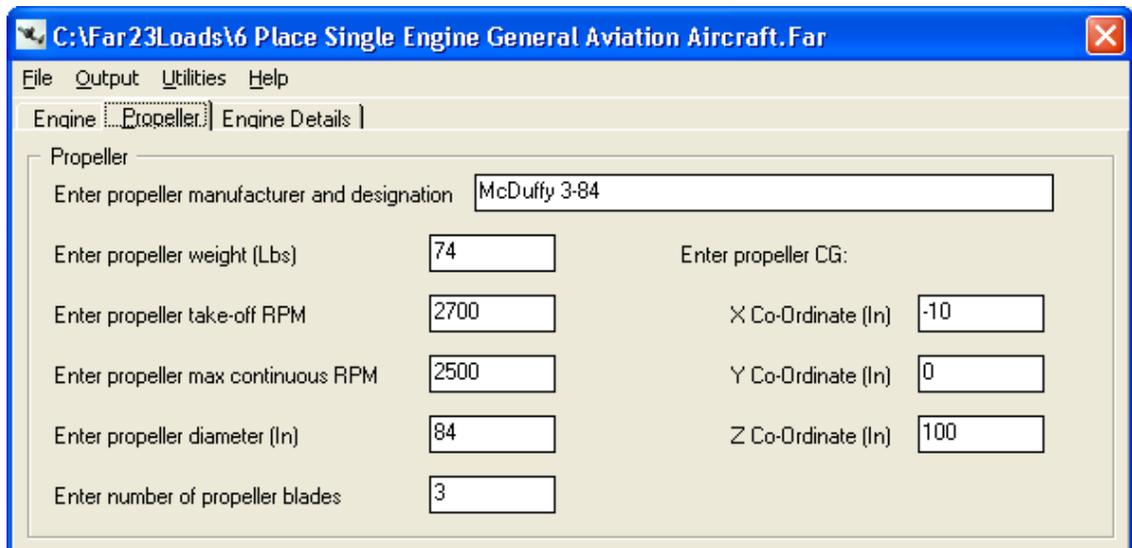
Figure 17.1 Engine Mount Loads Main Window

The main window has 3 data entry pages:

4. Engine: Contains general engine data
5. Propeller: Contains propeller data
6. Engine Details: Contains engine details

In the first window, general engine data such as manufacturer, type, limit load factor, weight, and CG coordinates are entered.

In the second window, shown in figure 17.2, propeller data is entered. This data includes manufacturer, weight, takeoff RPM, max continuous RPM, diameter, number of blades, and CG coordinates.



Propeller		
Enter propeller manufacturer and designation	McDuffy 3-84	
Enter propeller weight (Lbs)	74	Enter propeller CG:
Enter propeller take-off RPM	2700	X Co-Ordinate (In)
Enter propeller max continuous RPM	2500	Y Co-Ordinate (In)
Enter propeller diameter (In)	84	Z Co-Ordinate (In)
Enter number of propeller blades	3	

Figure 17.2 Engine Mount Loads Propeller Window

In the third window, shown in figure 17.3, further engine details such as takeoff HP, max continuous HP, and number of cylinders are entered. Depending on the type of engine selected on the Engine page, the required data changes. If the user selects 'Reciprocal' engine, engine details are as shown in figure 17.3; if the user selects 'Turboprop', engine details are as shown in figure 17.4.

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

Engine Propeller Engine Details

Engine Details

Enter take-off HP 285

Enter maximum continuous HP 265

Enter number of cylinders 6

Figure 17.3 Engine Mount Loads Engine Details Window (Reciprocal Engine)

C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far

File Output Utilities Help

Engine Propeller Engine Details

Engine Details

Enter maximum engine torque (Ft-Lbs) 285

Enter cruise engine torque (Ft-Lbs) 265

Enter propeller hub weight (Lbs) 6

Enter time in seconds to stop due to sudden stoppage. FAA usually accepts 0.3 seconds 0.3

Enter number of rotors 3

Rotor Number 1

Enter rotor diameter (In)

Enter rotor weight (Lbs)

Enter rotor maximum RPM

Figure 17.4 Engine Mount Loads Engine Details Window (Turboprop Engine)

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the engine mount loads module.

17.3 Engine Mount Loads Output

For reciprocating and turboprop engines, the output includes results for the following conditions:

- Limit takeoff torque with 75% limit maneuver vertical load factor
- A factor times the maximum continuous torque with 100% limit maneuver vertical load factor
- Side load independent of other flight loads

The results include the vertical load factor and load, the coordinates where the load acts, and the engine torque. For the side load, the vertical and side load factors are given, as well as the coordinates where the load acts. For each condition, the applicable FAR requirement is specified.

For turboprop engines, additional results are included in the output file. These include the loads for turboprop propeller malfunction, torque for sudden stoppage due to malfunction, and gyroscopic loads.

18 Landing Loads

18.1 Landing Loads Description

The 'Landing Loads' module calculates the landing loads for a tricycle landing gear with spring or oleo struts. The main and nose gears do not have to be the same type of gear.

The inputs required for calculation of the landing loads include the landing weight, landing gear load factor, assumed lift factor during landing, the station and waterline of the axles for the static position, rolling radius of the tires, distance between main wheels, tail down bump angle, and the weight and CG for the structural limits.

18.2 Running the Landing Loads Module

To run 'Landing Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 18.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Output", "Utilities", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there are two tabs: "General Information" (selected) and "Gear Specific Information". The "General Information" tab contains the following fields:

Max landing weight (Lb)	3230	Design max weight (Gross weight) (Lb)	3400	
Gear load factor	2.5	Wing lift factor (L<0.667)	0.667	
Select Main gear type	OLEO	Select nose gear type	OLEO	
	MG, X (In)	MG, Z (In)	NG, X (In)	NG, Z (In)
X & Z values for MG & NG at 25% deflection	96.3	55.9	1.9	46.9
X & Z values for MG & NG for Static deflection	96.7	59.6	2.4	49.5
X & Z values for MG & NG for Fully extended deflection	96.2	54.2	1.6	45.4

Figure 18.1 Landing Loads Main Window (General Information)

The main window has 2 data entry pages:

1. General Information: Contains general information about the landing gear

2. Gear Specific Information: Contains specific information about the landing gear

In the first window, shown in figure 18.1, maximum landing weight, design maximum (gross) weight, landing gear load factor, lift factor during landing, type of struts (oleo or spring), the wing station and waterline of the gear axles for the static deflection and fully extended deflection, for oleo struts, the wing station and waterline of the gear axles for the 25% deflection and for spring struts, and the wing station and waterline of the gear axles for the 25% deflection are entered.

In the second input window, shown in figure 18.2, rolling radius of the tires, distance between main wheels (tread), tail-down bump angle, and weight and CG for the structural limits are entered.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Output", "Utilities", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there are two tabs: "General Information" and "Gear Specific Information:". The "Gear Specific Information:" tab is active and contains the following input fields:

Main gear rolling radius (Inch)	<input type="text" value="8"/>	Nose gear rolling radius (Inch)	<input type="text" value="5.7"/>	
Tread (Distance between two wheels) (Inch)	<input type="text" value="114.5"/>	Ground angle for tail down altitude measured from GL to a WL (Degrees)	<input type="text" value="15"/>	
	CG #	WCG (Lb)	XCG (In)	ZCG (In)
For AFT max landing weight	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="3230"/>	<input type="text" value="85.1"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
For FWD max landing weight	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="3230"/>	<input type="text" value="76.12"/>	<input type="text" value="93"/>
For FWD light landing weight	<input type="text" value="7"/>	<input type="text" value="2800"/>	<input type="text" value="72.64"/>	<input type="text" value="92"/>

Figure 18.2 Landing Loads Main Window (Gear Specific Information)

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the landing loads module.

18.3 Landing Loads Output

In the output file of this module, the input data is listed. The type of landing gear is not given explicitly. For oleo struts the X and Z coordinates are given for the 25% deflection, while for the spring struts the coordinates are given for the 100% deflection.

The 'Landing Loads' module calculates the ground reactions and load factors as well as unbalanced moments. The ground reactions and load factors are given relative to the ground line and with respect to the airplane datum.

19 Landing Load Factor

19.1 Landing Load Factor Description

When test data is not available, the landing load factor is estimated in this module. This load factor is used in the calculation of landing loads. After test data is available, the load factor should be revised.

19.2 Running the Landing Load Factor Module

To run 'Landing Load Factor', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 19.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "C:\Far23Loads\6 Place Single Engine General Aviation Aircraft.Far". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Output", "Utilities", and "Help". Below the menu bar, the window is titled "Landing Load Factor". It contains several input fields:

- "Enter total wing area (Sq-Ft)": A text box with a yellow background containing the value "184.121".
- "Enter outer diameter of tire (Inch)": A text box containing the value "19".
- "Select main gear type": A dropdown menu with "OLEO" selected.
- "Enter landing weight (Lbs)": A text box containing the value "3230".
- "Enter diameter of hub (Inch)": A text box containing the value "7".
- "Enter lift factor (less than 0.667)": A text box containing the value "0.667".
- "What is stroke of strut from fully extended to fully compressed (Inch)": A text box containing the value "7".

Figure 19.1 Landing Load Factor Main Input Window

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the landing load factor module.

19.3 Landing Load Factor Output

This module produces the following output:

- Sink rate
- Airplane load factor
- Landing gear load factor

The landing gear load factor is used in the 'Landing Loads' module when test data is not available.

20 Tail Loads Distribution

20.1 Tail Loads Description

The 'Tail Loads Distribution' module calculates chordwise distributions on the average chord for critical horizontal and vertical tail loads. It also calculates the chordwise distribution for any tail station for any of the critical loads. There are thirteen critical horizontal tail loads and four critical vertical tail loads.

20.2 Running the Tail Loads Module

To run the 'Tail Loads Distribution' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 20.1. The first window allows the selection of 13 critical horizontal tail loads on average chord, 4 vertical tail loads on average chord, and 1 critical horizontal tail load or critical vertical tail load distributed on N station chords. It also provides the flexibility to return to the main menu by clicking on the close button.

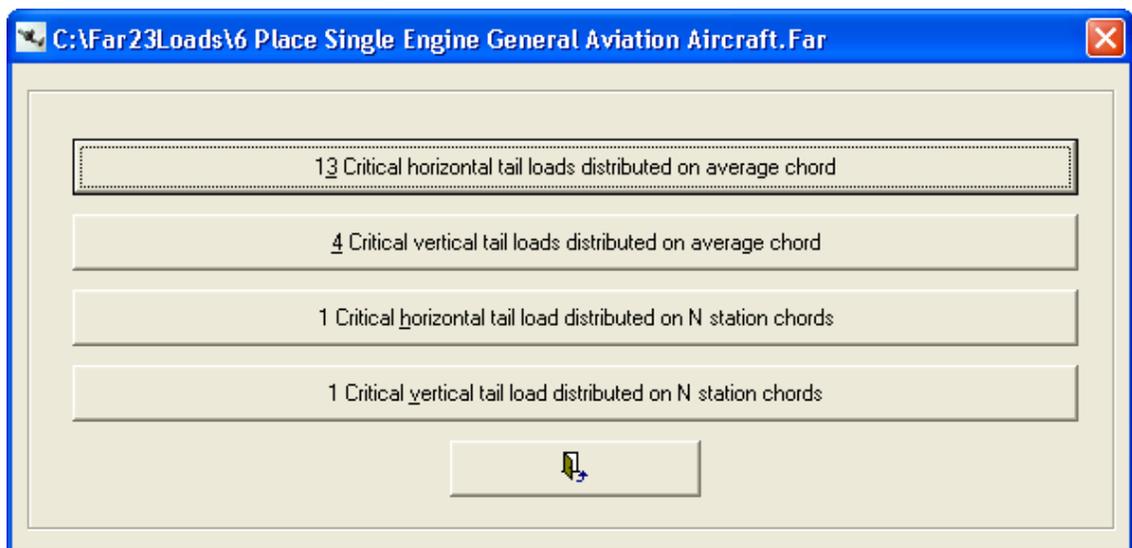


Figure 20.1 Tail Loads Distribution Main Window

Clicking on the first button opens the 13 critical horizontal tail loads submodule shown in figure 20.2. This submodule has 3 pages:

- Area: Contains information about different areas required to calculate critical loads as shown in figure 20.2

- Load Cases 1-6: Contains loads due to angle of attack at 25% MAC and due to camber at 50% MAC for cases 1 through 6 as shown in figure 20.3.
- Load Cases 7-13: Contains loads due to angle of attack at 25% MAC and due to camber at 50% MAC for cases 7 through 13 as shown in figure 20.4.

In the first window, the required input includes the area of the horizontal tail, area of the elevator, area of the elevator forward and aft of the hinge line, and the semispan of the tail.

Parameter	Value
Enter area of LH horizontal tail (Sq-In)	2660.04
Enter area of LH elevator forward of hinge line (Sq-In)	1187.989
Enter area of elevator fwd of hinge line (Sq-In)	121.828
Enter area of elevator aft of hinge line (Sq-In)	1064.739
Enter semispan of tail (In)	73.1

Figure 20.2 13 Critical Horizontal Tail Loads Window (Area Page)

In the second and third windows, the loads due to angle of attack at the 25% MAC and due to camber at the 50% MAC are entered for thirteen conditions. These conditions are:

- Up and down balancing tail loads with flaps retracted
- Up and down balancing tail loads with flaps extended
- Up and down unchecked maneuver tail load
- Up and down checked maneuver tail load
- Up and down gust tail load with flaps retracted
- Up and down gust tail load with flaps extended
- Unsymmetrical tail load

The loads data come from the critical horizontal tail loads output from the 'Select' module. For the gust tail loads, both the incremental and total loads are given in the 'Select' module. The total load is entered automatically. For the unsymmetrical tail load, the 'Select' file does not list the loads, but it does identify which case has the same distribution. The condition is not updated automatically.

	Loads due to angle of attack at 25% MAC (Total on LH+RH) (Lbs)	Loads due to camber at 50% MAC (Total LH+RH) (Lbs)
1. Up balancing tail load flaps retracted	903.94	-384.59
2. Down balancing tail load flaps retracted	200.51	-816.66
3. Up balancing tail load flaps extended	-35.43	-61.82
4. Down balancing tail load flaps extended	-533.27	-495.72
5. Unchecked maneuver down tail load (elevator trailing edge up)	-58.084	-1351.043
6. Unchecked maneuver up tail load (elevator trailing edge down)	58.872	1165.660

Figure 20.3 13 Critical Horizontal Tail Loads Window (Load Cases 1-6 Page)

	Loads due to angle of attack at 25% MAC (Total on LH+RH) (Lbs)	Loads due to camber at 50% MAC (Total LH+RH) (Lbs)
7. Down load checked maneuver tail load	-477.223	-196.871
8. Up load checked maneuver tail load	691.636	94.702
9. Up gust tail load flaps retracted	835.904	73.710
10. Down gust tail load flaps retracted	-1199.553	-96.649
11. Up gust tail load flaps extended	-479.006	4.592
12. Down gust tail load flaps extended	-1089.841	-159.278
13. Unsymmetrical tail load	-1186.81	-106.00

Figure 20.4 13 Critical Horizontal Tail Loads Window (Load Cases 7-13 Page)

Clicking on the second button in figure 20.1 opens the 4 critical vertical tail loads submodule shown in figure 20.5. This submodule has 2 pages:

- Area: Contains information about different areas required to calculate critical loads as shown in figure 20.5
- Loads: Contains loads due to angle of attack at 25% MAC and due to camber at 50% MAC as shown in figure 20.6

Enter area of vertical tail (Sq-In)	2137.00
Enter area of rudder (Sq-In)	754.00
Enter area of rudder fwd of hinge line (Sq-In)	82.00
Enter area of rudder aft of hinge line (Sq-In)	667.00
Enter span of vertical tail	57.00

Figure 20.5 4 Critical Vertical Tail Loads Window (Area Page)

In the first window, the required input includes the area of the vertical tail, area of the rudder, area of the rudder forward and aft of the hinge line, and the span of vertical tail.

	Load on vertical tail due to angle of attack at 25% MAC (Lbs)	Load on vertical tail due to camber at 50% MAC (Lbs)
1. Maneuver load for sudden full rudder deflection	0	679.00
2. Maneuver load for yaw to sideslip of 19.5 deg with rudder maintained at full deflection	-1076.00	679.00
3. Maneuver load for yaw of 15 deg with rudder in neutral	-827.00	0
4. Side gust load at Vc	950.00	0

Figure 20.6 4 Critical Vertical Tail Loads Window (Loads Page)

In the second window, the loads due to angle of attack at the 25% MAC and due to camber at the 50% MAC are entered for four conditions. These conditions are:

- Maneuver loads for sudden full rudder deflection
- Maneuver loads for yaw to sideslip of 19.5° with rudder maintained at full deflection
- Maneuver load for yaw of 15° with rudder in neutral
- Side gust load at V_C

The loads data are transferred automatically from the critical vertical tail loads output file from the 'Select' module. Some of the loads may be zero. For zero loads a numerical value of 0 should be entered.

Clicking on the third button in figure 20.1 opens the 1 critical horizontal tail loads submodule shown in figure 20.7. This submodule has 2 pages:

- General: Contains information about the critical horizontal tail load to be analyzed, different respective loads, and areas as shown in figure 20.7
- Loads: Contains data for each butt line station and respective loads data as shown in figure 20.8

Field Label	Value
Select one of the 13 horizontal tail load conditions to be analysed	1. Up balancing tail load flaps retracted
Enter angle of attack load (LH+RH) at 25% MAC (Lbs)	10
Enter camber load (LH+RH) at 50% MAC (Lbs)	10
Enter area of LH horizontal tail (Sq-In)	2666.041
Enter area of LH elevator aft of hinge line (Sq-In)	1064.739
Enter the number of BL stations for chordwise load distributions (Not more than 10)	5

Figure 20.7 1 Critical Horizontal Tail Load Window (General Page)

In the first window, the name of the load condition, the angle of attack load at 25% MAC, the camber load at 50% MAC, area of one side of the horizontal tail, area of the LH elevator aft of hinge line, and the number of butt line stations for chordwise distribution are the required inputs. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically when the load condition is selected or changed by the user.

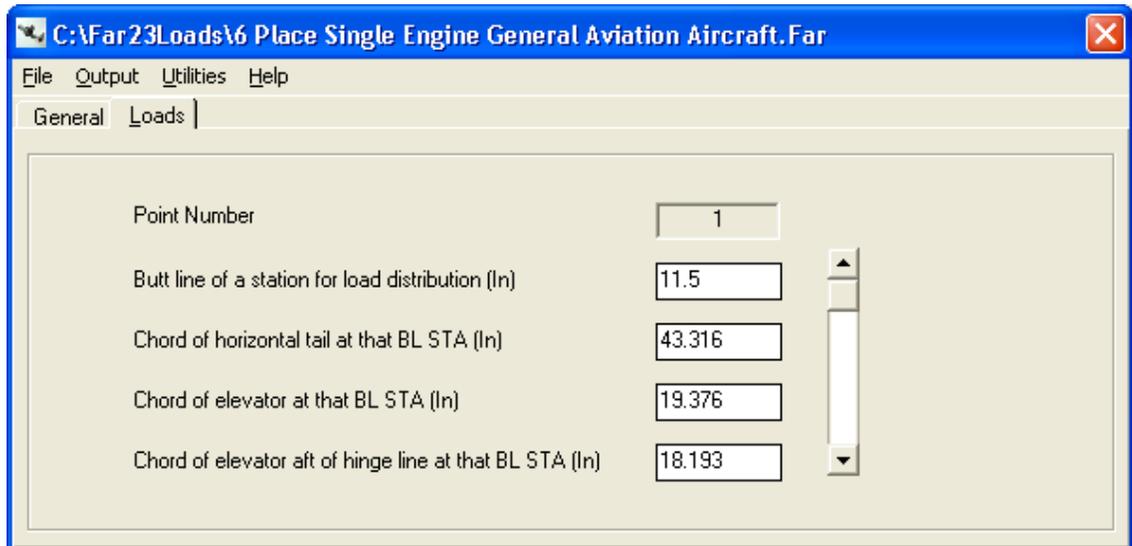


Figure 20.8 1 Critical Horizontal Tail Load Window (Loads Page)

In the second window, data for each butt line station is entered in inches. The data required is as follows:

- Butt line of the station
- Chord of horizontal tail at the butt line station
- Chord of elevator at the butt line station
- Chord of elevator aft of the hinge line at the butt line station

The number of inputs for the above mentioned data depends upon the number of BL stations entered in the 'General' page. The maximum value allowed is 10.

Clicking on the fourth button in figure 20.1 opens the 1 critical vertical tail loads submodule shown in figure 20.9. This submodule has 2 pages:

- General: Contains information about the critical vertical load to be analyzed, different respective loads, and areas as shown in figure 20.9
- Loads: Contains data for each water line station and respective loads data as shown in figure 20.10

Input Field	Value
Select one of the 4 vertical tail load conditions to be analysed	1. Maneuver load for sudden full rudder deflection
Enter angle of attack load (LH+RH) at 25% MAC (Lbs)	25
Enter camber load (LH+RH) at 50% MAC (Lbs)	50
Enter area of LH vertical tail (Sq-In)	2137.392
Enter area of rudder aft of hinge line (Sq-In)	759.612
Enter the number of \W/L stations for chordwise load distributions (Not more than 10)	3

Figure 20.9 1 Critical Vertical Tail Load Window (General Page)

In the first window, the name of the load condition, the angle of attack load at 25% MAC, the camber load at 50% MAC, area of one side of the vertical tail, area of the rudder aft of hinge line, and the number of water line stations for chordwise distribution are the required inputs. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically when the load condition is selected or changed by the user.

In the second window, data for each water line station is entered in inches. The data required is as follows:

- Water line of the station
- Chord of vertical tail at the water line station
- Chord of rudder at the water line station
- Chord of rudder aft of the hinge line at the water line station

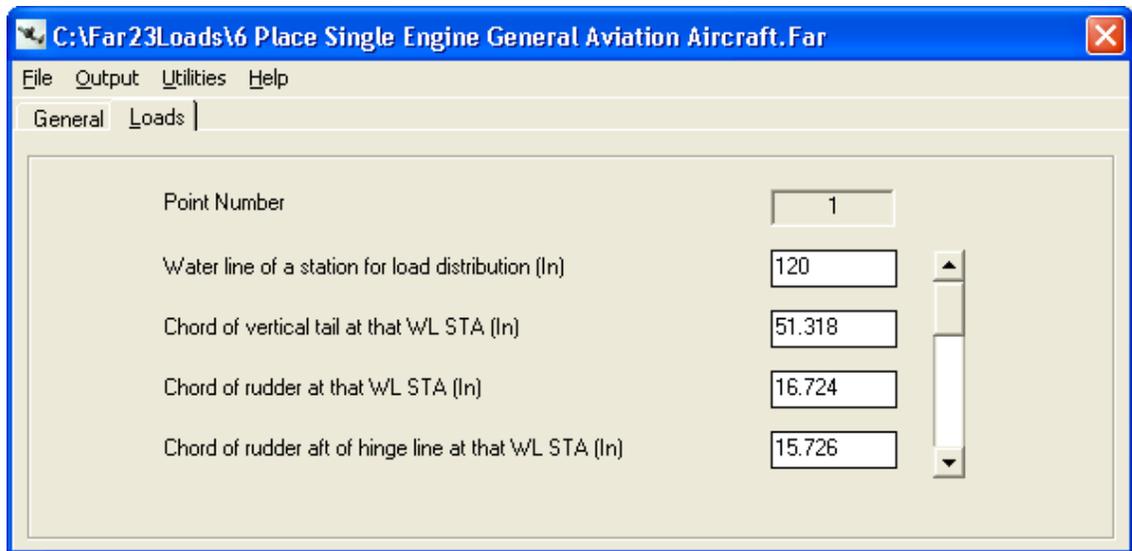


Figure 20.10 1 Critical Vertical Tail Load Window (Loads Page)

The number of inputs for the above mentioned data depends upon the number of WL stations entered in the 'General' page. The maximum value allowed is 10.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **File:**
 - **Return to Tail Loads Menu** – Enables user to close existing menu and return to the main window of tail loads module from which other submodules can be selected and run or the user can exit the tail loads distribution module.
- **Output:** The Output menu is used to preview, save and print output and also to update input / output data to other modules. The Output menu has 5 sub menus in 13 critical horizontal tail loads and 4 critical vertical tail loads and has 4 sub menus in 1 critical horizontal tail loads and 1 critical vertical tail load submodule. Details are as follows:
 - **Update Output To Other Modules (available in 13 critical horizontal and 4 critical vertical tail loads submodules only)** – Updates output to respective modules. Refer to table 2.1 for details of data flow between modules. After the data is updated, a message box displaying the names of modules to which data has been updated appears.
- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the tail loads module.

20.3 Tail Loads Output

The results of this module are the chordwise distribution of critical loads for each of the critical load conditions. For the horizontal tail, there are 13 critical conditions; for the vertical tail, there are 4 critical conditions. The load distribution is given at five chordwise stations. In the output, LT25 refers to the load due to angle of attack at the 25% MAC and the LT50 refers to the load due to camber at the 50% MAC. This is an echo of the input.

21 Tab Loads

21.1 Tab Loads Description

The tab loads for the wing, horizontal tail, and vertical tail are determined in the 'Tab Loads' module. The loads are calculated for full deflection at VC at the shoulder on the structural limit diagram. This is where V_C is the highest in equivalent airspeed (KEAS) with the greatest Mach number.

21.2 Running the Tab Loads Module

To run 'Tab Loads', click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 21.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

Input Field	Value
Enter Vc (KEAS)	170
Select the surface on which the tab is installed	HORIZONTAL TAIL
Enter MAC of tab (Inch)	7.465
Enter area of tab (Sq-In)	3.138
Enter butline of tab MAC	17.822
Enter chord of horizontal tail at 17.828	42.166
Enter max deflection of tab (Degrees)	15

Figure 21.1 Tab Loads Main Window

The inputs required for tab loads calculations include:

- Cruise speed VC (KEAS)
- Surface of interest (wing, horizontal tail or vertical tail)
- The mean aerodynamic chord (MAC) for the tab (inches)
- The area of the tab (in^2)
- Butt line of the MAC of the tab (inches)

- Chord of wind (inches)
- Maximum deflection of the tab (degrees)

Depending upon the surface selected, the prompts on the input window will change.

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help**: The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the tab loads module.

21.3 Tab Loads Output

The output from this module includes the ratio of the tab to airfoil chord, the tab load in pounds, and the tab pressure at the leading and trailing edges.

22 One Engine Out Loads

22.1 One Engine Out Description

The loads for one engine out are calculated using this module. When one of the engines fail, the primary force acting on the airplane is an unbalanced moment about the vertical axis at the center of gravity of the airplane. The rotational acceleration of the airplane about the vertical axis at the CG is resisted by the mass moment of inertia of the airplane. As the airplane rotates, the vertical tail provides an aerodynamic force that also resists the unbalanced moment.

22.2 Running the One Engine Out Loads Module

To run the 'One Engine Out Loads' module, click the module from the main window. The main input window appears as shown in figure 22.1. The values in textboxes with yellow background are updated automatically from respective modules.

The input for this module is entered on two pages as shown in figures 22.1 and 22.2. On page 1, the following data is entered:

- Aspect ratio of vertical tail
- Area of vertical tail (in²)
- Area of rudder (in²)
- Maximum deflection of rudder (degrees)
- Fuselage station of the CG (inches)
- Fuselage station for the 25% MAC of the vertical tail (inches)
- Fuselage station for the 50% MAC of the vertical tail (inches)
- Speed (KEAS)
- Altitude (feet)
- Moment of inertia of the airplane about vertical axis, I_{zz} (slug-ft²)

On page 2, the following data is entered:

- Butt line of the engine (inches)
- Maximum horsepower of one engine
- Propeller diameter (ft)
- Time at which thrust decays to zero (seconds)

- Time at which windmill drag builds to maximum (seconds)
- Time to develop full rudder deflection (seconds)
- Incremental time step (seconds) (suggested as 0.05)

Separate analyses are required for each speed. These include V_C , V_D and V_S .

The screenshot shows the 'Page 1' of the software interface. It contains the following input fields:

Enter aspect ratio of vertical tail	1.494	Enter fuselage station for 25% MAC vert tail (In)	267.121
Enter area of vertical tail (Sq-In)	2137.392	Enter fuselage station for 50% MAC vert tail (In)	277.161
Enter area of rudder (Sq-In)	759.612	Enter speed, V (KEAS)	210
Enter max deflection of rudder (Deg)	30.000	Enter altitude (Ft)	24000
Enter fuselage station for CG (In)	194.4	Enter moment of inertia of airplane about vertical axis, Izz (Slug Ft-Sq)	41898

Figure 22.1 One Engine Out Loads Main Window (Page 1)

The screenshot shows the 'Page 2' of the software interface. It contains the following input fields:

Enter butt line of engine	103	Enter time at which thrust decays to zero (Sec)	0.3
Enter max HP of one engine	850	Enter time at which windmill drag builds to max (Sec)	0.6
Enter diameter of propeller (Ft)	8.2083	Enter incremental time step (such as 0.05) (Sec)	0.4
		Enter length of time to develop full rudder deflection (Sec)	0.05

Figure 22.2 One Engine Out Loads Main Window (Page 2)

The input window is displayed when the module starts and is used to specify the parameters for the analysis. The window includes 4 visible and 1 invisible menu option(s). Details of the visible menus are described in Section 2 under the headings File, Output, Utilities, and Input. Additional module menu items include:

- **Help:** The Help menu has only one option. It provides help on how to use the one engine out loads module.

22.3 One Engine Out Loads Output

The output of this module includes the engine thrust in pounds, the windmill drag in pounds, the maximum yawing velocity, and maximum tail load. The time history provides the data from time zero until recovery is complete at the specified increments. At each time increment, several parameters are printed. These parameters along with the variable names are listed below:

- Time (TIME)
- Yaw angle (THETA)
- Angular velocity (THETADOT)
- Angular acceleration about the CG (THETA2DOT)
- Load at the 25% MAC (LT25)
- Load at the 50% MAC (LT50)
- Total Load (LT)
- Rudder deflection (degrees) (RUD DEFL)
- Moment (MOMENT)

In the time history, it is indicated when the engine thrust has decayed to zero, when the windmill drag has built up to the maximum, when corrective action is initiated, and when recovery is complete.

23 References

1. McMaster, Hal C., "FAR 23 Loads," Aero Science Software, Wichita, KS, 1996.
2. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 14, Parts 1 to 59, Aeronautics Chapter I – Federal Aviation Administration, Subchapter C – Aircraft, Part 23 – Airworthiness Standards: Normal, Utility, Acrobatic and Commuter Category Airplanes, Subpart C- Structures, Revised as of January 1, 1994.
3. Pope, Alan, "Basic Wing and Airfoil Theory," McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1951.
4. User's Guide for FAR23 Loads Program, Final Report, March 1997.

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

A.1 Weight Estimation

ESTIMATED WEIGHT DATA FOR 6 PLACE SINGLE ENGINE GENERAL AVIATION AIRPLANE

INPUT

MAX CONTINUOUS HP	265
NUMBER OF ENGINES	1
NUMBER OF SEATS	6
HOURS AT CRUISE POWER	3
MAX BAGGAGE WEIGHT	0
UNPRESSURIZED	
RECIPROCAL 4 CYCLE ENGINE	

OUTPUT

MAX TAKE OFF WT	3468
USEFUL LOAD	1318
EMPTY WEIGHT	2150
W(EMPTY) /W(TO)	.62

WING	359
FUSELAGE	340
TAIL	81
NACELLE	50
LANDING GEAR	198
CONTROLS	52
TOTAL STRUCTURE.....	1081

ENGINE INSTALLED	490
(INCLUDES PROPELLER(S))	(83)
FUEL SYSTEM	52
EXHAUST	72
OTHER ENGINE DETAILS	86
TOTAL POWRPLANT.....	700

INSTRUMENTS & NAV EQUIP	15
PNEUMATICS	3
ELECTRICAL	83
ELECTRONICS	0
FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT	152
ENVIRONMENTAL & ANTI-ICE	10
MISC OTHER SYSTEM WT	0
TOTAL SYSTEMS WEIGHT.....	268

OPTIONS & MISCELLANEOUS	99
-------------------------	----

EMPTY WEIGHT.....	2150
-------------------	------

PILOT	170
PASSENGER NO. 2	170
PASSENGER NO. 3	170
PASSENGER NO. 4	170
PASSENGER NO. 5	170
PASSENGER NO. 6	170
BAGGAGE	0
FUEL	298
USEFUL LOAD	1318

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

A.2 Weight and CG

AIRPLANE WEIGHT AND INERTIA

ITEM	COMPONENT	WEIGHT	X	Y	Z	IXX	IYY	IZZ
1	WING OUTBOARD	330.000	97.870	0.000	87.730	4444110.000	133485.000	4444110.000
2	HORIZONTAL TAIL	42.000	270.360	0.000	111.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	VERTICAL TAIL	23.000	276.930	0.000	137.760	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	MAIN GEAR WHEEL	45.000	97.000	0.000	69.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	MAIN GEAR STRUT	110.000	97.000	0.000	78.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	NOSE GEAR WHEEL	9.000	1.000	0.000	52.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	NOSE GEAR STRUT	40.000	1.000	0.000	65.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	FLIGHT CONTROL	57.000	123.000	0.000	105.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	NACELLE	62.000	21.000	0.000	92.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	ENGINE INSTALL	505.000	22.000	0.000	92.000	52604.000	81473.000	81473.000
11	PROPELLER	74.000	-10.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	SYSTEMS	88.000	60.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	FURINSHINGS	175.000	105.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	UNUSABLE FUEL	12.000	73.000	0.000	80.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	FUSELAGE STRUC	250.000	99.000	0.000	80.000	0.000	1131020.000	1131020.000
----- END OF EMPTY WEIGHT ITEMS-----								
51	PILOT	170.000	75.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
52	30 MIN FUEL	71.000	70.000	0.000	82.000	86975.000	0.000	86975.000
----- END OF MINIMUM WEIGHT ITEMS-----								
61	COPILOT	170.000	75.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
62	3RD PERSON	170.000	111.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
63	4TH PERSON	170.000	111.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
64	5TH PERSON	170.000	150.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
65	6TH PERSON	170.000	150.000	0.000	100.000	28730.000	24480.000	4250.000
67	GUEL TO GR WT	409.000	70.000	0.000	87.000	501025.000	0.000	501025.000
68	BALLAST	78.000	103.700	0.000	90.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
----- END OF DISCRETIONARY WEIGHT ITEMS-----								

CENTER OF GRAVITY, WEIGHT & INERTIA

CENTER OF GRAVITY AND WEIGHT
 XBAR (FUS STA) = 84.999
 ZBAR (WATERLINE) = 92.579
 WEIGHT (POUNDS) = 3400.000

INERTIAS WITH RESPECT TO AIRPLANE COORDINATES

IXX	IYY	IZZ	IXZ	UNITS
1201.530	2058.218	3022.772	134.403	SLUG FEET SQUARED
5566065.738	9534655.502	14002928.764	622619.791	LBS INCHES SQUARED

INERTIAS WITH RESPECT TO PRINCIPAL AXES

IX(P)	IY(P)	IZ(P)	UNITS
1191.665	2058.218	3032.637	SLUG FT SQUARED
5520365.471	9534655.502	14048629.031	LBS INCHES SQUARED

THETA = 4.198 (DEGREES, MEASURED UP FROM WL & AFT FROM CG)

A.3 Envelope of Loadings

AIRPLANE ENVELOPE OF WEIGHT VS CENTER OF GRAVITY FOR DISCRETIONARY LOAD

WEIGHT DATA FOR 7

ITEM	COMPONENT	WEIGHT	X	Y	Z
1	WING OUTBOARD	330.000	97.870	0.000	87.730
2	HORIZONTAL TAIL	42.000	270.360	0.000	111.000
3	VERTICAL TAIL	23.000	276.930	0.000	137.760
4	MAIN GEAR WHEEL	45.000	97.000	0.000	69.000
5	MAIN GEAR STRUT	110.000	97.000	0.000	78.000
6	NOSE GEAR WHEEL	9.000	1.000	0.000	52.000
7	NOSE GEAR STRUT	40.000	1.000	0.000	65.000
8	FLIGHT CONTROL	57.000	123.000	0.000	105.000
9	NACELLE	62.000	21.000	0.000	92.000
10	ENGINE INSTALL	505.000	22.000	0.000	92.000
11	PROPELLER	74.000	-10.000	0.000	100.000
12	SYSTEMS	88.000	60.000	0.000	100.000
13	FURINSHINGS	175.000	105.000	0.000	100.000
14	UNUSABLE FUEL	12.000	73.000	0.000	80.000
15	FUSELAGE STRUC	250.000	99.000	0.000	80.000
----- END OF EMPTY WEIGHT ITEMS -----					
51	PILOT	170.000	75.000	0.000	100.000
52	30 MIN FUEL	71.000	70.000	0.000	82.000
----- END OF MINIMUM WEIGHT ITEMS -----					
61	COPILOT	170.000	75.000	0.000	100.000
62	3RD PERSON	170.000	111.000	0.000	100.000
63	4TH PERSON	170.000	111.000	0.000	100.000
64	5TH PERSON	170.000	150.000	0.000	100.000
65	6TH PERSON	170.000	150.000	0.000	100.000
66	BAGGAGE	120.000	180.000	0.000	110.000
67	FUEL TO FULL	409.000	70.000	0.000	87.000
----- END OF DISCRETIONARY WEIGHT ITEMS -----					

ENVELOPE OF DISCRETIONARY LOAD FOR 7

ADDED	XBAR	ZBAR	WEIGHT
MINIMUM WEIGHT	73.092	90.725	2063.000
Fuel to Full	72.581	90.109	2472.000
Copilot	72.736	90.745	2642.000
4th Person	75.050	91.305	2812.000
3rd Person	77.099	91.800	2982.000
6th Person	81.031	92.243	3152.000
5th Person	84.560	92.639	3322.000
Baggage	87.888	93.245	3442.000
MINIMUM WEIGHT	73.092	90.725	2063.000
Baggage	78.969	91.784	2183.000
5th Person	84.101	92.378	2353.000
6th Person	88.541	92.892	2523.000
3rd Person	89.959	93.340	2693.000
4th Person	91.208	93.736	2863.000
Copilot	90.300	94.087	3033.000
Fuel to Full	87.888	93.245	3442.000

A.4 Wing Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

WING GEOMETRY
SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

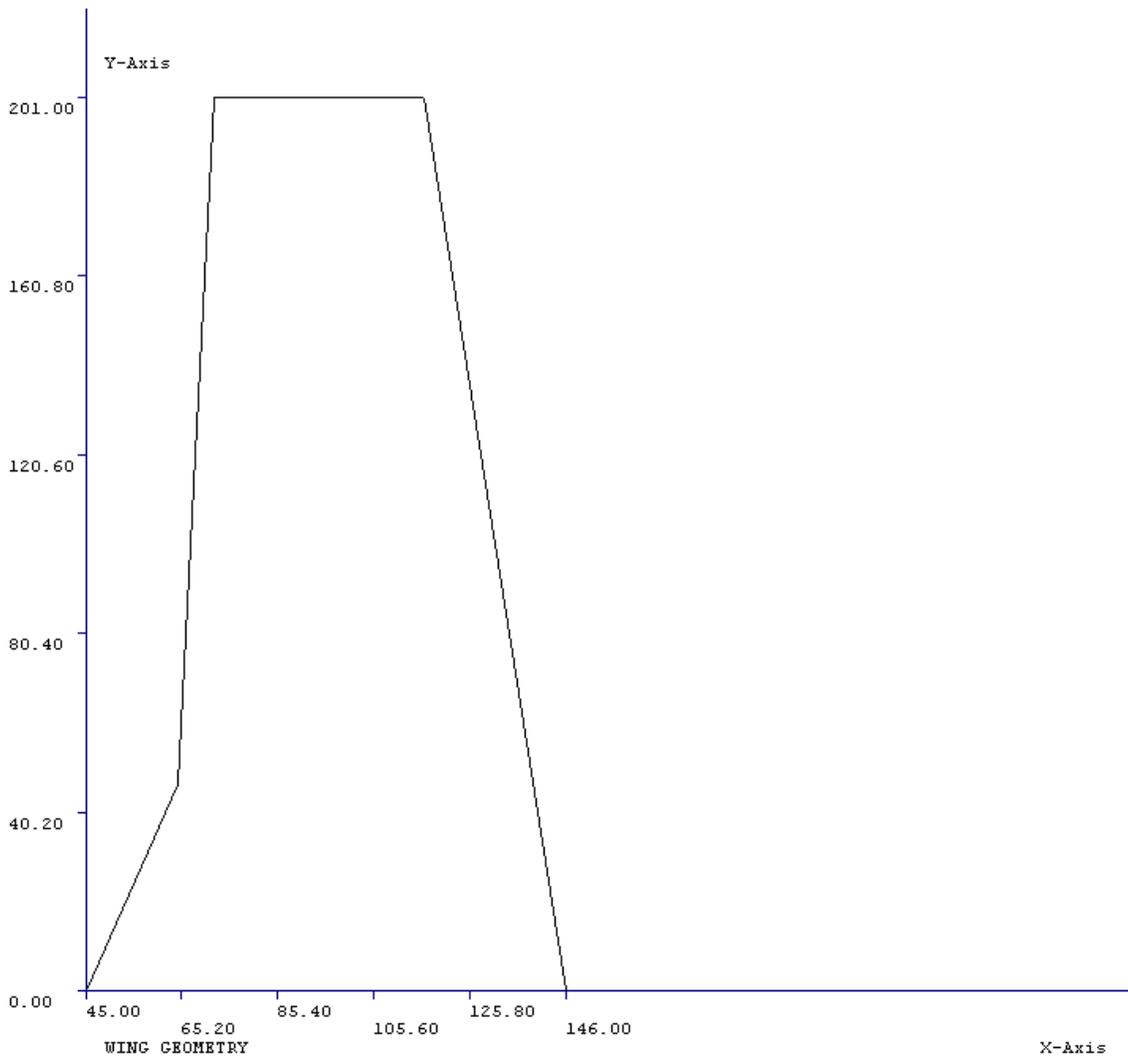
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
13256.722	69.246	87.854	63.641	6.095

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	47.087	145.250	5.025	98.163	986.538
2	51.261	143.750	15.075	92.489	929.513
3	55.435	142.250	25.125	86.815	872.488
4	59.609	140.750	35.175	81.141	815.463
5	63.783	139.250	45.225	75.467	758.439
6	64.750	137.750	55.275	73.000	733.654
7	65.250	136.250	65.325	71.000	713.554
8	65.750	134.750	75.375	69.000	693.453
9	66.250	133.250	85.425	67.000	673.353
10	66.750	131.750	95.475	65.000	653.253
11	67.250	130.250	105.525	63.000	633.153
12	67.750	128.750	115.575	61.000	613.052
13	68.250	127.250	125.625	59.000	592.952
14	68.750	125.750	135.675	57.000	572.852
15	69.250	124.250	145.725	55.000	552.752
16	69.750	122.750	155.775	53.000	532.651
17	70.250	121.250	165.825	51.000	512.551
18	70.750	119.750	175.875	49.000	492.451
19	71.250	118.250	185.925	47.000	472.350
20	71.750	116.750	195.975	45.000	452.250



A.5 Aileron Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

AILERON GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	116.380	109.000
2	107.744	190.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	116.380	109.000
2	129.522	110.401
3	117.642	190.000

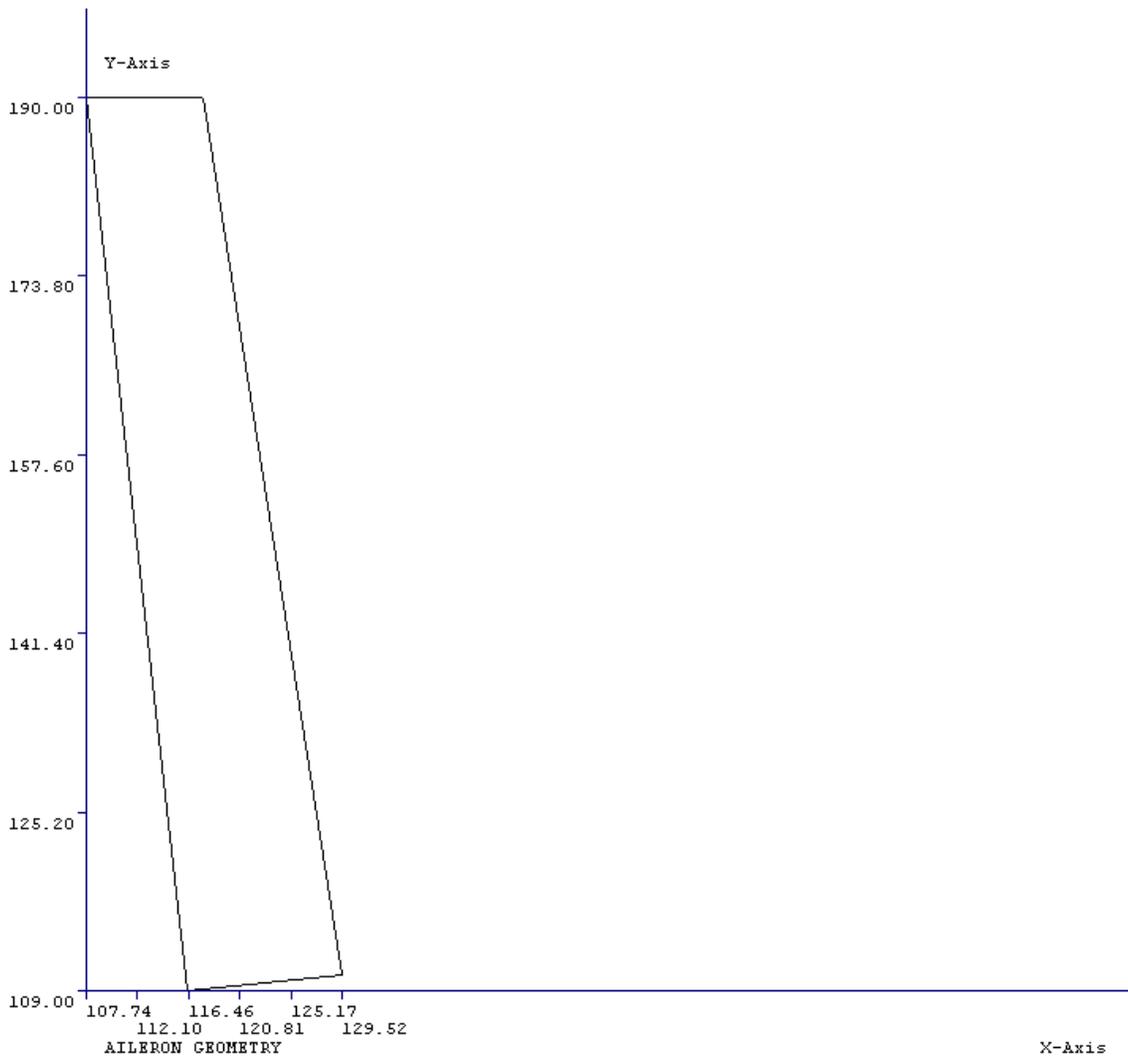
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
941.589	11.710	147.500	112.275	6.968

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	116.164	129.429	111.025	13.265	53.722
2	115.732	128.824	115.075	13.092	53.023
3	115.301	128.220	119.125	12.920	52.324
4	114.869	127.616	123.175	12.747	51.625
5	114.437	127.011	127.225	12.574	50.926
6	114.005	126.407	131.275	12.402	50.226
7	113.573	125.802	135.325	12.229	49.527
8	113.142	125.198	139.375	12.056	48.828
9	112.710	124.593	143.425	11.884	48.128
10	112.278	123.989	147.475	11.711	47.429
11	111.846	123.384	151.525	11.538	46.730
12	111.414	122.780	155.575	11.366	46.031
13	110.983	122.175	159.625	11.193	45.331
14	110.551	121.571	163.675	11.020	44.632
15	110.119	120.967	167.725	10.848	43.933
16	109.687	120.362	171.775	10.675	43.233
17	109.255	119.758	175.825	10.502	42.534
18	108.824	119.153	179.875	10.330	41.835
19	108.392	118.549	183.925	10.157	41.136
20	107.960	117.944	187.975	9.984	40.436

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane



A.6 Aileron Forward of Hinge Line Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

AILERON FORWARD OF HINGE GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	116.380	109.000
2	107.744	190.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	116.380	109.000
2	118.993	109.279
3	109.705	190.000

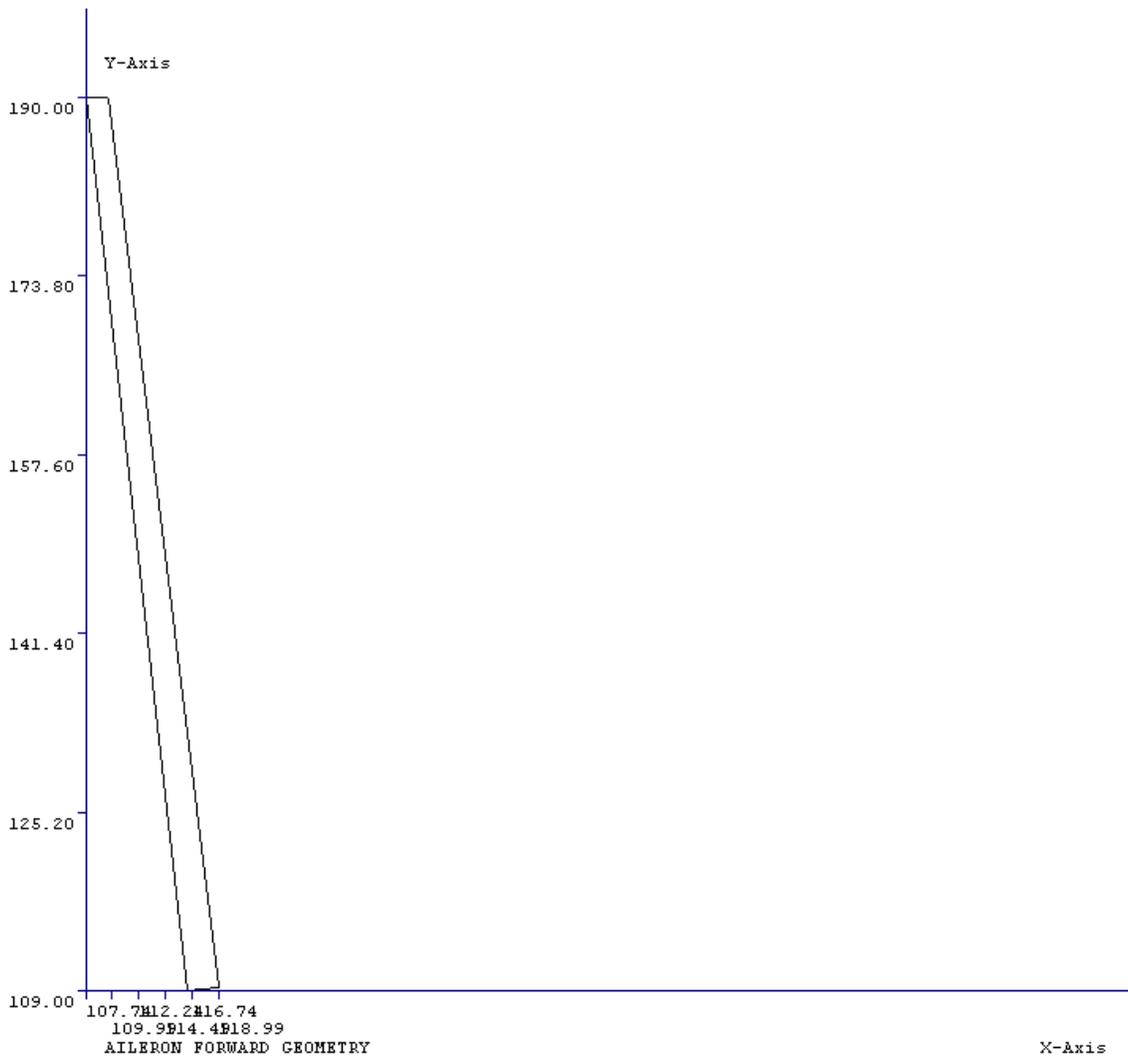
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
186.547	2.320	147.500	112.275	35.171

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	116.164	118.792	111.025	2.628	10.643
2	115.732	118.326	115.075	2.594	10.505
3	115.301	117.860	119.125	2.560	10.366
4	114.869	117.394	123.175	2.525	10.228
5	114.437	116.928	127.225	2.491	10.089
6	114.005	116.462	131.275	2.457	9.951
7	113.573	115.996	135.325	2.423	9.812
8	113.142	115.530	139.375	2.389	9.674
9	112.710	115.064	143.425	2.354	9.535
10	112.278	114.598	147.475	2.320	9.397
11	111.846	114.132	151.525	2.286	9.258
12	111.414	113.666	155.575	2.252	9.119
13	110.983	113.200	159.625	2.218	8.981
14	110.551	112.734	163.675	2.183	8.842
15	110.119	112.268	167.725	2.149	8.704
16	109.687	111.802	171.775	2.115	8.565
17	109.255	111.336	175.825	2.081	8.427
18	108.824	110.870	179.875	2.047	8.288
19	108.392	110.404	183.925	2.012	8.150
20	107.960	109.938	187.975	1.978	8.011

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane



A.7 Aileron Aft of Hinge Line Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

AILERON AFT OF HINGE GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	118.993	109.279
2	109.705	190.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	118.993	109.279
2	129.522	110.401
3	117.642	190.000

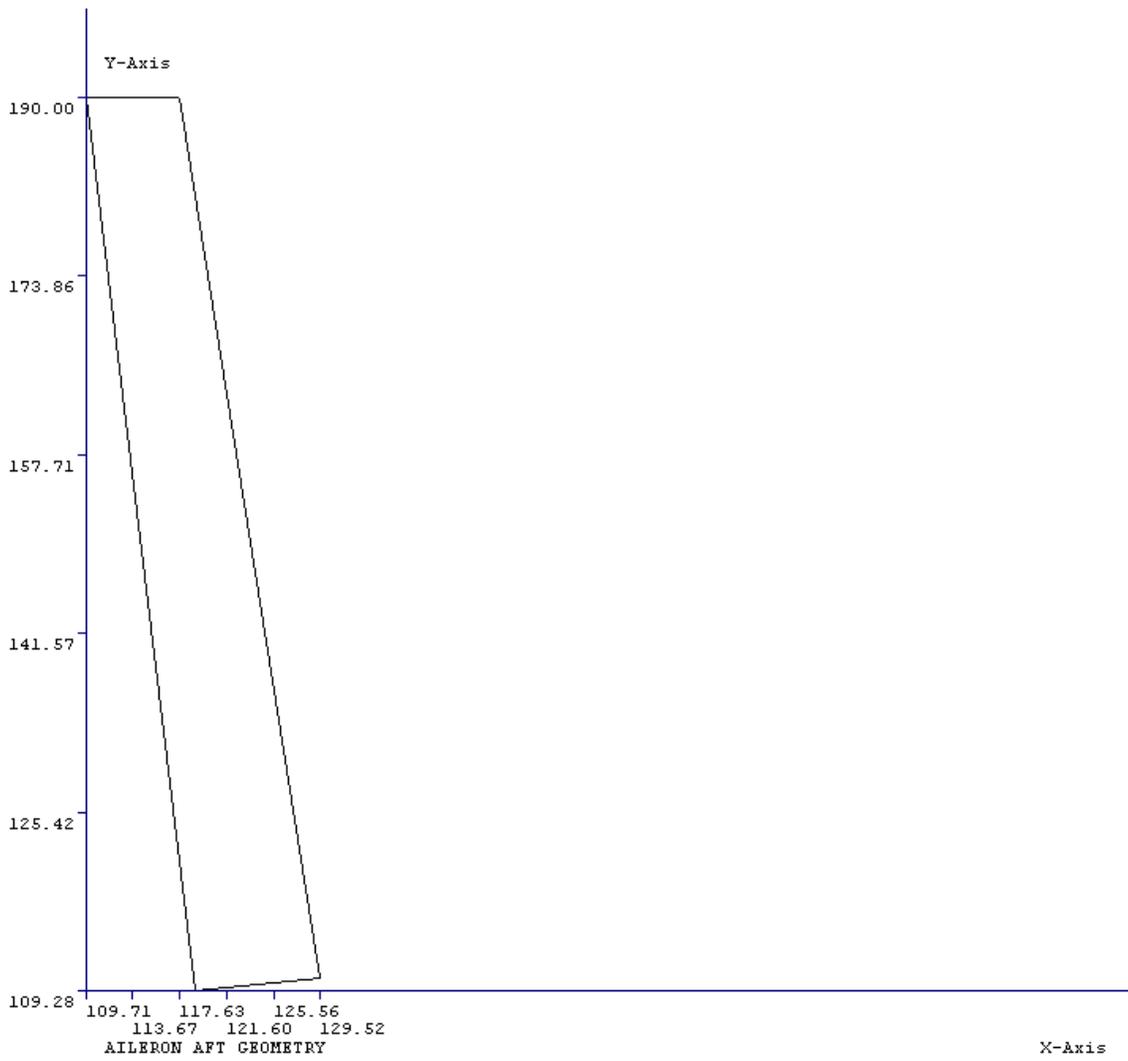
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
752.056	9.385	147.652	114.578	8.664

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	118.761	129.388	111.297	10.627	42.893
2	118.296	128.786	115.333	10.489	42.336
3	117.832	128.184	119.369	10.352	41.779
4	117.368	127.581	123.405	10.214	41.222
5	116.903	126.979	127.441	10.076	40.666
6	116.439	126.376	131.477	9.938	40.109
7	115.974	125.774	135.513	9.800	39.552
8	115.510	125.172	139.549	9.662	38.995
9	115.046	124.569	143.585	9.524	38.438
10	114.581	123.967	147.621	9.386	37.881
11	114.117	123.365	151.658	9.248	37.324
12	113.652	122.762	155.694	9.110	36.767
13	113.188	122.160	159.730	8.972	36.211
14	112.724	121.557	163.766	8.834	35.654
15	112.259	120.955	167.802	8.696	35.097
16	111.795	120.353	171.838	8.558	34.540
17	111.330	119.750	175.874	8.420	33.983
18	110.866	119.148	179.910	8.282	33.426
19	110.402	118.546	183.946	8.144	32.869
20	109.937	117.943	187.982	8.006	32.313

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane



A.8 Flap Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

FLAP GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	122.567	23.000
2	114.065	108.753
3	129.522	110.401

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

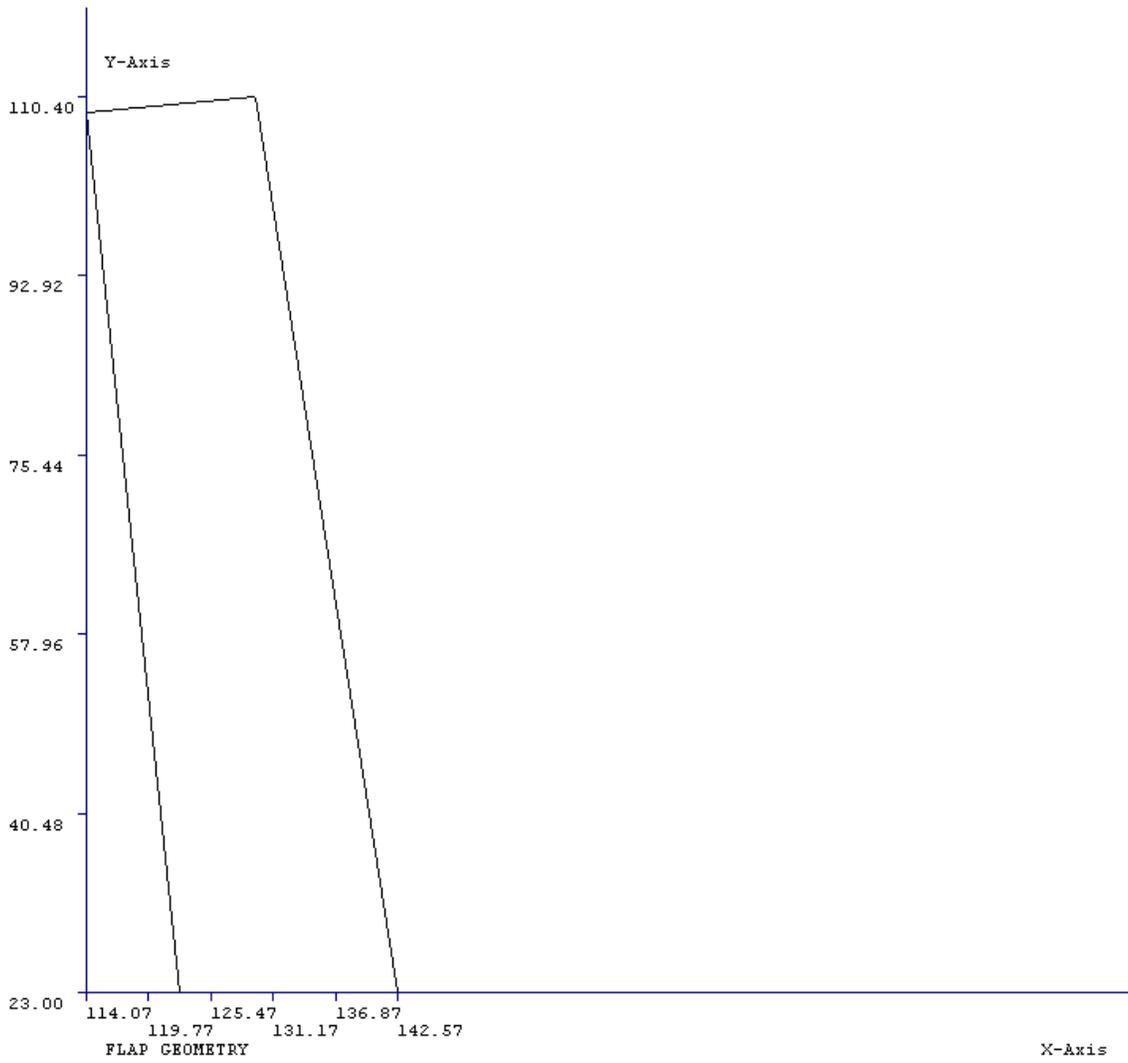
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	142.567	23.000
2	129.522	110.401

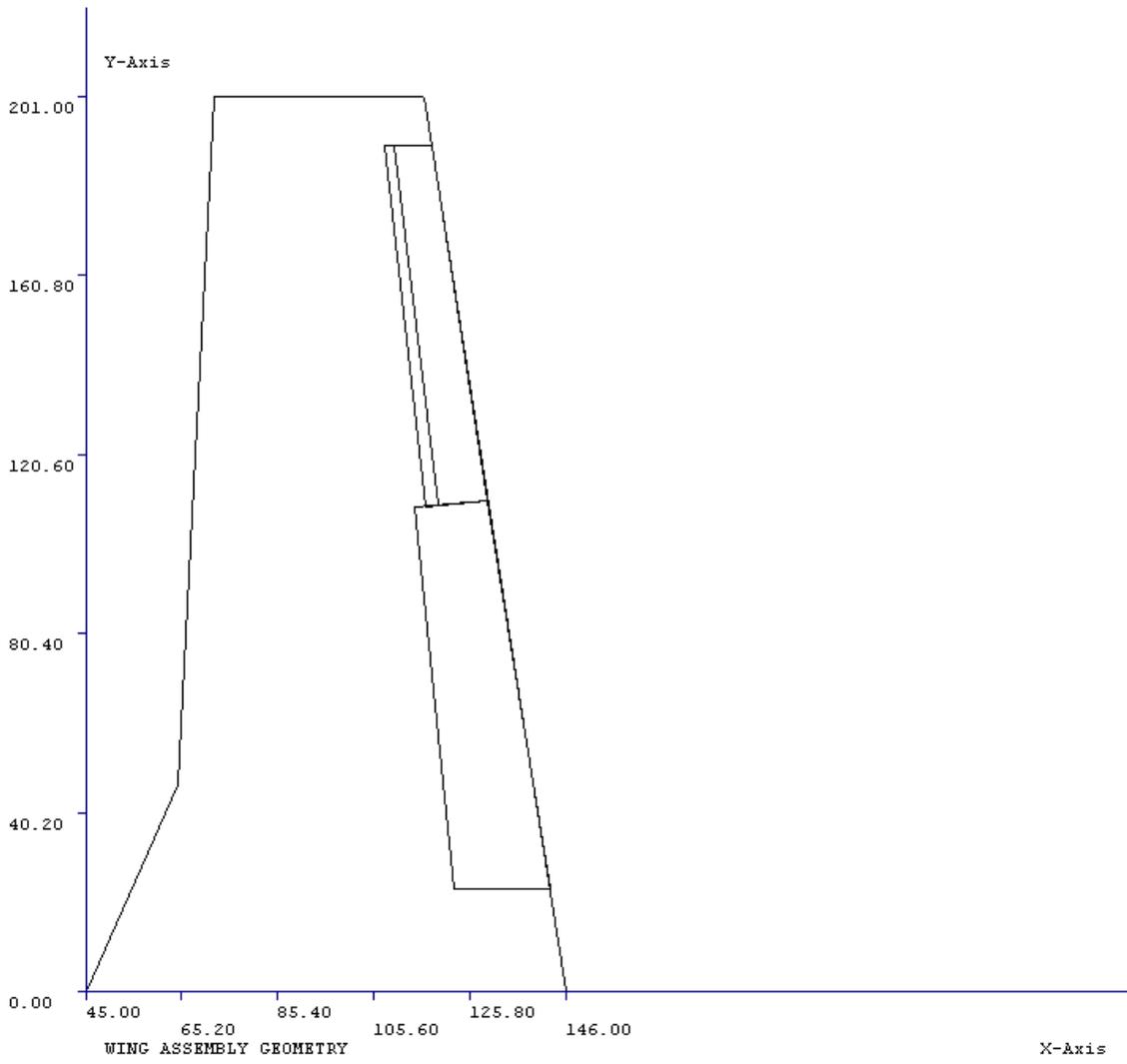
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
1556.629	17.900	64.914	118.411	4.907

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	122.350	142.241	25.185	19.891	86.922
2	121.917	141.589	29.555	19.672	85.965
3	121.484	140.936	33.925	19.453	85.009
4	121.051	140.284	38.295	19.234	84.051
5	120.617	139.632	42.665	19.015	83.095
6	120.184	138.980	47.035	18.796	82.138
7	119.751	138.327	51.405	18.577	81.181
8	119.318	137.675	55.775	18.358	80.224
9	118.884	137.023	60.145	18.139	79.267
10	118.451	136.371	64.515	17.920	78.310
11	118.018	135.718	68.886	17.701	77.353
12	117.584	135.066	73.256	17.482	76.396
13	117.151	134.414	77.626	17.263	75.439
14	116.718	133.762	81.996	17.044	74.482
15	116.285	133.109	86.366	16.825	73.525
16	115.851	132.457	90.736	16.606	72.568
17	115.418	131.805	95.106	16.387	71.611
18	114.985	131.153	99.476	16.168	70.654
19	114.552	130.500	103.846	15.949	69.697
20	114.118	129.848	108.216	15.730	68.740





A.9 Vertical Tail Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

VERTICAL TAIL GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	292.917	111.500
2	240.912	117.000
3	277.000	168.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

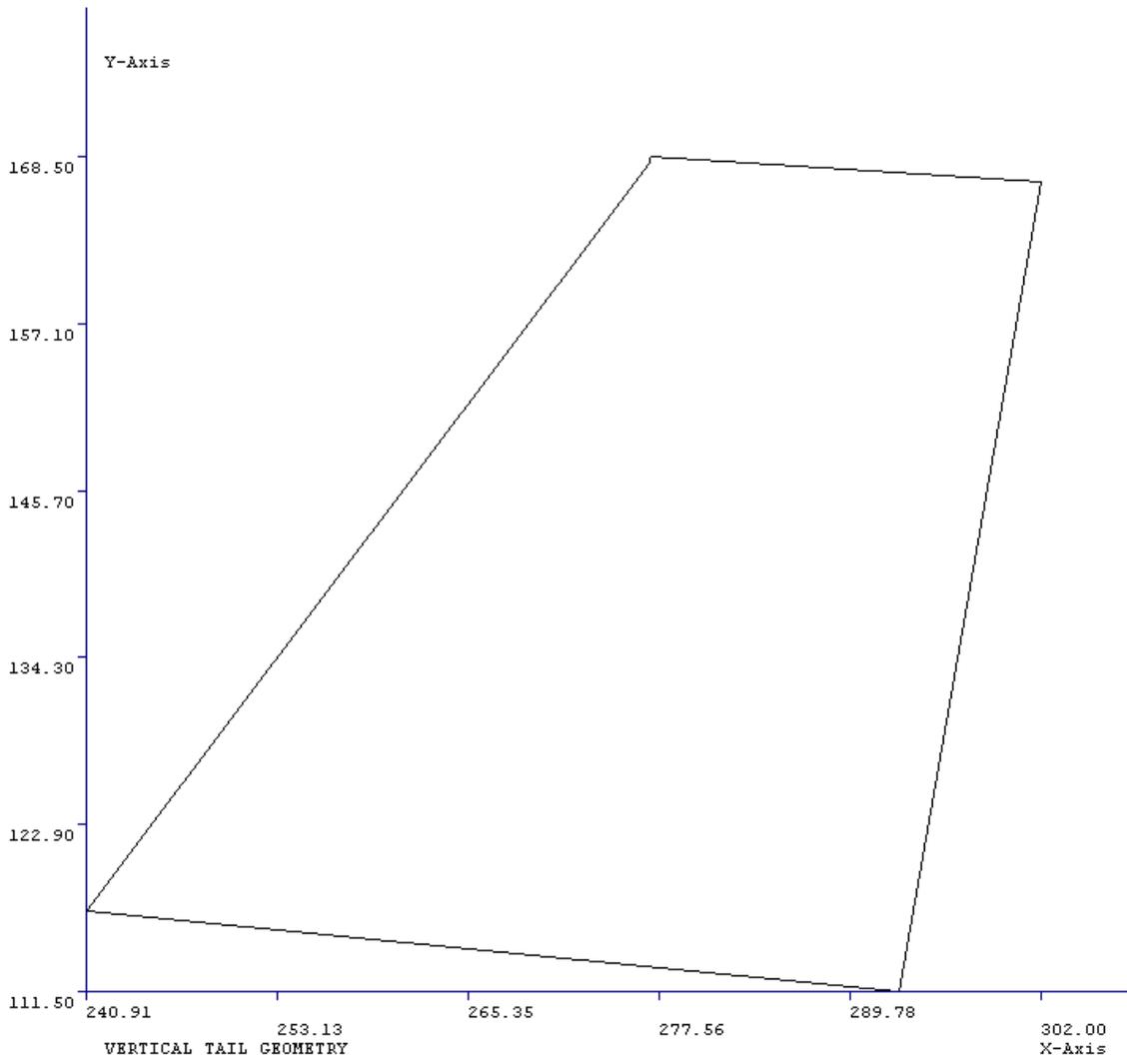
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	292.917	111.500
2	302.000	166.794
3	277.000	168.500

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
2137.330	40.159	137.819	257.081	1.494

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	279.561	293.149	112.913	13.588	38.386
2	252.850	293.613	115.738	40.764	115.157
3	242.018	294.077	118.563	52.060	147.068
4	244.017	294.541	121.388	50.525	142.732
5	246.016	295.005	124.213	48.990	138.396
6	248.015	295.469	127.038	47.455	134.060
7	250.014	295.933	129.863	45.920	129.723
8	252.013	296.397	132.688	44.385	125.387
9	254.012	296.862	135.513	42.850	121.051
10	256.011	297.326	138.338	41.315	116.715
11	258.010	297.790	141.163	39.780	112.379
12	260.009	298.254	143.988	38.245	108.042
13	262.008	298.718	146.813	36.710	103.706
14	264.007	299.182	149.638	35.175	99.370
15	266.006	299.646	152.463	33.640	95.034
16	268.005	300.110	155.288	32.105	90.698
17	270.004	300.574	158.113	30.570	86.361
18	272.003	301.038	160.938	29.036	82.025
19	274.002	301.502	163.763	27.501	77.689
20	276.001	301.966	166.588	25.966	73.353



A.10 Vertical Stabilizer Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

VERTICAL STABILIZER GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	275.346	113.358
2	240.912	117.000
3	277.000	168.500

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

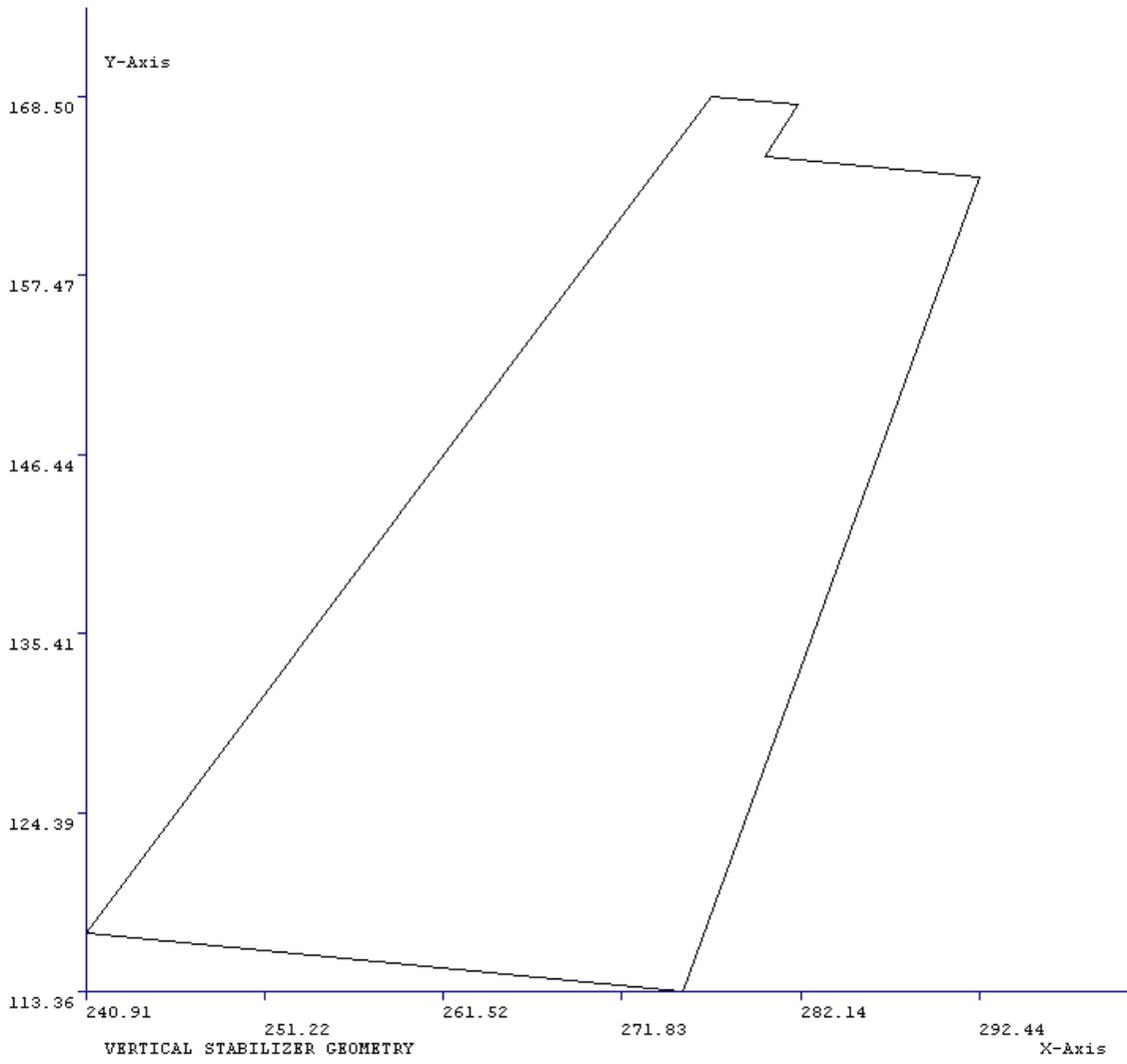
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	275.346	113.358
2	292.443	163.539
3	280.098	164.773
4	282.000	168.000
5	277.000	168.500

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
1371.616	27.386	137.437	255.857	2.217

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	262.313	275.816	114.737	13.503	37.229
2	241.258	276.755	117.494	35.497	97.868
3	243.190	277.694	120.251	34.504	95.132
4	245.122	278.634	123.008	33.512	92.395
5	247.054	279.573	125.765	32.519	89.658
6	248.986	280.513	128.522	31.526	86.921
7	250.918	281.452	131.279	30.534	84.184
8	252.850	282.391	134.036	29.541	81.448
9	254.782	283.331	136.793	28.549	78.711
10	256.714	284.270	139.550	27.556	75.974
11	258.646	285.209	142.308	26.563	73.237
12	260.578	286.149	145.065	25.571	70.500
13	262.510	287.088	147.822	24.578	67.764
14	264.442	288.027	150.579	23.585	65.027
15	266.374	288.967	153.336	22.593	62.290
16	268.306	289.906	156.093	21.600	59.554
17	270.238	290.846	158.850	20.608	56.817
18	272.170	291.785	161.607	19.615	54.080
19	274.102	284.187	164.364	10.085	27.805
20	276.034	281.482	167.121	5.448	15.021



A.11 Rudder Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

RUDDER GEOMETRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	292.917	111.500
2	275.798	114.685
3	292.443	163.539
4	280.098	164.773
5	282.000	168.000

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

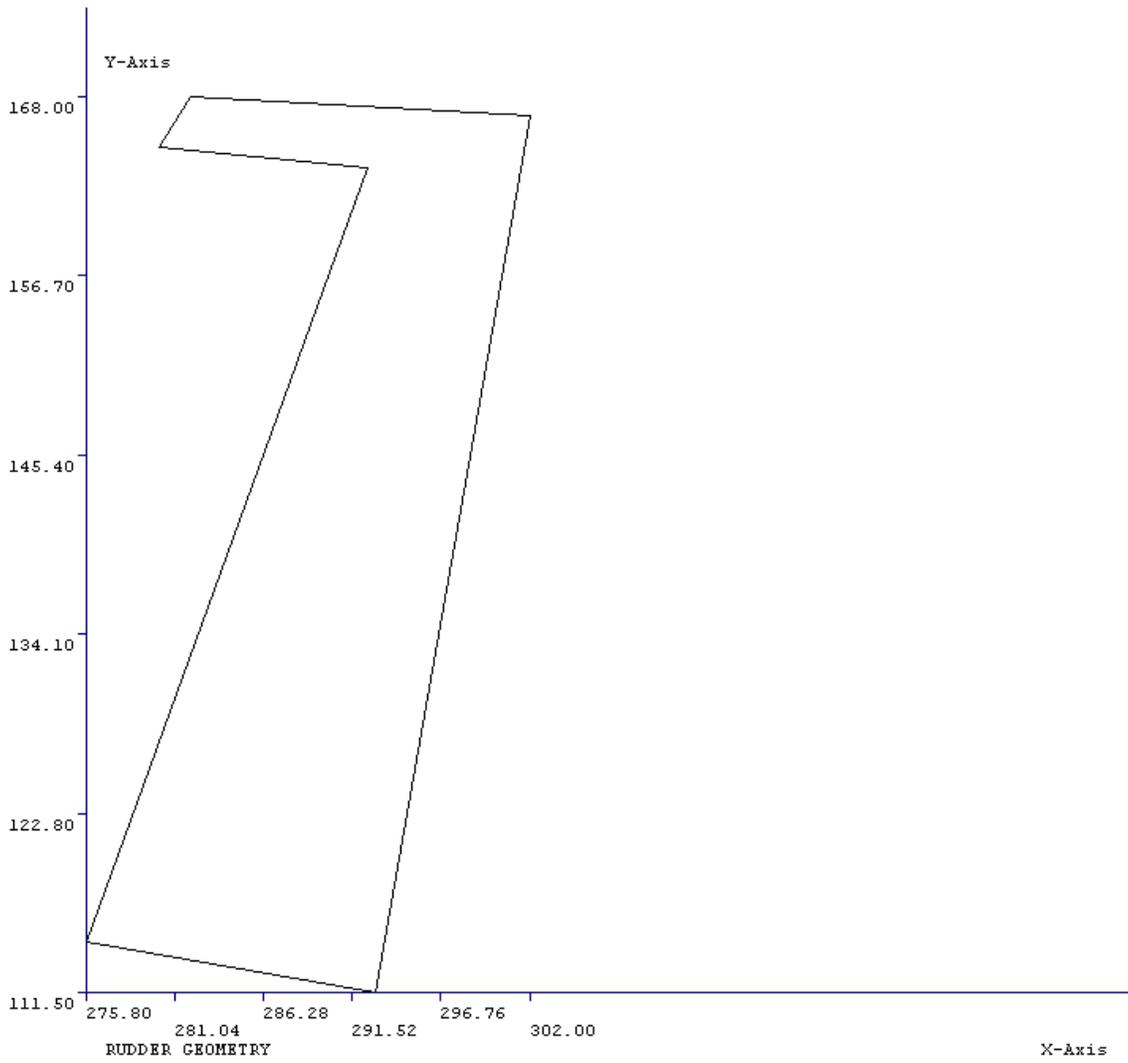
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	292.917	111.500
2	302.000	166.794
3	282.000	168.000

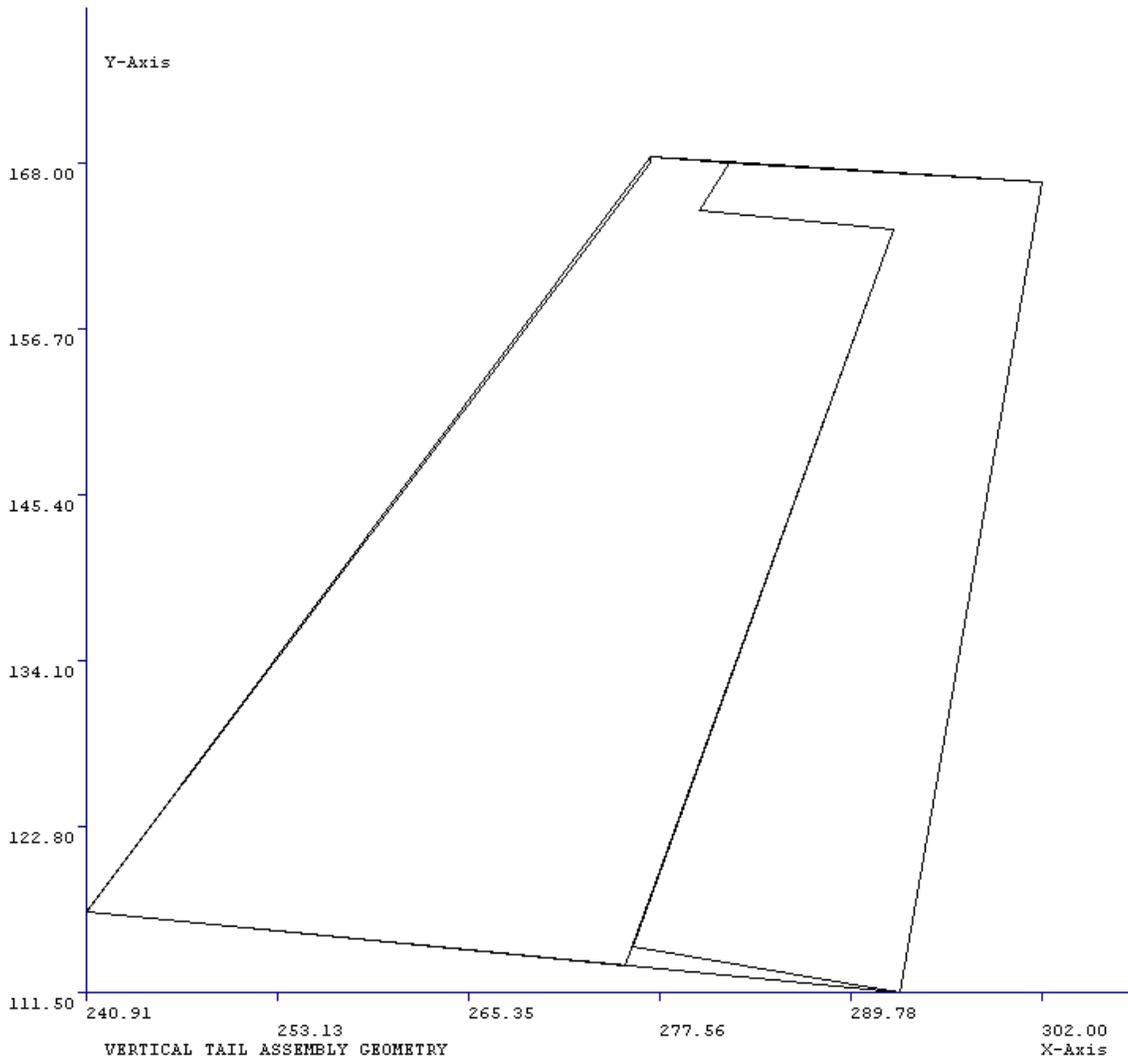
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
759.612	14.157	138.714	283.230	4.202

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	285.325	293.149	112.913	7.824	22.103
2	276.157	293.613	115.738	17.457	49.315
3	277.119	294.077	118.563	16.958	47.906
4	278.082	294.541	121.388	16.460	46.498
5	279.044	295.005	124.213	15.961	45.090
6	280.007	295.469	127.038	15.463	43.682
7	280.969	295.933	129.863	14.964	42.274
8	281.932	296.397	132.688	14.466	40.866
9	282.894	296.862	135.513	13.967	39.458
10	283.857	297.326	138.338	13.469	38.050
11	284.819	297.790	141.163	12.971	36.642
12	285.782	298.254	143.988	12.472	35.233
13	286.744	298.718	146.813	11.974	33.825
14	287.707	299.182	149.638	11.475	32.417
15	288.669	299.646	152.463	10.977	31.009
16	289.632	300.110	155.288	10.478	29.601
17	290.594	300.574	158.113	9.980	28.193
18	291.557	301.038	160.938	9.481	26.785
19	290.207	301.502	163.763	11.295	31.908
20	281.168	301.966	166.588	20.799	58.756





A.12 Horizontal Tail Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

HORIZONTAL TAIL GEOMETRY SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	247.600	0.000
2	255.207	63.685
3	256.117	70.100
4	261.000	72.100
5	268.100	73.100

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

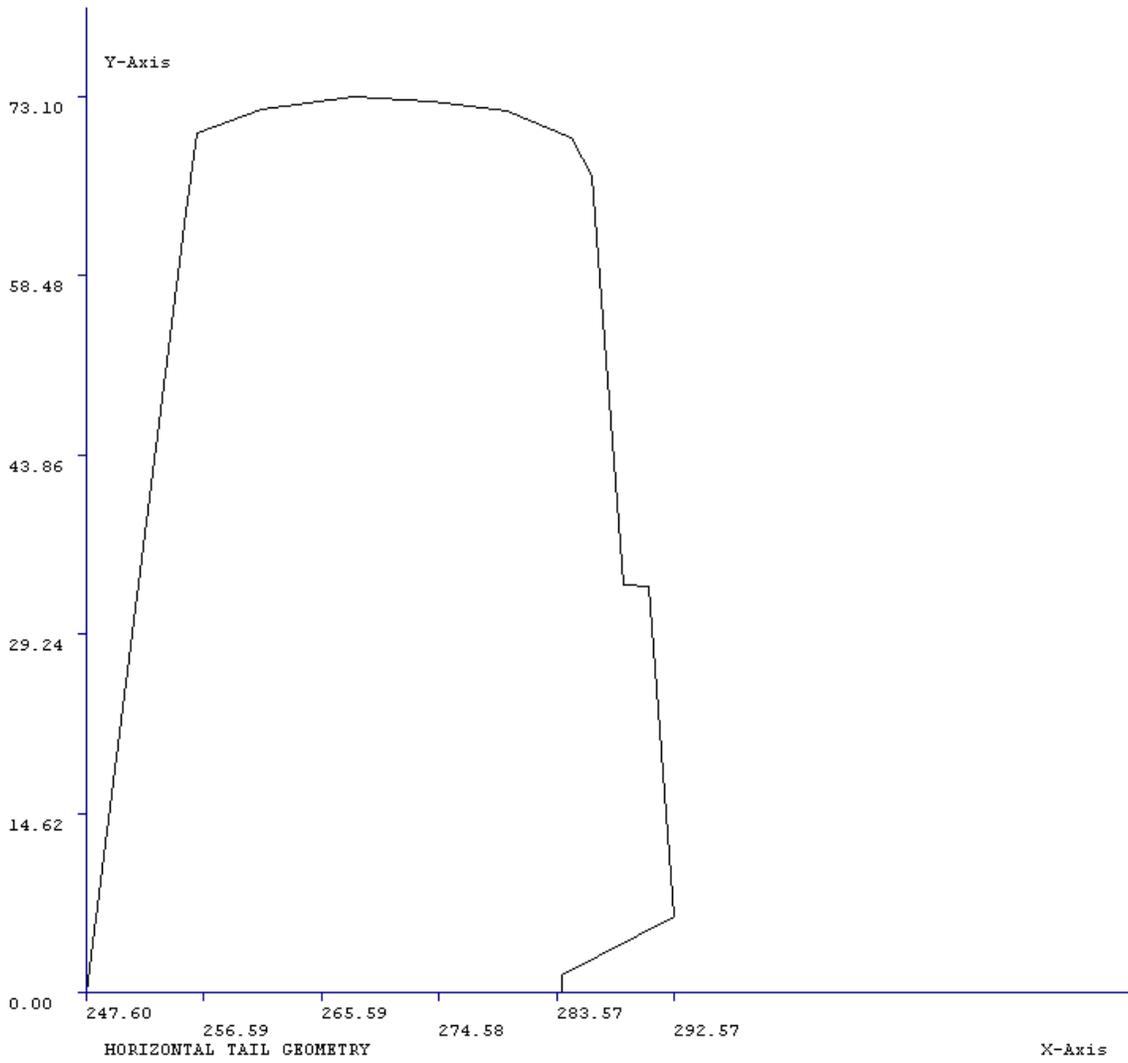
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	284.000	0.000
2	284.000	1.445
3	292.567	6.200
4	290.662	33.200
5	288.657	33.201
6	286.300	66.600
7	284.700	69.700
8	279.800	71.900
9	274.000	72.700
10	268.100	73.100

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
2666.041	37.249	33.799	251.728	4.009

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	247.818	284.689	1.828	36.871	134.763
2	248.255	291.274	5.483	43.019	157.236
3	248.691	292.360	9.138	43.668	159.608
4	249.128	292.102	12.793	42.974	157.070
5	249.565	291.844	16.448	42.279	154.531
6	250.001	291.586	20.103	41.585	151.993
7	250.438	291.328	23.758	40.890	149.454
8	250.874	291.070	27.413	40.196	146.916
9	251.311	290.813	31.068	39.502	144.378
10	251.748	288.550	34.723	36.802	134.512
11	252.184	288.292	38.378	36.108	131.973
12	252.621	288.034	42.033	35.413	129.435
13	253.057	287.776	45.688	34.719	126.896
14	253.494	287.518	49.343	34.024	124.358
15	253.930	287.260	52.998	33.330	121.819
16	254.367	287.002	56.653	32.635	119.281
17	254.804	286.744	60.308	31.941	116.743
18	255.246	286.486	63.963	31.240	114.181
19	255.765	285.775	67.618	30.010	109.687
20	258.980	281.198	71.273	22.218	81.207



A.13 Horizontal Stabilizer Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

HORIZONTAL STABILIZER GEOMETRY
 SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	247.600	0.000
2	255.207	63.685
3	256.117	70.100
4	261.000	72.100

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

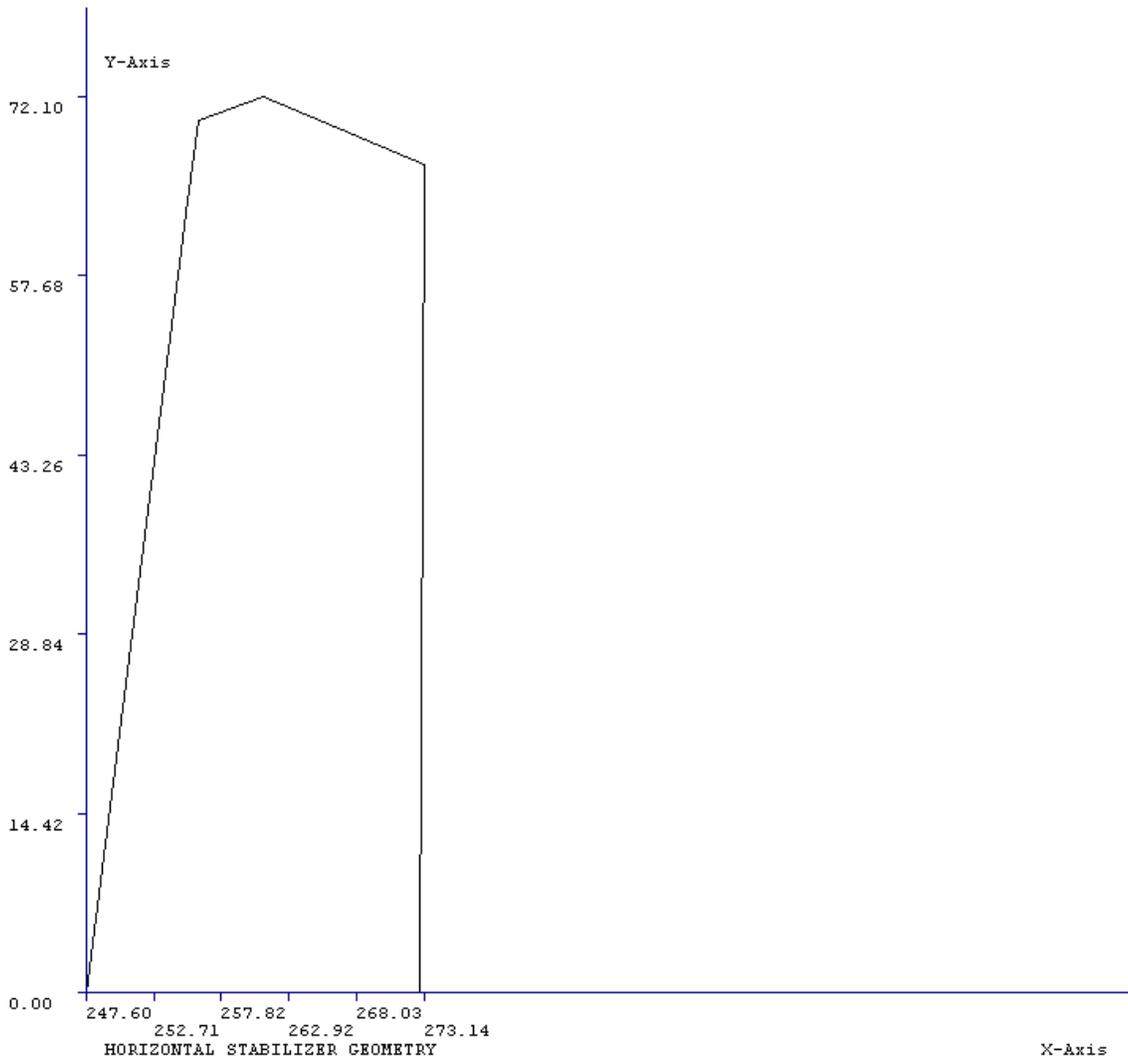
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	272.750	0.000
2	273.138	66.600
3	261.000	72.100

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
1485.342	21.220	32.916	251.547	7.000

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	247.815	272.761	1.803	24.945	89.927
2	248.246	272.782	5.408	24.536	88.451
3	248.677	272.803	9.013	24.126	86.974
4	249.107	272.824	12.618	23.716	85.498
5	249.538	272.845	16.223	23.307	84.021
6	249.968	272.866	19.828	22.897	82.544
7	250.399	272.887	23.433	22.488	81.068
8	250.830	272.908	27.038	22.078	79.591
9	251.260	272.929	30.643	21.668	78.114
10	251.691	272.950	34.248	21.259	76.638
11	252.121	272.971	37.853	20.849	75.161
12	252.552	272.992	41.458	20.440	73.684
13	252.983	273.013	45.063	20.030	72.208
14	253.413	273.034	48.668	19.620	70.731
15	253.844	273.055	52.273	19.211	69.255
16	254.274	273.076	55.878	18.801	67.778
17	254.705	273.097	59.483	18.392	66.301
18	255.136	273.118	63.088	17.982	64.825
19	255.564	272.934	66.693	17.300	62.368
20	256.599	264.978	70.298	8.379	30.205



A.14 Elevator Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

ELEVATOR GEOMETRY
 SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	272.750	0.000
2	273.138	66.600
3	261.000	72.100
4	268.100	73.100

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

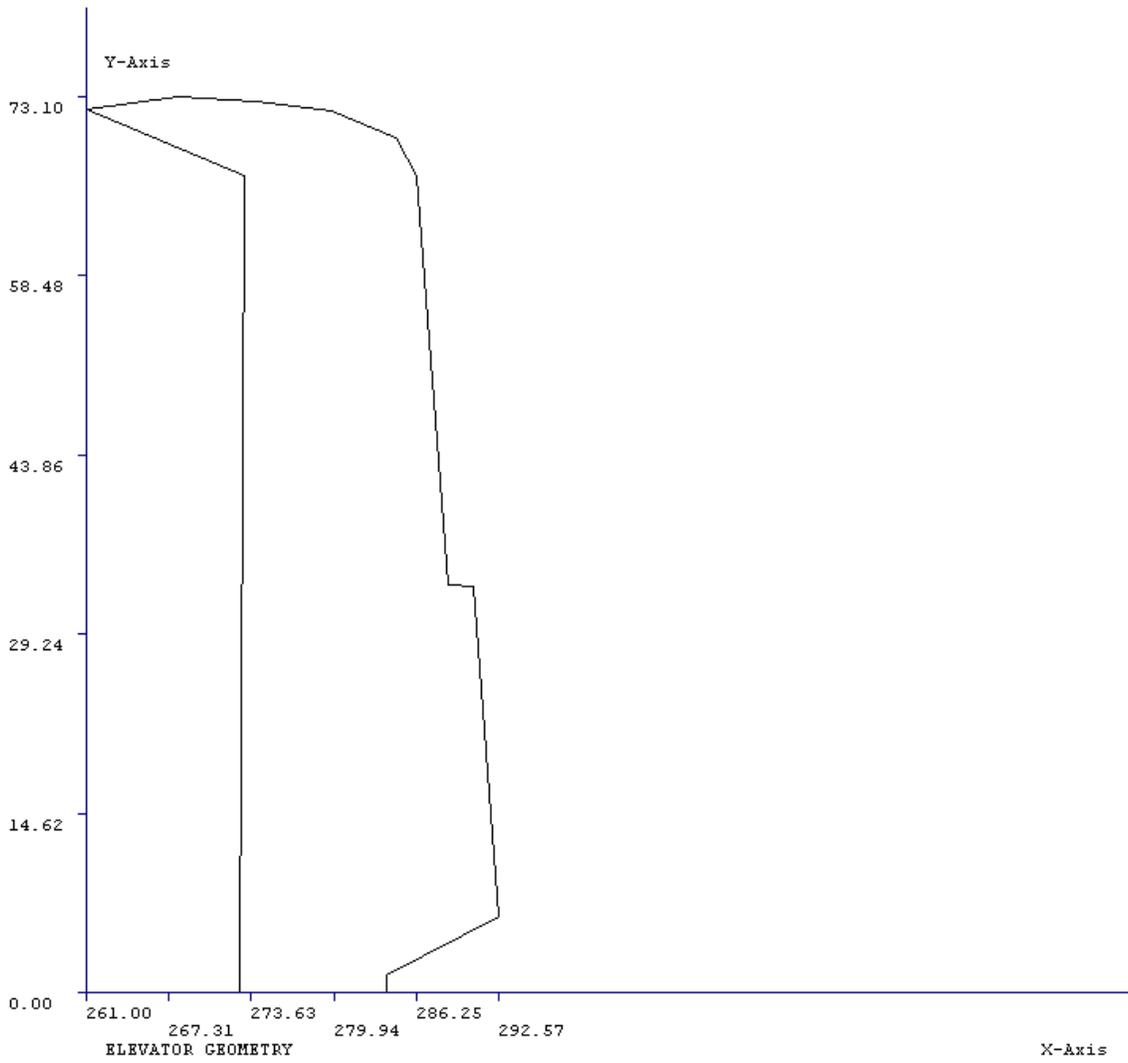
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	284.000	0.000
2	284.000	1.445
3	292.567	6.200
4	290.662	33.200
5	288.657	33.201
6	286.300	66.600
7	284.700	69.700
8	279.800	71.900
9	274.000	72.700
10	268.100	73.100

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
1187.989	16.583	35.116	272.267	8.996

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	272.761	284.689	1.828	11.929	43.599
2	272.782	291.274	5.483	18.492	67.590
3	272.803	292.360	9.138	19.557	71.479
4	272.825	292.102	12.793	19.277	70.459
5	272.846	291.844	16.448	18.998	69.438
6	272.867	291.586	20.103	18.719	68.418
7	272.888	291.328	23.758	18.440	67.397
8	272.910	291.070	27.413	18.161	66.377
9	272.931	290.813	31.068	17.882	65.357
10	272.952	288.550	34.723	15.597	57.008
11	272.974	288.292	38.378	15.318	55.988
12	272.995	288.034	42.033	15.039	54.967
13	273.016	287.776	45.688	14.760	53.946
14	273.038	287.518	49.343	14.480	52.926
15	273.059	287.260	52.998	14.201	51.905
16	273.080	287.002	56.653	13.922	50.885
17	273.101	286.744	60.308	13.643	49.864
18	273.123	286.486	63.963	13.364	48.844
19	270.893	285.775	67.618	14.882	54.395
20	262.826	281.198	71.273	18.371	67.147



A.15 Elevator Forward of Hinge Line Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

ELEVATOR FORWARD OF HINGE GEOMETRY
 SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	272.750	0.000
2	273.138	66.600
3	261.000	72.100
4	268.100	73.100

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

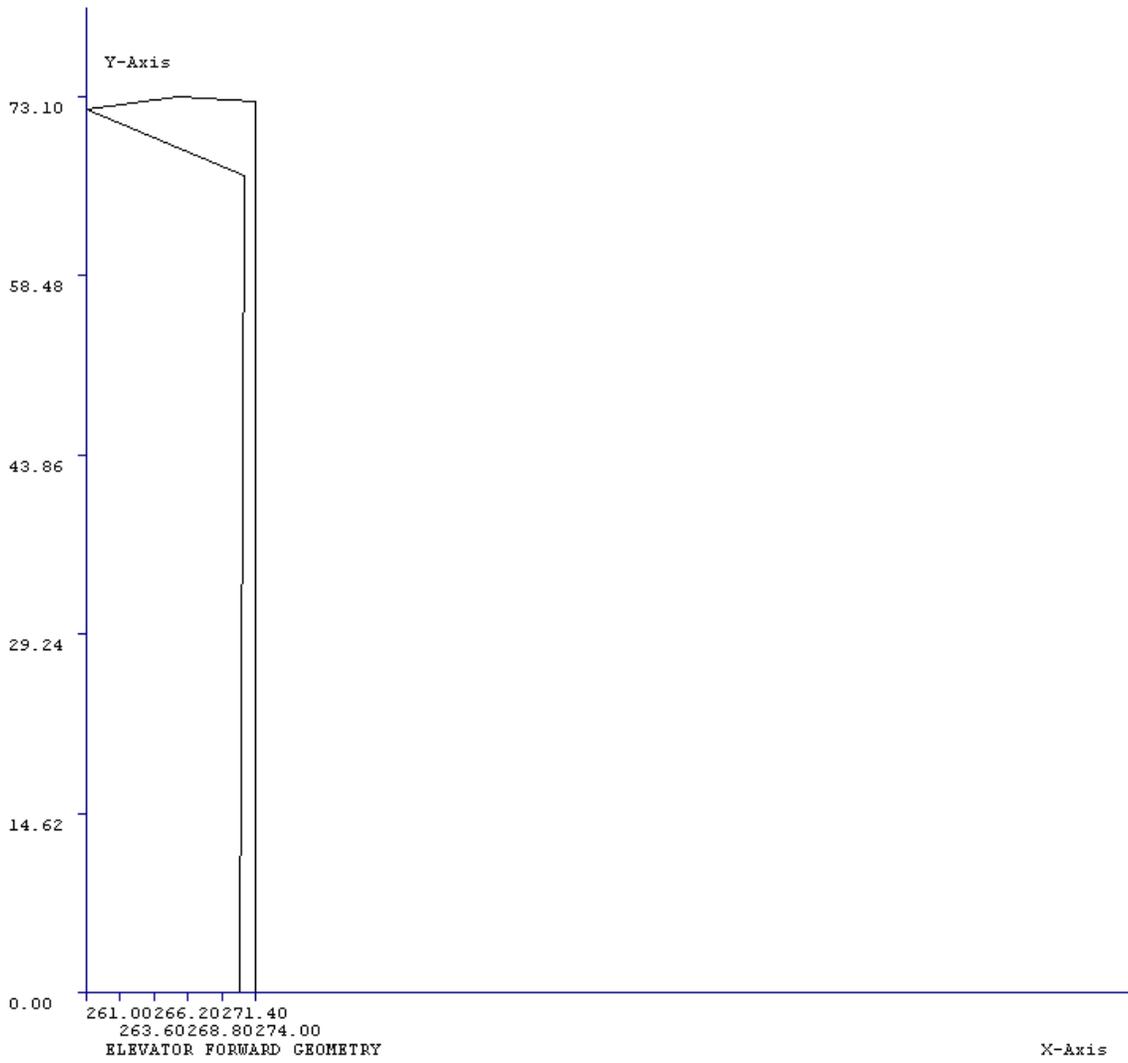
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	274.000	0.000
2	274.000	72.700
3	268.100	73.100

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
121.828	4.647	47.866	269.353	87.724

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	272.761	274.000	1.828	1.239	4.530
2	272.782	274.000	5.483	1.218	4.452
3	272.803	274.000	9.138	1.197	4.374
4	272.825	274.000	12.793	1.176	4.296
5	272.846	274.000	16.448	1.154	4.219
6	272.867	274.000	20.103	1.133	4.141
7	272.888	274.000	23.758	1.112	4.063
8	272.910	274.000	27.413	1.090	3.985
9	272.931	274.000	31.068	1.069	3.907
10	272.952	274.000	34.723	1.048	3.829
11	272.974	274.000	38.378	1.026	3.751
12	272.995	274.000	42.033	1.005	3.674
13	273.016	274.000	45.688	0.984	3.596
14	273.038	274.000	49.343	0.963	3.518
15	273.059	274.000	52.998	0.941	3.440
16	273.080	274.000	56.653	0.920	3.363
17	273.101	274.000	60.308	0.899	3.285
18	273.123	274.000	63.963	0.877	3.207
19	270.893	274.000	67.618	3.108	11.358
20	262.826	274.000	71.273	11.174	40.840



A.16 Elevator Aft of Hinge Line Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

ELEVATOR AFT OF HINGE GEOMETRY
 SYMMETRICAL ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	274.000	0.000
2	274.000	72.700

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

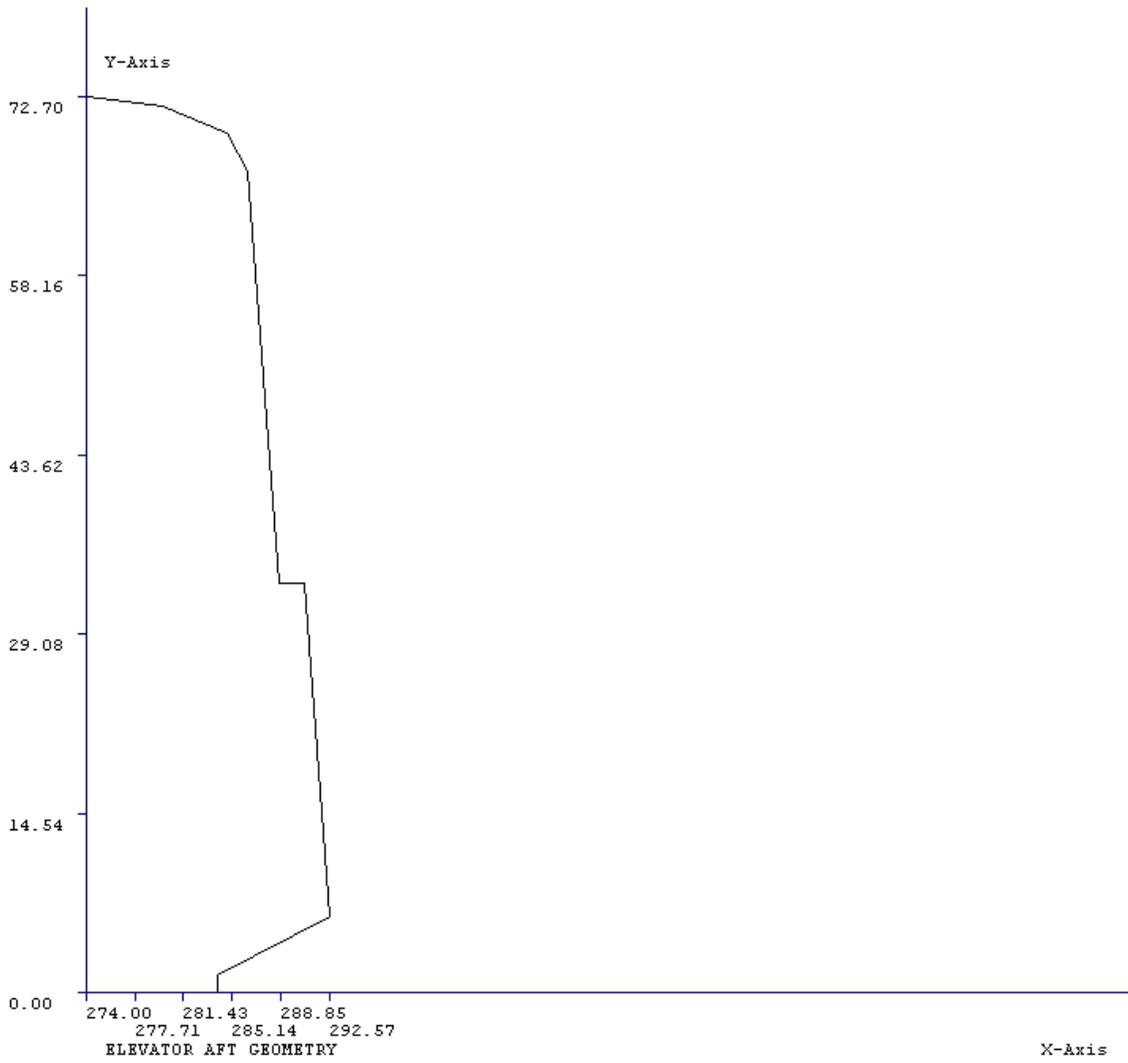
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	284.000	0.000
2	284.000	1.445
3	292.567	6.200
4	290.662	33.200
5	288.657	33.201
6	286.300	66.600
7	284.700	69.700
8	279.800	71.900
9	274.000	72.700

THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
1064.739	15.160	33.623	274.000	9.928

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	274.000	284.671	1.818	10.671	38.790
2	274.000	291.220	5.453	17.220	62.596
3	274.000	292.363	9.088	18.363	66.751
4	274.000	292.107	12.723	18.107	65.818
5	274.000	291.850	16.358	17.850	64.886
6	274.000	291.594	19.993	17.594	63.954
7	274.000	291.337	23.628	17.337	63.021
8	274.000	291.081	27.263	17.081	62.089
9	274.000	290.825	30.898	16.825	61.157
10	274.000	288.563	34.533	14.563	52.937
11	274.000	288.307	38.168	14.307	52.004
12	274.000	288.050	41.803	14.050	51.072
13	274.000	287.794	45.438	13.794	50.139
14	274.000	287.537	49.073	13.537	49.207
15	274.000	287.280	52.708	13.280	48.274
16	274.000	287.024	56.343	13.024	47.342
17	274.000	286.767	59.978	12.767	46.409
18	274.000	286.511	63.613	12.511	45.477
19	274.000	285.966	67.248	11.966	43.496
20	274.000	282.066	70.883	8.066	29.321



A.17 Elevator Tab Geometry

AERODYNAMIC SURFACE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

ELEVATOR TAB GEOEMTRY
NOT SYM ABOUT CL

COORDINATES OF LEADING EDGE

POINT NO	FUS STA (XLE)	WING STA (YLE)
1	284.000	1.445
2	284.000	33.201

COORDINATES OF TRAILING EDGE

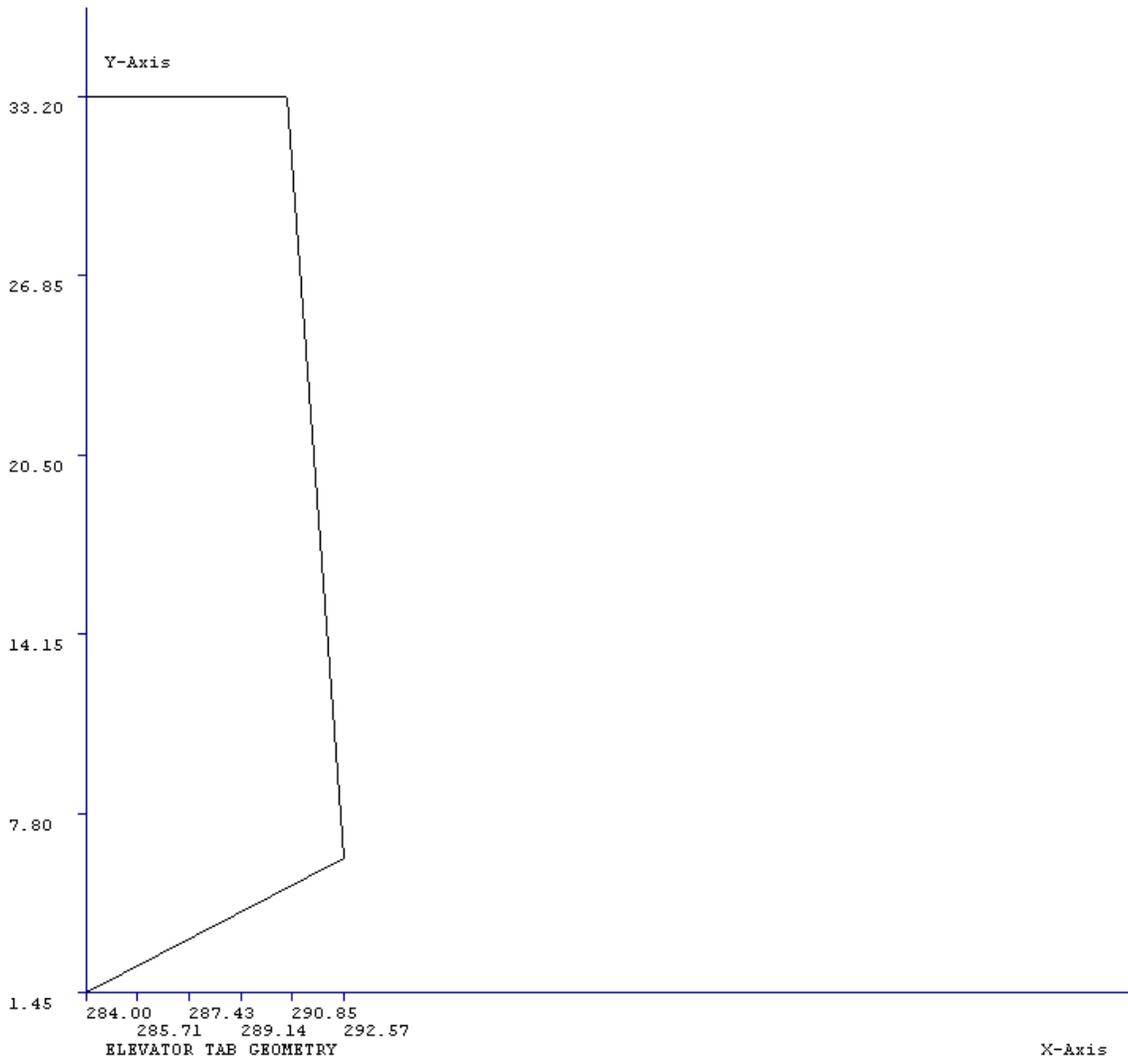
POINT NO	FUS STA (XTE)	WING STA (YTE)
1	284.000	1.445
2	292.567	6.200
3	290.662	33.201

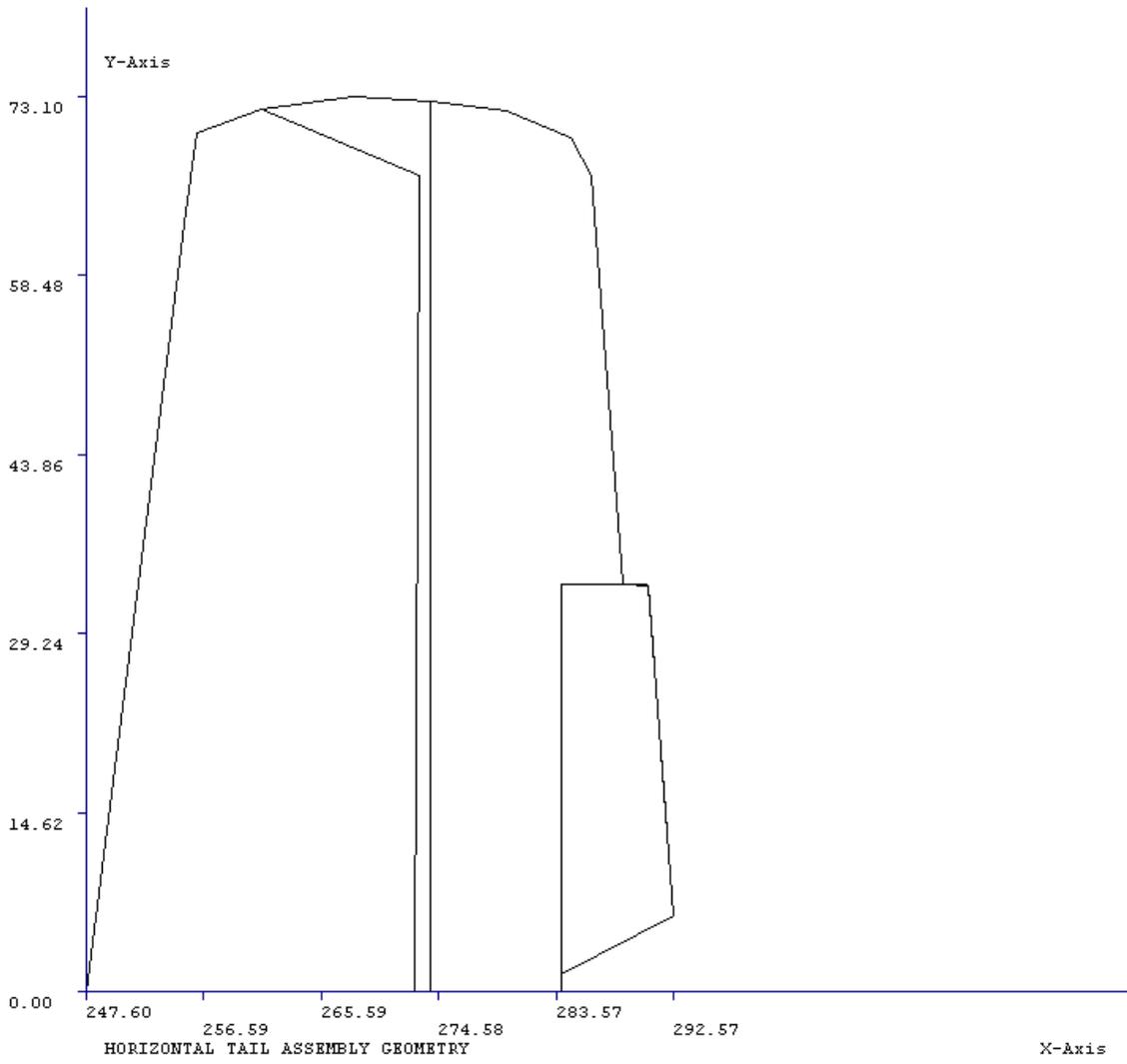
THE SURFACE IS DIVIDED INTO 20 INCREMENTS OF DY

AREA/SIDE	MAC	YLE (MAC)	XLE (MAC)	ASPECT RATIO
225.967	7.465	17.822	284.000	4.463

ELEMENT DATA

ELEM	XLE	XTE	Y	C	AREA
1	284.000	285.430	2.239	1.430	2.271
2	284.000	288.291	3.827	4.291	6.813
3	284.000	291.152	5.415	7.152	11.356
4	284.000	292.510	7.002	8.510	13.513
5	284.000	292.398	8.590	8.398	13.335
6	284.000	292.286	10.178	8.286	13.157
7	284.000	292.174	11.766	8.174	12.979
8	284.000	292.062	13.354	8.062	12.801
9	284.000	291.950	14.941	7.950	12.623
10	284.000	291.838	16.529	7.838	12.446
11	284.000	291.726	18.117	7.726	12.268
12	284.000	291.614	19.705	7.614	12.090
13	284.000	291.502	21.293	7.502	11.912
14	284.000	291.390	22.880	7.390	11.734
15	284.000	291.278	24.468	7.278	11.556
16	284.000	291.166	26.056	7.166	11.378
17	284.000	291.054	27.644	7.054	11.200
18	284.000	290.942	29.232	6.942	11.023
19	284.000	290.830	30.819	6.830	10.845
20	284.000	290.718	32.407	6.718	10.667





A.18 Structural Design Speed, Cat N, No Chosen Speeds

CALCULATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

INPUT

CATEGORY	NORMAL
WING AREA (SQ FT)	184.121
TAKE OFF WEIGHT (LBS)	3400.000
MAX LEVEL SPEED (KNOTS)	177.400
STALL SPEED CLEAN (KNOTS)	62.200
STALL SPEED FLAPS EXTENDED (KNOTS)	58.600

CHOSEN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VC =	1.000
VD =	1.000
VA =	1.000
VF =	1.000
+N =	1.000
-N =	1.000

OUTPUT

FAR 23 MINIMUM SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VCMIN =	141.808
VDMIN =	198.532
VAMIN =	121.250
VFMIN =	105.480
POS N =	3.800
NEG N =	-1.520

VERIFIED CHOSEN SPEEDS OR ADJUSTED SPEEDS & LOAD FACTORS

VC =	141.808
VD =	198.532
VA =	121.250
VF =	105.480
+N =	3.800
-N =	-1.520

MACH LIMITATION SPEEDS

SHOULDER =	12000.000
MC =	0.269
MD =	0.377

A.19 Structural Design Speed, Cat N, Vc Chosen

CALCULATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

INPUT

CATEGORY	NORMAL
WING AREA (SQ FT)	184.121
TAKE OFF WEIGHT (LBS)	3400.000
MAX LEVEL SPEED (KNOTS)	177.400
STALL SPEED CLEAN (KNOTS)	62.200
STALL SPEED FLAPS EXTENDED (KNOTS)	58.600

CHOSEN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VC = 170.000
VD = 1.000
VA = 1.000
VF = 1.000
+N = 1.000
-N = 1.000

OUTPUT

FAR 23 MINIMUM SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VCMIN = 141.808
VDMIN = 198.532
VAMIN = 121.250
VFMIN = 105.480
POS N = 3.800
NEG N = -1.520

VERIFIED CHOSEN SPEEDS OR ADJUSTED SPEEDS & LOAD FACTORS

VC = 170.000
VD = 212.500
VA = 121.250
VF = 105.480
+N = 3.800
-N = -1.520

MACH LIMITATION SPEEDS

SHOULDER = 12000.000
MC = 0.323
MD = 0.403

A.20 Mach Limit Lines

CALCULATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

INPUT

CATEGORY	NORMAL
WING AREA (SQ FT)	184.121
TAKE OFF WEIGHT (LBS)	3400.000
MAX LEVEL SPEED (KNOTS)	177.400
STALL SPEED CLEAN (KNOTS)	62.200
STALL SPEED FLAPS EXTENDED (KNOTS)	58.600

CHOSEN SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VC =	1.000
VD =	1.000
VA =	1.000
VF =	1.000
+N =	1.000
-N =	1.000

OUTPUT

FAR 23 MINIMUM SPEEDS AND LOAD FACTORS

VCMIN =	141.808
VDMIN =	198.532
VAMIN =	121.250
VFMIN =	105.480
POS N =	3.800
NEG N =	-1.520

VERIFIED CHOSEN SPEEDS OR ADJUSTED SPEEDS & LOAD FACTORS

VC =	141.808
VD =	198.532
VA =	121.250
VF =	105.480
+N =	3.800
-N =	-1.520

MACH LIMITATION SPEEDS

SHOULDER =	12000.000
MC =	0.269
MD =	0.377

DATA TO PLOT MACH LIMITATION LINES ON FLIGHT LIMITS DIAGRAM

INPUT DATA

MC =	0.323
MD =	0.403
SHOULDER ALTITUDE =	12000.000
MAX OPERATING ALTITUDE =	18000.000
INCREMENT OF ALTITUDE =	1000.000

OUTPUT DATA

MNE =	0.3627
MFC =	0.4836

ALTITUDE	V (MC)	V (MNE)	V (MD)	V (FC)
12000.000	170.163	191.077	212.308	254.770
13000.000	166.829	187.334	208.149	249.779
14000.000	163.536	183.636	204.040	244.848
15000.000	160.283	179.984	199.982	239.979
16000.000	157.071	176.377	195.975	235.169
18000.000	150.768	169.299	188.110	225.731

NOTE: ALL SPEEDS ARE IN KNOTS EQUIVALENT AIR SPEED (KEAS).

A.21 Wing Aerodynamic Coefficients - Cruise

CRUISE CONFIGURATION

WING GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS

3 POINTS DEFINE THE LEADING EDGE

LEADING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XLE	YLE
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE THE TRAILING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XTE	YTE
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE WING IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS OF DY

ELEMENT	YE	CE
1	5.025	98.163
2	15.075	92.489
3	25.125	86.815
4	35.175	81.141
5	45.225	75.467
6	55.275	73.000
7	65.325	71.000
8	75.375	69.000
9	85.425	67.000
10	95.475	65.000
11	105.525	63.000
12	115.575	61.000
13	125.625	59.000
14	135.675	57.000
15	145.725	55.000
16	155.775	53.000
17	165.825	51.000
18	175.875	49.000
19	185.925	47.000
20	195.975	45.000

TOTAL AREA = 26513.444
 MAC = 69.246
 YBAR = 87.854
 XLE(MAC) = 63.641
 ASPECT RATIO = 6.095
 TOTAL SPAN = 402.000
 # OF ELEMENTS = 20.000
 DY = 10.050

ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR SLOPES OF LIFT CURVE

WING STA	SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE
0.000	0.1075
201.000	0.1075

ELEMENT	YE	CC(LA1)	C(LA1)	FOR CL=1.001
1	5.025	91.056	0.928	
2	15.075	88.114	0.953	
3	25.125	85.065	0.980	
4	35.175	81.910	1.009	
5	45.225	78.644	1.042	
6	55.275	76.869	1.053	
7	65.325	75.208	1.059	

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

8	75.375	73.424	1.064
9	85.425	71.507	1.067
10	95.475	69.448	1.068
11	105.525	67.236	1.067
12	115.575	64.852	1.063
13	125.625	62.277	1.056
14	135.675	59.479	1.043
15	145.725	56.419	1.026
16	155.775	53.034	1.001
17	165.825	49.229	0.965
18	175.875	44.827	0.915
19	185.925	39.454	0.839
20	195.975	31.830	0.707

BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR ANGLES FROM WL TO SECTION ZERO LIFT LINE

I	WING STA	ANGLE
1	0.000	5.000
2	46.500	4.577
3	109.279	4.028
4	201.000	1.900

AWO = 3.988

ELEM	REF	ANGLE	Ao	CC1b	C1b
1		4.954	0.966	5.098	0.052
2		4.863	0.875	4.348	0.047
3		4.771	0.783	3.655	0.042
4		4.680	0.692	3.017	0.037
5		4.589	0.600	2.436	0.032
6		4.500	0.512	2.010	0.028
7		4.412	0.424	1.619	0.023
8		4.325	0.336	1.247	0.018
9		4.237	0.248	0.895	0.013
10		4.149	0.161	0.561	0.009
11		4.061	0.073	0.246	0.004
12		3.882	-0.106	-0.348	-0.006
13		3.649	-0.339	-1.076	-0.018
14		3.416	-0.573	-1.754	-0.031
15		3.182	-0.806	-2.382	-0.043
16		2.949	-1.039	-2.959	-0.056
17		2.716	-1.272	-3.487	-0.068
18		2.483	-1.505	-3.964	-0.081
19		2.250	-1.738	-4.392	-0.093
20		2.017	-1.972	-4.769	-0.106

THERE IS NO DISCONTINUITY BETWEEN FLAP AND AILERON

ELEM	CC(1b)	C(1b) FAIRED
1	5.098	0.052
2	4.348	0.047
3	3.655	0.042
4	3.017	0.037
5	2.436	0.032
6	2.010	0.028
7	1.619	0.023
8	1.247	0.018
9	0.895	0.013
10	0.561	0.009
11	0.246	0.004
12	-0.348	-0.006
13	-1.076	-0.018
14	-1.754	-0.031
15	-2.382	-0.043
16	-2.959	-0.056
17	-3.487	-0.068

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

```

18   -3.964   -0.081
19   -4.392   -0.093
20   -4.769   -0.106

```

BCHECK = 0.000

STALL CALCULATIONS

SELECTED WING STAS , 2 CLMAXS & REYNOLDS NOS. AND CHORD

WING STA	CLMAX1	RN1	CLMAX2	RN2	CHORD
0.000	1.450	3,000,000	1.660	9,000,000	101.000
46.500	1.460	3,000,000	1.680	9,000,000	74.746
109.279	1.480	3,000,000	1.700	9,000,000	62.253
201.000	1.500	3,000,000	1.740	9,000,000	44.000

FOR 70 MPH

```

I= 1   R3N(I)=5,514,282   C3LMAX(I)=1.563
I= 2   R3N(I)=4,080,896   C3LMAX(I)=1.519
I= 3   R3N(I)=3,398,818   C3LMAX(I)=1.503
I= 4   R3N(I)=2,402,261   C3LMAX(I)=1.456

```

CL MAX (STALL) FOR EACH ELEMENT

J	YE(J)	ELEMENT CL MAX
1	5.025	1.558
2	15.075	1.548
3	25.125	1.539
4	35.175	1.529
5	45.225	1.520
6	55.275	1.516
7	65.325	1.514
8	75.375	1.512
9	85.425	1.509
10	95.475	1.507
11	105.525	1.504
12	115.575	1.500
13	125.625	1.495
14	135.675	1.490
15	145.725	1.484
16	155.775	1.479
17	165.825	1.474
18	175.875	1.469
19	185.925	1.464
20	195.975	1.458

WING STALL CL DISTRIBUTION

WING STALL CL = 1.410

J	YE(J)	CL(J)
1	5.025	1.360
2	15.075	1.390
3	25.125	1.424
4	35.175	1.461
5	45.225	1.502
6	55.275	1.512
7	65.325	1.516
8	75.375	1.518
9	85.425	1.518
10	95.475	1.515
11	105.525	1.509
12	115.575	1.493
13	125.625	1.470
14	135.675	1.441
15	145.725	1.403
16	155.775	1.355
17	165.825	1.293
18	175.875	1.209
19	185.925	1.090
20	195.975	0.891

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 0.000

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	0.052	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
2	0.047	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
3	0.042	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
4	0.037	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
5	0.032	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
6	0.028	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
7	0.023	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
8	0.018	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
9	0.013	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
10	0.009	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
11	0.004	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
12	-0.006	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
13	-0.018	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
14	-0.031	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
15	-0.043	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030
16	-0.056	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
17	-0.068	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
18	-0.081	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
19	-0.093	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
20	-0.106	0.002	0.010	0.012	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988

ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 0.000

ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = -3.988

CL(WING) = 0.0000

CD(WING) = 0.0103

CM(WING) = -0.0300

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.000

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	0.980	0.073	0.010	0.083	-0.030
2	1.000	0.070	0.010	0.080	-0.030
3	1.022	0.066	0.010	0.076	-0.030
4	1.047	0.062	0.010	0.072	-0.030
5	1.074	0.057	0.010	0.067	-0.030
6	1.081	0.055	0.010	0.065	-0.030
7	1.082	0.053	0.010	0.063	-0.030
8	1.082	0.051	0.010	0.061	-0.030
9	1.081	0.050	0.010	0.060	-0.030

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

10	1.077	0.049	0.010	0.059	-0.030
11	1.071	0.048	0.010	0.058	-0.030
12	1.057	0.046	0.010	0.056	-0.030
13	1.037	0.044	0.010	0.054	-0.030
14	1.013	0.043	0.010	0.053	-0.030
15	0.982	0.043	0.010	0.053	-0.030
16	0.945	0.043	0.010	0.053	-0.030
17	0.897	0.044	0.010	0.054	-0.030
18	0.834	0.046	0.010	0.056	-0.030
19	0.746	0.049	0.010	0.059	-0.030
20	0.601	0.051	0.010	0.061	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988
ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 12.444
ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 8.456

CL(WING)= 1.0006
CD(WING)= 0.0641
CM(WING)= -0.0300

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.410

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	1.360	0.139	0.010	0.149	-0.030
2	1.390	0.133	0.010	0.143	-0.030
3	1.424	0.126	0.010	0.136	-0.030
4	1.461	0.119	0.010	0.129	-0.030
5	1.502	0.109	0.010	0.119	-0.030
6	1.512	0.105	0.010	0.115	-0.030
7	1.516	0.102	0.010	0.112	-0.030
8	1.518	0.100	0.010	0.110	-0.030
9	1.518	0.097	0.010	0.107	-0.030
10	1.515	0.096	0.010	0.106	-0.030
11	1.509	0.094	0.010	0.104	-0.030
12	1.493	0.092	0.010	0.102	-0.030
13	1.470	0.091	0.010	0.101	-0.030
14	1.441	0.090	0.010	0.100	-0.030
15	1.403	0.090	0.010	0.100	-0.030
16	1.355	0.092	0.010	0.102	-0.030
17	1.293	0.096	0.010	0.106	-0.030
18	1.209	0.101	0.010	0.111	-0.030
19	1.090	0.108	0.010	0.118	-0.030
20	0.891	0.113	0.010	0.123	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988
ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 17.547
ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 13.558

CL(WING)= 1.4109
CD(WING)= 0.1171
CM(WING)= -0.0300

AIRPLANE LESS TAIL AERO COEFFICIENTS

FUS WIDTH = 3.833 FT FUS LENGTH = 26.522 FT
ROOT QTR CHORD IS AT 31.800 PERCENT OF FUS
FUSELAGE FRONTAL AREA = 17.231 SQ FT

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

FUSELAGE ANGLE FROM WL TO FUS CL = -0.918
 FACTOR TO ADJUST CM(FUS) PERKINS & HAIG EQ 5-31 TO MATCH WINDTUNNEL DATA = 1.000
 TOTAL HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL TAIL AREA = 51.785 SQ FT
 RANGE OF CL'S = -0.700 TO 1.500 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100
 AWO = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE

ANGLE(RW TO WL)	CL(WING)	CD(WING)	CD(F+T)	CD(A/P)	CM(WING)	CM(FUS)	CM(W+F)
-12.69918	-0.70043	0.03666	0.01658	0.05324	-0.03000	-0.03975	-0.06975
-11.45475	-0.60037	0.02968	0.01658	0.04625	-0.03000	-0.03461	-0.06461
-10.21032	-0.50030	0.02377	0.01658	0.04035	-0.03000	-0.02947	-0.05947
-8.96588	-0.40024	0.01893	0.01658	0.03551	-0.03000	-0.02434	-0.05434
-7.72145	-0.30018	0.01517	0.01658	0.03175	-0.03000	-0.01920	-0.04920
-6.47702	-0.20012	0.01249	0.01658	0.02907	-0.03000	-0.01406	-0.04406
-5.23259	-0.10006	0.01088	0.01658	0.02745	-0.03000	-0.00893	-0.03893
-3.98815	0.00000	0.01034	0.01658	0.02692	-0.03000	-0.00379	-0.03379
-2.74372	0.10006	0.01088	0.01658	0.02745	-0.03000	0.00135	-0.02865
-1.49929	0.20012	0.01249	0.01658	0.02907	-0.03000	0.00648	-0.02352
-0.25485	0.30018	0.01517	0.01658	0.03175	-0.03000	0.01162	-0.01838
0.98958	0.40024	0.01893	0.01658	0.03551	-0.03000	0.01676	-0.01324
2.23401	0.50030	0.02377	0.01658	0.04035	-0.03000	0.02189	-0.00811
3.47845	0.60037	0.02968	0.01658	0.04625	-0.03000	0.02703	-0.00297
4.72288	0.70043	0.03666	0.01658	0.05324	-0.03000	0.03217	0.00217
5.96731	0.80049	0.04472	0.01658	0.06129	-0.03000	0.03730	0.00730
7.21175	0.90055	0.05385	0.01658	0.07042	-0.03000	0.04244	0.01244
8.45618	1.00061	0.06405	0.01658	0.08063	-0.03000	0.04758	0.01758
9.70061	1.10067	0.07533	0.01658	0.09191	-0.03000	0.05271	0.02271
10.94505	1.20073	0.08769	0.01658	0.10426	-0.03000	0.05785	0.02785
12.18948	1.30079	0.10111	0.01658	0.11769	-0.03000	0.06299	0.03299
13.43391	1.40085	0.11562	0.01658	0.13219	-0.03000	0.06812	0.03812

EQUATION FOR AERO COEFFICIENTS FOR AIRPLANE LESS TAIL

$$CD=0.027+0.000*CL +0.054*CL^2 +0.000*CL^3 +0.000*CL^4$$

$$CM=-0.03379+0.051*CL$$

$$CL=0.320+0.080*ANGLE(RW TO WL)$$

WHERE ANGLE(RW TO WL)=ANGLE MEASURED FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE

$$CM=-0.017+0.004*ANGLE(RW TO WL)$$

A.22 Wing Aerodynamic Coefficients - Landing

LANDING CONFIGURATION

WING GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS

3 POINTS DEFINE THE LEADING EDGE

LEADING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XLE	YLE
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE THE TRAILING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XTE	YTE
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE WING IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS OF DY

ELEMENT	YE	CE
1	5.025	98.163
2	15.075	92.489
3	25.125	86.815
4	35.175	81.141
5	45.225	75.467
6	55.275	73.000
7	65.325	71.000
8	75.375	69.000
9	85.425	67.000
10	95.475	65.000
11	105.525	63.000
12	115.575	61.000
13	125.625	59.000
14	135.675	57.000
15	145.725	55.000
16	155.775	53.000
17	165.825	51.000
18	175.875	49.000
19	185.925	47.000
20	195.975	45.000

TOTAL AREA	=	26513.444
MAC	=	69.246
YBAR	=	87.854
XLE(MAC)	=	63.641
ASPECT RATIO	=	6.095
TOTAL SPAN	=	402.000
# OF ELEMENTS	=	20.000
DY	=	10.050

ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR SLOPES OF LIFT CURVE

WING STA	SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE
0.000	0.1075
201.000	0.1075

ELEMENT	YE	CC(LA1)	C(LA1)	FOR CL=1.001
1	5.025	91.056	0.928	
2	15.075	88.114	0.953	
3	25.125	85.065	0.980	
4	35.175	81.910	1.009	
5	45.225	78.644	1.042	

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

6	55.275	76.869	1.053
7	65.325	75.208	1.059
8	75.375	73.424	1.064
9	85.425	71.507	1.067
10	95.475	69.448	1.068
11	105.525	67.236	1.067
12	115.575	64.852	1.063
13	125.625	62.277	1.056
14	135.675	59.479	1.043
15	145.725	56.419	1.026
16	155.775	53.034	1.001
17	165.825	49.229	0.965
18	175.875	44.827	0.915
19	185.925	39.454	0.839
20	195.975	31.830	0.707

BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR ANGLES FROM WL TO SECTION ZERO LIFT LINE

I	WING STA	ANGLE
1	0.000	20.000
2	46.500	19.577
3	109.279	19.028
4	109.280	4.028
5	201.000	1.900

AWO = 13.564

ELEM	REF ANGLE	Ao	CC1b	C1b
1	19.954	6.390	33.717	0.343
2	19.863	6.299	31.314	0.339
3	19.771	6.208	28.966	0.334
4	19.680	6.116	26.674	0.329
5	19.589	6.025	24.438	0.324
6	19.500	5.936	23.293	0.319
7	19.412	5.849	22.319	0.314
8	19.325	5.761	21.365	0.310
9	19.237	5.673	20.429	0.305
10	19.149	5.585	19.512	0.300
11	19.061	5.497	18.614	0.295
12	3.882	-9.682	-31.745	-0.520
13	3.649	-9.915	-31.443	-0.533
14	3.416	-10.148	-31.092	-0.545
15	3.182	-10.381	-30.690	-0.558
16	2.949	-10.615	-30.238	-0.571
17	2.716	-10.848	-29.737	-0.583
18	2.483	-11.081	-29.185	-0.596
19	2.250	-11.314	-28.582	-0.608
20	2.017	-11.547	-27.930	-0.621

THERE IS NO DISCONTINUITY BETWEEN FLAP AND AILERON

ELEM	CC(1b)	C(1b) FAIRED
1	33.717	0.343
2	31.314	0.339
3	28.966	0.334
4	26.674	0.329
5	24.438	0.324
6	23.293	0.319
7	22.319	0.314
8	21.365	0.310
9	20.429	0.305
10	19.512	0.300
11	18.614	0.295
12	-31.745	-0.520
13	-31.443	-0.533
14	-31.092	-0.545

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

```

15  -30.690   -0.558
16  -30.238   -0.571
17  -29.737   -0.583
18  -29.185   -0.596
19  -28.582   -0.608
20  -27.930   -0.621

```

BCHECK = 0.000

STALL CALCULATIONS

SELECTED WING STAS , 2 CLMAXS & REYNOLDS NOS. AND CHORD

WING STA	CLMAX1	RN1	CLMAX2	RN2	CHORD
0.000	2.360	3,000,000	2.620	9,000,000	101.000
46.500	2.370	3,000,000	2.640	9,000,000	74.746
109.279	2.440	3,000,000	2.660	9,000,000	62.253
109.280	1.480	3,000,000	1.700	9,000,000	62.253
201.000	1.500	3,000,000	1.740	9,000,000	44.000

FOR 70 MPH

I= 1	R3N(I)=5,514,282	C3LMAX(I)=2.501
I= 2	R3N(I)=4,080,896	C3LMAX(I)=2.443
I= 3	R3N(I)=3,398,818	C3LMAX(I)=2.464
I= 4	R3N(I)=3,398,818	C3LMAX(I)=1.503
I= 5	R3N(I)=2,402,261	C3LMAX(I)=1.456

CL MAX (STALL) FOR EACH ELEMENT

J	YE(J)	ELEMENT	CL MAX
1	5.025	2.494	
2	15.075	2.482	
3	25.125	2.469	
4	35.175	2.457	
5	45.225	2.444	
6	55.275	2.446	
7	65.325	2.449	
8	75.375	2.453	
9	85.425	2.456	
10	95.475	2.459	
11	105.525	2.463	
12	115.575	1.500	
13	125.625	1.495	
14	135.675	1.490	
15	145.725	1.484	
16	155.775	1.479	
17	165.825	1.474	
18	175.875	1.469	
19	185.925	1.464	
20	195.975	1.458	

WING STALL CL DISTRIBUTION

WING STALL CL = 1.910

J	YE(J)	CL(J)
1	5.025	2.115
2	15.075	2.158
3	25.125	2.205
4	35.175	2.257
5	45.225	2.314
6	55.275	2.330
7	65.325	2.338
8	75.375	2.342
9	85.425	2.343
10	95.475	2.341
11	105.525	2.334
12	115.575	1.510
13	125.625	1.483
14	135.675	1.448
15	145.725	1.401

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

16	155.775	1.341
17	165.825	1.261
18	175.875	1.152
19	185.925	0.995
20	195.975	0.730

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.040
2	109.279	0.040
3	109.280	0.010
4	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.450
2	109.279	-0.450
3	109.280	-0.030
4	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 0.000

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	0.343	0.019	0.040	0.059	-0.450
2	0.339	0.019	0.040	0.059	-0.450
3	0.334	0.018	0.040	0.058	-0.450
4	0.329	0.018	0.040	0.058	-0.450
5	0.324	0.017	0.040	0.057	-0.450
6	0.319	0.017	0.040	0.057	-0.450
7	0.314	0.016	0.040	0.056	-0.450
8	0.310	0.016	0.040	0.056	-0.450
9	0.305	0.015	0.040	0.055	-0.450
10	0.300	0.015	0.040	0.055	-0.450
11	0.295	0.014	0.040	0.054	-0.450
12	-0.520	0.044	0.010	0.054	-0.030
13	-0.533	0.046	0.010	0.056	-0.030
14	-0.545	0.048	0.010	0.058	-0.030
15	-0.558	0.051	0.010	0.061	-0.030
16	-0.571	0.053	0.010	0.063	-0.030
17	-0.583	0.055	0.010	0.065	-0.030
18	-0.596	0.058	0.010	0.068	-0.030
19	-0.608	0.060	0.010	0.070	-0.030
20	-0.621	0.063	0.010	0.073	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 13.564
ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 0.000
ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = -13.564

CL(WING) = 0.0000
CD(WING) = 0.0588
CM(WING) = -0.3327

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.040
2	109.279	0.040
3	109.280	0.010
4	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.450
2	109.279	-0.450
3	109.280	-0.030

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

4 201.000 -0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.000

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	1.271	0.156	0.040	0.196	-0.450
2	1.291	0.152	0.040	0.192	-0.450
3	1.314	0.147	0.040	0.187	-0.450
4	1.338	0.143	0.040	0.183	-0.450
5	1.366	0.137	0.040	0.177	-0.450
6	1.372	0.135	0.040	0.175	-0.450
7	1.374	0.132	0.040	0.172	-0.450
8	1.374	0.130	0.040	0.170	-0.450
9	1.372	0.128	0.040	0.168	-0.450
10	1.369	0.127	0.040	0.167	-0.450
11	1.363	0.125	0.040	0.165	-0.450
12	0.543	-0.022	0.010	-0.012	-0.030
13	0.523	-0.021	0.010	-0.011	-0.030
14	0.498	-0.020	0.010	-0.010	-0.030
15	0.468	-0.019	0.010	-0.009	-0.030
16	0.430	-0.016	0.010	-0.006	-0.030
17	0.382	-0.013	0.010	-0.003	-0.030
18	0.319	-0.009	0.010	0.001	-0.030
19	0.231	-0.004	0.010	0.006	-0.030
20	0.087	0.000	0.010	0.010	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 13.564

ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 12.444

ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = -1.120

CL(WING) = 1.0006
 CD(WING) = 0.1126
 CM(WING) = -0.3327

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.040
2	109.279	0.040
3	109.280	0.010
4	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.450
2	109.279	-0.450
3	109.280	-0.030
4	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.910

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	2.115	0.387	0.040	0.427	-0.450
2	2.158	0.376	0.040	0.416	-0.450
3	2.205	0.364	0.040	0.404	-0.450
4	2.257	0.350	0.040	0.390	-0.450
5	2.314	0.334	0.040	0.374	-0.450
6	2.330	0.326	0.040	0.366	-0.450
7	2.338	0.321	0.040	0.361	-0.450
8	2.342	0.316	0.040	0.356	-0.450
9	2.343	0.313	0.040	0.353	-0.450
10	2.341	0.310	0.040	0.350	-0.450
11	2.334	0.308	0.040	0.348	-0.450
12	1.510	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
13	1.483	0.001	0.010	0.011	-0.030
14	1.448	0.004	0.010	0.014	-0.030
15	1.401	0.009	0.010	0.019	-0.030
16	1.341	0.016	0.010	0.026	-0.030
17	1.261	0.026	0.010	0.036	-0.030
18	1.152	0.040	0.010	0.050	-0.030

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

19 0.995 0.056 0.010 0.066 -0.030
 20 0.730 0.069 0.010 0.079 -0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 13.564
 ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 23.769
 ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 10.205

CL(WING)= 1.9112
 CD(WING)= 0.2548
 CM(WING)= -0.3327

AIRPLANE LESS TAIL AERO COEFFICIENTS

 FUS WIDTH = 3.833 FT FUS LENGTH = 26.522 FT
 ROOT QTR CHORD IS AT 31.800 PERCENT OF FUS
 FUSELAGE FRONTAL AREA = 17.231 SQ FT
 FUSELAGE ANGLE FROM WL TO FUS CL = -0.918
 FACTOR TO ADJUST CM(FUS) PERKINS & HAIG EQ 5-31 TO MATCH WINDTUNNEL DATA = 1.000
 TOTAL HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL TAIL AREA = 51.785 SQ FT
 RANGE OF CL'S = -0.700 TO 1.500 IN INCREMENTS OF 0.100
 AWO = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE

ANGLE(RW TO WL)	CL(WING)	CD(WING)	CD(F+T)	CD(A/P)	CM(WING)	CM(FUS)	CM(W+F)
-22.27492	-0.70043	0.08516	0.01658	0.10174	-0.33265	-0.03975	-0.37240
-21.03049	-0.60037	0.07818	0.01658	0.09475	-0.33265	-0.03461	-0.36726
-19.78606	-0.50030	0.07227	0.01658	0.08885	-0.33265	-0.02947	-0.36212
-18.54162	-0.40024	0.06744	0.01658	0.08401	-0.33265	-0.02434	-0.35699
-17.29719	-0.30018	0.06368	0.01658	0.08025	-0.33265	-0.01920	-0.35185
-16.05276	-0.20012	0.06099	0.01658	0.07757	-0.33265	-0.01406	-0.34671
-14.80832	-0.10006	0.05938	0.01658	0.07595	-0.33265	-0.00893	-0.34158
-13.56389	0.00000	0.05884	0.01658	0.07542	-0.33265	-0.00379	-0.33644
-12.31946	0.10006	0.05938	0.01658	0.07595	-0.33265	0.00135	-0.33130
-11.07502	0.20012	0.06099	0.01658	0.07757	-0.33265	0.00648	-0.32617
-9.83059	0.30018	0.06368	0.01658	0.08025	-0.33265	0.01162	-0.32103
-8.58616	0.40024	0.06744	0.01658	0.08401	-0.33265	0.01676	-0.31589
-7.34173	0.50030	0.07227	0.01658	0.08885	-0.33265	0.02189	-0.31076
-6.09729	0.60037	0.07818	0.01658	0.09475	-0.33265	0.02703	-0.30562
-4.85286	0.70043	0.08516	0.01658	0.10174	-0.33265	0.03217	-0.30048
-3.60843	0.80049	0.09322	0.01658	0.10979	-0.33265	0.03730	-0.29535
-2.36399	0.90055	0.10235	0.01658	0.11892	-0.33265	0.04244	-0.29021
-1.11956	1.00061	0.11255	0.01658	0.12913	-0.33265	0.04758	-0.28507
0.12487	1.10067	0.12383	0.01658	0.14041	-0.33265	0.05271	-0.27994
1.36931	1.20073	0.13619	0.01658	0.15276	-0.33265	0.05785	-0.27480
2.61374	1.30079	0.14962	0.01658	0.16619	-0.33265	0.06299	-0.26966
3.85817	1.40085	0.16412	0.01658	0.18069	-0.33265	0.06812	-0.26453

EQUATION FOR AERO COEFFICIENTS FOR AIRPLANE LESS TAIL

CD=0.075+0.000*CL +0.054*CL^2 +0.000*CL^3 +0.000*CL^4

CM=-0.33644+0.051*CL

CL=1.090+0.080*ANGLE(RW TO WL)

WHERE ANGLE(RW TO WL)=ANGLE MEASURED FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE

CM=-0.280+0.004*ANGLE(RW TO WL)

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

A.23 V-n Data

GEOMETRY

MAC	XTC	XTF	XW	ZW	S	CATEGORY
69.246	253.591	261.041	80.953	87.725	184.121	NORMAL

STRUCTURAL SPEEDS

VA	VC	VD	VF	VPF	MC	MD	MAX WT
121.300	170.000	212.500	105.500	105.500	0.323	0.403	3400.000

LIMIT POSITIVE LOAD FACTOR = 3.800

ALTITUDES

0	12000	18000
---	-------	-------

AERO COEFFICIENTS AND CG'S

AERO COEFFICIENTS WERE OBTAINED AT MACH = 0.100

FOR CRUISE

STALL CL	=	1.400					
NEG STALL CL	=	-0.590					
LIFT COEFFICIENTS ARE			0.320	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.000
DRAG COEFFICIENTS ARE			0.027	0.000	0.054	0.000	0.000
PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENTS ARE			-0.017	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000

CG	WT	XCG	ZCG
CG1	3400.000	85.100	93.000
CG2	3400.000	77.490	93.000
CG3	2800.000	72.640	92.000
CG4	2063.000	73.090	90.730

FOR LANDING

STALL CL	=	1.600					
NEG STALL CL	=	-0.410					
LIFT COEFFICIENTS ARE			1.090	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.000
DRAG COEFFICIENTS ARE			0.075	0.002	0.054	0.000	0.000
PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENTS ARE			-0.280	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000

CG	WT	XCG	ZCG
CG5	3400.000	85.100	93.000
CG6	3400.000	77.490	93.000
CG7	2800.000	72.640	92.000
CG8	2063.000	73.090	90.730

CRUISE CONFIGURATION AT 0 FEET BALANCED FLIGHT LOAD DATA

FOR CG1 FS= 85.100 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
1	STALL 1G	61.556	1.00	13.38	1.004	1.39	5973	3269	130	-458
2	STALL +N	115.412	3.80	14.64	1.016	1.50	24290	12410	511	-1961
3	MAN A	121.300	3.80	12.82	1.017	1.36	22186	12416	488	-1632
4	MAN C	170.000	3.80	4.57	1.035	0.70	2257	12593	325	-44
5	MAN D	212.500	3.80	1.56	1.056	0.45	-20390	12737	170	724
6	MAN -D	212.500	0.00	-3.63	1.056	0.02	-62927	377	-389	787
7	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-7.04	1.035	-0.26	-57472	-4727	-457	-27
8	STALL -N	111.248	-1.52	-11.80	1.014	-0.63	-34584	-4864	-305	-633

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

9	STALL -1G	91.473	-1.00	-11.62	1.010	-0.61	-23030	-3189	-203	-403
10	GUST +C	170.000	3.95	4.90	1.035	0.72	3986	13094	350	-122
11	GUST +D	212.500	2.87	0.30	1.056	0.35	-30694	9741	30	891
12	GUST -D	212.500	-0.88	-4.83	1.056	-0.09	-72799	-2481	-511	565
13	GUST -C	170.000	-1.96	-8.00	1.035	-0.34	-62401	-6142	-513	-258
14	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.58	1.017	0.37	-9317	3373	19	281
15	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.51	1.035	0.20	-29003	3513	-105	617
16	BAL D	212.500	1.00	-2.25	1.056	0.13	-51673	3643	-246	931
17	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	7.25	1.017	0.91	7853	8345	265	-400
18	ST ROL C	170.000	2.53	1.81	1.035	0.47	-11898	8486	125	433
19	ST ROL D	212.500	2.53	-0.16	1.056	0.31	-34525	8627	-22	928
20	AC ROLL	115.412	3.25	11.92	1.016	1.28	17957	10642	408	-1261

FOR CG2 FS= 77.490 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
21	STALL 1G	62.754	1.00	13.46	1.005	1.40	6264	3413	-17	-482
22	STALL +N	117.881	3.80	14.64	1.016	1.50	25364	12953	-49	-2047
23	MAN A	121.300	3.80	13.60	1.017	1.42	24215	12983	-62	-1855
24	MAN C	170.000	3.80	4.94	1.035	0.73	4157	13143	-231	-130
25	MAN D	212.500	3.80	1.80	1.056	0.47	-18391	13318	-387	681
26	MAN -D	212.500	0.00	-3.62	1.056	0.02	-62905	384	-388	787
27	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-7.20	1.035	-0.27	-58250	-4951	-232	-61
28	STALL -N	113.625	-1.52	-11.80	1.015	-0.63	-36094	-5079	-85	-660
29	STALL -1G	93.371	-1.00	-11.68	1.010	-0.62	-24092	-3350	-58	-427
30	GUST +C	170.000	3.95	5.29	1.035	0.76	5989	13673	-228	-218
31	GUST +D	212.500	2.87	0.48	1.056	0.36	-29237	10165	-392	873
32	GUST -D	212.500	-0.87	-4.87	1.056	-0.09	-73165	-2587	-381	555
33	GUST -C	170.000	-1.96	-8.20	1.035	-0.36	-63391	-6426	-224	-309
34	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.78	1.017	0.38	-8803	3523	-127	273
35	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.41	1.035	0.20	-28489	3662	-252	618
36	BAL D	212.500	1.00	-2.19	1.056	0.14	-51105	3808	-393	935
37	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	7.74	1.017	0.95	9114	8707	-105	-484
38	ST ROL C	170.000	2.53	2.06	1.035	0.49	-10643	8851	-247	403
39	ST ROL D	212.500	2.54	0.00	1.056	0.32	-33193	9014	-393	917
40	AC ROLL	117.881	3.25	11.96	1.016	1.29	18851	11136	-72	-1326

FOR CG3 FS= 72.640 WL= 92.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
41	STALL 1G	58.147	1.00	13.30	1.004	1.38	5279	2902	-95	-403
42	STALL +N	109.036	3.80	14.51	1.014	1.49	21356	10986	-346	-1716
43	MAN A	121.300	3.80	10.89	1.017	1.20	17239	11023	-384	-1139
44	MAN C	170.000	3.80	3.62	1.035	0.62	-2631	11177	-532	154
45	MAN D	212.500	3.80	0.97	1.056	0.40	-25234	11329	-679	815
46	MAN -D	212.500	0.00	-3.62	1.056	0.02	-62905	384	-384	787
47	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-6.65	1.035	-0.23	-55459	-4148	-117	58
48	STALL -N	104.911	-1.52	-11.77	1.013	-0.63	-30653	-4296	41	-556
49	STALL -1G	86.310	-1.00	-11.58	1.009	-0.61	-20435	-2820	25	-354
50	GUST +C	170.000	4.42	4.81	1.035	0.72	3489	12950	-573	-99
51	GUST +D	212.500	3.17	0.20	1.056	0.34	-31510	9504	-632	900
52	GUST -D	212.500	-1.17	-5.04	1.056	-0.10	-74538	-2984	-287	517
53	GUST -C	170.000	-2.42	-8.41	1.035	-0.37	-64515	-6747	-38	-369
54	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.10	1.017	0.33	-10549	3015	-204	296
55	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.77	1.035	0.17	-30323	3129	-326	613
56	BAL D	212.500	1.00	-2.42	1.056	0.12	-52991	3260	-464	920
57	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	5.97	1.017	0.80	4566	7399	-310	-203
58	ST ROL C	170.000	2.53	1.17	1.035	0.42	-15194	7528	-442	502
59	ST ROL D	212.500	2.54	-0.56	1.056	0.27	-37763	7686	-584	949
60	AC ROLL	109.036	3.24	11.77	1.014	1.27	15671	9398	-319	-1094

FOR CG4 FS= 73.090 WL= 90.730

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
61	STALL 1G	50.121	1.00	13.15	1.003	1.37	3853	2137	-67	-293
62	STALL +N	94.460	3.80	14.20	1.010	1.46	15460	8087	-246	-1228
63	MAN A	121.300	3.80	6.99	1.017	0.89	7178	8151	-309	-357
64	MAN C	170.000	3.80	1.67	1.035	0.46	-12621	8276	-438	450
65	MAN D	212.500	3.80	-0.25	1.056	0.30	-35219	8425	-578	934
66	MAN -D	212.500	0.00	-3.62	1.056	0.02	-62905	384	-378	787
67	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-5.87	1.035	-0.16	-51414	-2982	-158	209

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

68	STALL -N	91.059	-1.52	-11.58	1.010	-0.61	-22762	-3143	17	-395
69	STALL -1G	74.626	-1.00	-11.48	1.006	-0.60	-15156	-2074	11	-256
70	GUST +C	170.000	5.24	3.71	1.035	0.63	-2150	11317	-507	136
71	GUST +D	212.500	3.68	-0.36	1.056	0.29	-36102	8168	-571	940
72	GUST -D	212.500	-1.69	-5.13	1.056	-0.11	-75269	-3195	-286	496
73	GUST -C	170.000	-3.23	-8.32	1.035	-0.37	-64037	-6611	-61	-343
74	BAL A	121.300	1.00	-0.92	1.017	0.25	-13181	2249	-176	314
75	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-2.28	1.035	0.13	-32962	2362	-295	598
76	BAL D	212.500	1.00	-2.73	1.056	0.09	-55605	2501	-432	894
77	ST ROL A	121.300	2.54	3.40	1.017	0.60	-2047	5485	-252	98
78	ST ROL C	170.000	2.54	-0.11	1.035	0.31	-21798	5608	-375	592
79	ST ROL D	212.500	2.53	-1.38	1.056	0.20	-44464	5738	-512	963
80	AC ROLL	94.460	3.24	11.50	1.010	1.25	11280	6917	-226	-778

LANDING CONFIGURATION AT 0 FEET BALANCED FLIGHT LOAD DATA

FOR CG5 FS= 85.100 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V1 (EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
81	STAL 2/3G	49.041	0.67	5.88	1.003	1.56	-26666	2360	-98	73
82	STALL 1GL	59.591	1.00	6.16	1.004	1.58	-39197	3537	-142	94
83	STALL 2G	82.550	2.00	6.94	1.008	1.65	-74269	7067	-259	103
84	MAN 2G VF	105.500	2.00	-0.25	1.013	1.07	-135176	7428	-623	998
85	MAN 0G VF	105.500	0.00	-11.67	1.013	0.15	-157314	909	-895	730
86	GUST VF	105.500	1.90	-0.80	1.013	1.03	-136248	7109	-638	1029
87	GUST -VF	105.500	0.09	-11.14	1.013	0.19	-156291	1204	-883	785
88	BAL VF	105.500	1.00	-5.91	1.013	0.61	-146154	4170	-766	1106
89	BAL 1.4VSF	83.428	1.00	-2.54	1.008	0.89	-87296	3822	-427	688
90	LEV LAND	48.441	0.66	6.30	1.003	1.59	-25847	2353	-93	57

ANG= 6.410

FOR CG6 FS= 77.490 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V1 (EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
91	STAL 2/3G	50.092	0.67	5.88	1.003	1.56	-27821	2463	-200	76
92	STALL 1GL	60.825	1.00	6.16	1.004	1.58	-40836	3685	-295	98
93	STALL 2G	84.243	2.00	6.94	1.008	1.65	-77344	7361	-563	107
94	MAN 2G VF	105.500	2.00	0.25	1.013	1.11	-134202	7717	-904	965
95	MAN 0G VF	105.500	0.00	-11.67	1.013	0.15	-157314	909	-895	730
96	GUST VF	105.500	1.90	-0.36	1.013	1.06	-135381	7367	-905	1004
97	GUST -VF	105.500	0.10	-11.09	1.013	0.20	-156202	1230	-897	790
98	BAL VF	105.500	1.00	-5.67	1.013	0.63	-145693	4306	-907	1111
99	BAL 1.4VSF	85.155	1.00	-2.48	1.008	0.89	-90870	4005	-591	715
100	LEV LAND	49.792	0.66	6.05	1.003	1.57	-27416	2455	-198	69

ANG= 6.235

FOR CG7 FS= 72.640 WL= 92.000

CASE	CONDITION	V1 (EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
101	STAL 2/3G	46.334	0.67	5.71	1.002	1.55	-23867	2088	-220	70
102	STALL 1GL	56.105	1.00	6.05	1.004	1.57	-34807	3117	-324	88
103	STALL 2G	77.837	2.00	6.75	1.007	1.63	-66235	6223	-629	109
104	MAN 2G VF	105.500	2.00	-1.59	1.013	0.96	-137771	6655	-1049	1066
105	MAN 0G VF	105.500	0.00	-11.69	1.013	0.15	-157365	894	-891	728
106	GUST VF	105.500	2.04	-1.40	1.013	0.98	-137398	6766	-1052	1058
107	GUST -VF	105.500	-0.05	-11.93	1.013	0.13	-157829	761	-887	701
108	BAL VF	105.500	1.00	-6.58	1.013	0.56	-147448	3788	-974	1087
109	BAL 1.4VSF	78.548	1.00	-2.62	1.007	0.88	-77464	3364	-573	611
110	LEV LAND	45.434	0.67	6.49	1.002	1.61	-22670	2090	-214	45

ANG= 6.511

FOR CG8 FS= 73.090 WL= 90.730

CASE	CONDITION	V1 (EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
111	STAL 2/3G	39.923	0.66	5.46	1.002	1.53	-17789	1530	-160	57
112	STALL 1GL	48.310	1.00	5.88	1.003	1.56	-25877	2290	-235	71
113	STALL 2G	67.360	2.00	6.44	1.005	1.61	-49857	4586	-459	102
114	MAN 2G VF	105.500	2.00	-4.24	1.013	0.75	-142910	5129	-993	1124
115	MAN 0G VF	105.500	0.00	-11.72	1.013	0.14	-157429	876	-886	724
116	GUST VF	105.500	2.29	-3.18	1.013	0.83	-140850	5740	-1007	1113
117	GUST -VF	105.500	-0.29	-12.83	1.013	0.06	-159568	261	-869	596
118	BAL VF	105.500	1.00	-7.95	1.013	0.45	-150109	3006	-941	1028
119	BAL 1.4VSF	67.633	1.00	-2.70	1.005	0.87	-57491	2476	-417	454
120	LEV LAND	38.423	0.67	6.94	1.002	1.64	-16101	1528	-150	22

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

ANG= 7.136

CRUISE CONFIGURATION AT 12000 FEET BALANCED FLIGHT LOAD DATA

FOR CG1 FS= 85.100 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
121	STALL 1G	60.921	1.00	13.75	1.007	1.42	6110	3274	132	-476
122	STALL +N	113.953	3.80	14.98	1.024	1.54	24736	12394	515	-2014
123	MAN A	121.300	3.80	12.69	1.028	1.36	22183	12419	488	-1604
124	MAN C	170.000	3.80	4.48	1.056	0.70	2276	12599	324	-24
125	MAN D	212.404	3.80	1.52	1.093	0.45	-20274	12753	171	733
126	MAN -D	212.404	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-62794	401	-387	787
127	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-6.89	1.056	-0.26	-57433	-4716	-457	-13
128	STALL -N	109.892	-1.52	-11.88	1.022	-0.65	-34114	-4851	-302	-639
129	STALL -1G	90.082	-1.00	-11.80	1.015	-0.63	-22684	-3191	-200	-415
130	GUST +C	170.000	4.23	5.39	1.056	0.77	7087	13990	394	-246
131	GUST +D	212.404	3.08	0.57	1.093	0.37	-28337	10409	61	865
132	GUST -D	212.404	-1.08	-4.94	1.093	-0.11	-75018	-3138	-538	510
133	GUST -C	170.000	-2.23	-8.44	1.056	-0.39	-65561	-7048	-550	-404
134	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.57	1.028	0.37	-9334	3368	19	281
135	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.49	1.056	0.19	-29057	3498	-106	615
136	BAL D	212.404	1.00	-2.18	1.093	0.13	-51606	3647	-245	925
137	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	7.19	1.028	0.91	7879	8353	265	-391
138	ST ROL C	170.000	2.54	1.79	1.056	0.47	-11843	8502	125	437
139	ST ROL D	212.404	2.53	-0.15	1.093	0.31	-34431	8638	-21	926
140	AC ROLL	113.953	3.25	12.21	1.024	1.32	18404	10630	412	-1302

FOR CG2 FS= 77.490 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
141	STALL 1G	62.090	1.00	13.75	1.007	1.42	6349	3402	-16	-495
142	STALL +N	116.396	3.80	15.02	1.025	1.55	25925	12964	-44	-2112
143	MAN A	121.300	3.80	13.47	1.028	1.42	24221	12989	-63	-1825
144	MAN C	170.000	3.80	4.84	1.056	0.73	4182	13150	-232	-108
145	MAN D	212.404	3.80	1.74	1.093	0.47	-18384	13302	-387	694
146	MAN -D	212.404	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-62794	401	-388	787
147	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-7.04	1.056	-0.27	-58231	-4945	-232	-48
148	STALL -N	112.251	-1.52	-11.88	1.023	-0.65	-35621	-5069	-83	-667
149	STALL -1G	92.057	-1.00	-11.80	1.016	-0.63	-23701	-3336	-56	-434
150	GUST +C	170.000	4.23	5.81	1.056	0.81	9254	14617	-224	-357
151	GUST +D	212.404	3.08	0.75	1.093	0.39	-26756	10869	-391	843
152	GUST -D	212.404	-1.08	-5.00	1.093	-0.11	-75513	-3281	-379	496
153	GUST -C	170.000	-2.23	-8.65	1.056	-0.41	-66676	-7367	-220	-465
154	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.79	1.028	0.38	-8754	3537	-127	273
155	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.39	1.056	0.20	-28534	3650	-252	616
156	BAL D	212.404	1.00	-2.12	1.093	0.14	-51088	3797	-393	929
157	ST ROL A	121.300	2.54	7.69	1.028	0.95	9189	8729	-105	-478
158	ST ROL C	170.000	2.54	2.03	1.056	0.49	-10572	8871	-247	408
159	ST ROL D	212.404	2.53	0.00	1.093	0.32	-33170	9004	-393	916
160	AC ROLL	116.396	3.25	12.24	1.025	1.32	19294	11117	-68	-1365

FOR CG3 FS= 72.640 WL= 92.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
161	STALL 1G	57.441	1.00	13.60	1.006	1.41	5343	2886	-93	-414
162	STALL +N	107.482	3.80	14.94	1.021	1.53	21830	10976	-342	-1778
163	MAN A	121.300	3.80	10.77	1.028	1.20	17192	11012	-385	-1114
164	MAN C	170.000	3.80	3.55	1.056	0.62	-2611	11183	-532	168
165	MAN D	212.404	3.80	0.94	1.093	0.40	-25186	11325	-679	820
166	MAN -D	212.404	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-62861	381	-383	785
167	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-6.52	1.056	-0.23	-55462	-4148	-118	67
168	STALL -N	103.685	-1.52	-11.88	1.020	-0.64	-30314	-4302	44	-566
169	STALL -1G	85.289	-1.00	-11.72	1.013	-0.63	-20208	-2825	27	-363
170	GUST +C	170.000	4.78	5.39	1.056	0.77	7087	13990	-598	-246
171	GUST +D	212.404	3.43	0.51	1.093	0.36	-28852	10259	-651	871
172	GUST -D	212.404	-1.43	-5.18	1.093	-0.13	-77074	-3732	-265	451
173	GUST -C	170.000	-2.79	-8.94	1.056	-0.43	-68199	-7802	-5	-551
174	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.07	1.028	0.33	-10635	2990	-203	297

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

175 BAL C	170.000	1.00	-1.73	1.056	0.17	-30331	3127	-326	611
176 BAL D	212.404	1.00	-2.33	1.093	0.12	-52906	3269	-464	915
177 ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	5.92	1.028	0.80	4583	7404	-310	-196
178 ST ROL C	170.000	2.53	1.15	1.056	0.42	-15186	7530	-442	505
179 ST ROL D	212.404	2.53	-0.54	1.093	0.27	-37753	7672	-583	946
180 AC ROLL	107.482	3.25	12.16	1.021	1.31	16185	9403	-316	-1144

FOR CG4 FS= 73.090 WL= 90.730

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
181	STALL 1G	49.573	1.00	13.38	1.004	1.39	3874	2120	-66	-297
182	STALL +N	93.029	3.80	14.69	1.016	1.51	15859	8085	-243	-1283
183	MAN A	121.300	3.80	6.92	1.028	0.89	7194	8156	-310	-348
184	MAN C	170.000	3.80	1.64	1.056	0.46	-12643	8270	-438	455
185	MAN D	212.404	3.80	-0.24	1.093	0.30	-35206	8412	-577	932
186	MAN -D	212.404	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-62861	381	-378	785
187	MAN -C	170.000	-1.52	-5.74	1.056	-0.16	-51371	-2969	-159	217
188	STALL -N	89.588	-1.52	-11.80	1.015	-0.63	-22433	-3156	20	-410
189	STALL -1G	73.508	-1.00	-11.68	1.010	-0.62	-14930	-2076	12	-265
190	GUST +C	170.000	5.79	4.40	1.056	0.69	1856	12477	-533	-6
191	GUST +D	212.404	4.07	-0.01	1.093	0.32	-33260	8978	-591	917
192	GUST -D	212.404	-2.07	-5.29	1.093	-0.14	-77993	-3998	-265	423
193	GUST -C	170.000	-3.79	-8.93	1.056	-0.43	-68123	-7780	-29	-546
194	BAL A	121.300	1.00	-0.94	1.028	0.24	-13246	2230	-176	314
195	BAL C	170.000	1.00	-2.23	1.056	0.13	-32944	2368	-296	597
196	BAL D	212.404	1.00	-2.65	1.093	0.09	-55576	2495	-431	889
197	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	3.36	1.028	0.59	-2070	5479	-252	102
198	ST ROL C	170.000	2.54	-0.11	1.056	0.31	-21801	5607	-375	592
199	ST ROL D	212.404	2.53	-1.33	1.093	0.20	-44422	5734	-512	957
200	AC ROLL	93.029	3.24	11.90	1.016	1.28	11634	6905	-223	-816

CRUISE CONFIGURATION AT 18000 FEET BALANCED FLIGHT LOAD DATA

FOR CG1 FS= 85.100 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
201	STALL 1G	60.520	1.00	13.94	1.009	1.44	6165	3269	132	-484
202	STALL +N	113.453	3.80	15.07	1.031	1.56	24934	12404	517	-2026
203	MAN A	121.300	3.80	12.58	1.036	1.36	22166	12417	487	-1581
204	MAN C	150.838	3.80	6.67	1.057	0.88	10865	12539	388	-481
205	MAN D	188.197	3.80	2.89	1.093	0.57	-6789	12663	260	349
206	MAN -D	188.197	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-49297	315	-304	618
207	MAN -C	150.838	-1.52	-7.77	1.057	-0.33	-48855	-4758	-402	-176
208	STALL -N	109.480	-1.52	-11.88	1.029	-0.65	-34011	-4858	-301	-640
209	STALL -1G	89.623	-1.00	-11.88	1.019	-0.64	-22632	-3210	-200	-422
210	GUST +C	150.838	3.96	7.11	1.057	0.92	12670	13059	415	-591
211	GUST +D	188.197	2.90	1.38	1.093	0.44	-16846	9741	121	594
212	GUST -D	188.197	-0.90	-5.03	1.093	-0.12	-59521	-2645	-430	383
213	GUST -C	150.838	-1.96	-8.99	1.057	-0.44	-53900	-6202	-459	-445
214	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.57	1.036	0.37	-9323	3371	19	281
215	BAL C	150.838	1.00	-0.92	1.057	0.24	-20524	3437	-52	484
216	BAL D	188.197	1.00	-1.81	1.093	0.16	-38084	3569	-161	742
217	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	7.13	1.036	0.91	7865	8350	264	-382
218	ST ROL C	150.838	2.53	3.23	1.057	0.59	-3340	8431	182	177
219	ST ROL D	188.197	2.53	0.75	1.093	0.39	-21005	8533	65	662
220	AC ROLL	113.453	3.25	12.30	1.031	1.33	18610	10642	413	-1313

FOR CG2 FS= 77.490 WL= 93.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
221	STALL 1G	61.748	1.00	13.94	1.009	1.44	6421	3404	-15	-504
222	STALL +N	115.884	3.80	15.10	1.032	1.56	26143	12977	-43	-2125
223	MAN A	121.300	3.80	13.38	1.036	1.42	24249	13000	-64	-1805
224	MAN C	150.838	3.80	7.13	1.057	0.92	12750	13082	-167	-596
225	MAN D	188.197	3.80	3.17	1.093	0.60	-4915	13207	-296	291
226	MAN -D	188.197	0.00	-3.50	1.093	0.02	-49297	315	-305	618
227	MAN -C	150.838	-1.52	-7.97	1.057	-0.35	-49672	-4992	-177	-217
228	STALL -N	111.771	-1.52	-11.88	1.030	-0.65	-35482	-5073	-82	-668
229	STALL -1G	91.475	-1.00	-11.88	1.020	-0.64	-23592	-3348	-55	-441
230	GUST +C	150.838	3.97	7.60	1.057	0.96	14707	13644	-163	-722

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

231	GUST +D	188.197	2.90	1.60	1.093	0.46	-15348	10177	-304	564
232	GUST -D	188.197	-0.90	-5.10	1.093	-0.12	-59948	-2768	-297	371
233	GUST -C	150.838	-1.96	-9.24	1.057	-0.46	-54932	-6496	-169	-506
234	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.75	1.036	0.38	-8835	3513	-127	274
235	BAL C	150.838	1.00	-0.78	1.057	0.25	-19930	3610	-199	482
236	BAL D	188.197	1.00	-1.74	1.093	0.17	-37591	3712	-309	744
237	ST ROL A	121.300	2.54	7.63	1.036	0.95	9185	8729	-105	-468
238	ST ROL C	150.838	2.53	3.55	1.057	0.62	-2050	8805	-189	132
239	ST ROL D	188.197	2.54	0.96	1.093	0.40	-19647	8927	-306	642
240	AC ROLL	115.884	3.25	12.30	1.032	1.33	19456	11114	-67	-1371

FOR CG3 FS= 72.640 WL= 92.000

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
241	STALL 1G	57.135	1.00	13.75	1.008	1.42	5381	2882	-93	-419
242	STALL +N	106.877	3.80	15.07	1.027	1.55	22021	10976	-340	-1795
243	MAN A	121.300	3.80	10.71	1.036	1.20	17251	11030	-385	-1103
244	MAN C	150.838	3.80	5.47	1.057	0.78	5917	11112	-473	-210
245	MAN D	188.197	3.80	2.15	1.093	0.51	-11701	11236	-592	482
246	MAN -D	188.197	0.00	-3.51	1.093	0.01	-49391	287	-301	616
247	MAN -C	150.838	-1.52	-7.30	1.057	-0.29	-46912	-4200	-64	-85
248	STALL -N	103.065	-1.52	-11.93	1.025	-0.65	-30155	-4309	45	-571
249	STALL -1G	84.769	-1.00	-11.80	1.017	-0.64	-20116	-2834	28	-369
250	GUST +C	150.838	4.49	7.13	1.057	0.92	12750	13082	-516	-596
251	GUST +D	188.197	3.23	1.31	1.093	0.43	-17325	9602	-551	603
252	GUST -D	188.197	-1.24	-5.35	1.093	-0.15	-61655	-3262	-198	319
253	GUST -C	150.838	-2.49	-9.66	1.057	-0.49	-56660	-6989	22	-612
254	BAL A	121.300	1.00	0.10	1.036	0.33	-10544	3016	-204	296
255	BAL C	150.838	1.00	-1.22	1.057	0.22	-21755	3079	-273	485
256	BAL D	188.197	1.00	-2.02	1.093	0.14	-39442	3174	-381	734
257	ST ROL A	121.300	2.53	5.88	1.036	0.80	4592	7407	-310	-190
258	ST ROL C	150.838	2.53	2.43	1.057	0.52	-6651	7470	-386	278
259	ST ROL D	188.197	2.54	0.27	1.093	0.34	-24215	7599	-500	702
260	AC ROLL	106.877	3.25	12.27	1.027	1.32	16382	9405	-314	-1159

FOR CG4 FS= 73.090 WL= 90.730

CASE	CONDITION	V(EAS)	NZ	ALPHA	G CORR	CL	M(W+F)	LZW	LT	DX
261	STALL 1G	49.347	1.00	13.60	1.006	1.41	3941	2129	-66	-305
262	STALL +N	92.377	3.80	14.89	1.020	1.53	16028	8081	-242	-1304
263	MAN A	121.300	3.80	6.86	1.036	0.89	7175	8151	-310	-339
264	MAN C	150.838	3.80	3.07	1.057	0.58	-4040	8228	-384	200
265	MAN D	188.197	3.80	0.65	1.093	0.38	-21716	8326	-494	672
266	MAN -D	188.197	0.00	-3.51	1.093	0.01	-49391	287	-296	616
267	MAN -C	150.838	-1.52	-6.32	1.057	-0.21	-42864	-3036	-107	84
268	STALL -N	89.060	-1.52	-11.84	1.019	-0.64	-22281	-3150	21	-412
269	STALL -1G	73.122	-1.00	-11.72	1.012	-0.62	-14844	-2074	13	-266
270	GUST +C	150.838	5.45	5.97	1.057	0.82	7981	11708	-461	-318
271	GUST +D	188.197	3.85	0.71	1.093	0.38	-21315	8442	-497	666
272	GUST -D	188.197	-1.86	-5.55	1.093	-0.16	-62947	-3635	-195	278
273	GUST -C	150.838	-3.45	-9.78	1.057	-0.50	-57151	-7129	5	-643
274	BAL A	121.300	1.00	-0.92	1.036	0.24	-13224	2237	-176	313
275	BAL C	150.838	1.00	-1.86	1.057	0.16	-24394	2312	-244	479
276	BAL D	188.197	1.00	-2.41	1.093	0.11	-42089	2406	-350	713
277	ST ROL A	121.300	2.54	3.34	1.036	0.60	-2046	5486	-252	104
278	ST ROL C	150.838	2.53	0.83	1.057	0.39	-13293	5539	-322	420
279	ST ROL D	188.197	2.53	-0.73	1.093	0.26	-30888	5660	-430	748
280	AC ROLL	92.377	3.24	12.06	1.020	1.30	11794	6900	-221	-831

A.24 Critical Wing Loads

CRITICAL LOAD SUMMARY

INPUT FOR WING

FULL DOWN AILERON DEFLECTION, DEG = 15.000
AIRFOIL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT WITH NO AILERON DEFLECTION = -0.030

ALTITUDES ARE 0 12000 18000

CRITICAL WING LOADS

CASE	ANGLE	CL	V KEAS	CONFIG	CG	ALT	COND	FAR
222	PHAA	1.561	115.884	CRUISE	CG2	18000	STALL +N	23.333 (b)
25	PLAA	0.472	212.500	CRUISE	CG2	0	MAN D	23.333 (b)
150	PMAA	0.808	170.000	CRUISE	CG2	12000	GUST +C	23.333 (c) OR (b)
173	NAA	-0.432	170.000	CRUISE	CG3	12000	GUST -C	23.333 (b)
40	ACRL	1.288	117.881	CRUISE	CG2	0	AC ROLL	23.333 (a) (2)
138	TORS	0.470	170.000	CRUISE	CG1	12000	ST ROL C	23.333 (b)

25. Critical Horizontal Tail Loads

GENERAL INPUT FOR CALCULATION OF HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS

SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE OF WING, CL/RAD	4.605
INCIDENCE OF HORIZ TAIL, WL TO CHORD, DEG	2.000
WING AREA, SQR FT	184.121
HORIZONTAL TAIL AREA, SQR FT	36.944
ASPECT RATIO OF WING	6.095

FULL TRAILING EDGE UP ELEVATOR DEFLECTION, DEG	30.000
FULL TRAILING EDGE DOWN ELEVATOR DEFLECTION, DEG	20.000

TOTAL ELEVATOR AREA (LH + RH), SQR FT	16.403
TOTAL ELEVATOR AREA FORWARD OF HINGE LINE (LH + RH), SQR FT	1.639
TOTAL ELEVATOR AREA AFT OF HINGE LINE (LH + RH), SQR FT	14.792

ASPECT RATIO OF HORIZ TAIL	4.017
SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE OF HORIZONTAL TAIL, CL/RAD	4.195

RATIO OF ELEVATOR AREA TO TAIL AREA	0.444
ANGLE WL TO ZERO LIFT LINE OF WING FOR CRUISE CONFIG	3.988
ANGLE WL TO ZERO LIFT LINE OF WING FOR ENROUTE CONFIG	0.000
ANGLE WL TO ZERO LIFT LINE OF WING FOR LANDING CONFIG	13.564
AIRPLANE MANEUVER LOAD FACTOR	3.800

EFFECT OF ELEV DEFLECTION IS 61.4 PERCENT OF SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE OF HORIZ TAIL

LENGTH OF AIRPLANE, FT	26.522
MAC OF WING, FT	5.771
FUS STA OF 25 PERCENT MAC OF HORIZ TAIL	261.027
FUS STA OF 50 PERCENT MAC OF HORIZ TAIL	270.357

A.25 CRITICAL HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS

UP BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED, FAR 23.421

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	202
BALANCED CONDITION	STALL +N
CG	CG1
ALTITUDE	18000
V KEAS	113.453
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP 25 %), LBS	914.87
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	7.75
CAMBER LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50 %), LBS	-398.86
ELEV DEFLECT, DEG (TE DN IS +)	-5.51
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	-42.444
TOTAL BALANCED TAIL LOAD ,LBS	516.01
CP TOTAL BAL LOAD, PERCENT TAIL MAC	5.67

DOWN BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED, FAR 23.421

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	45
BALANCED CONDITION	MAN D
CG	CG3
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	212.500
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP 25 %), LBS	234.32
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	0.56
CAMBER LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50 %), LBS	-844.83
ELEV DEFLECT, DEG (TE DN IS +)	-3.33
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	-313.776
TOTAL BALANCED TAIL LOAD ,LBS	-610.5
CP TOTAL BAL LOAD, PERCENT TAIL MAC	59.59

UP BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED, FAR 23.421

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	13.564
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	81
BALANCED CONDITION	STAL 2/3G
CG	CG5
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	52.86
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP 25 %), LBS	-69.29
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	-2.71
CAMBER LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50 %), LBS	-58.55
ELEV DEFLECT, DEG (TE DN IS +)	-3.73
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	-32.983
TOTAL BALANCED TAIL LOAD ,LBS	-127.83
CP TOTAL BAL LOAD, PERCENT TAIL MAC	36.44

DOWN BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED, FAR 23.421

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	13.564
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	106
BALANCED CONDITION	GUST VF
CG	CG7
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	105.5
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP 25 %), LBS	-535.3
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	-5.25
CAMBER LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50 %), LBS	-491.98
ELEV DEFLECT, DEG (TE DN IS +)	-7.86
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	-271.009
TOTAL BALANCED TAIL LOAD ,LBS	-1027.28
CP TOTAL BAL LOAD, PERCENT TAIL MAC	36.97

UNCHECKED MANEUVER DOWN TAIL LOAD (ELEV TE UP), FAR 23.423(A) (1)

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	274
BALANCED CONDITION	BAL A
CG	CG4
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	121.300

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS	-163.409
LOAD DUE ANGLE OF ATTACK (CP 25%), LBS	-51.490
BAL LOAD DUE TO ELEV, LBS	-111.919
LD INCREM'T EL UP TE	30 (CP 50%), LBS -1346.496
TOTAL TAIL LOAD, LBS	-1397.987
UNBALANCED MOM @ CG, IN-LBS	243541.407
ELEV DEFLECT TE UP, DEG	30.000
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	-555.954

UNCHECKED MANEUVER UP TAIL LOAD (ELEV TE DN), FAR 23.423(A) (2)

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	154
BALANCED CONDITION	BAL A
CG	CG2
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	121.3
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS	-113.160
BAL LD DUE ANG OF ATTACK (CP 25%), LB	65.884
BAL LOAD DUE TO ELEV (CP 50%), LBS	-179.044
LD INCREM'T EL DN TE	20 (CP 50%), LBS 1161.450
TOTAL TAIL LOAD, LBS	1227.334
UNBALANCED MOM @ CG, IN-LBS	-258537.078
ELEV DEFLECT TE DN, DEG	20.000
ELEVATOR LOAD, LBS	482.372

DOWN LOAD CHECKED MANEUVER TAIL LOAD, FAR 23.423(B)

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	56
BALANCED CONDITION	BAL D
CG	CG3
PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA, SLUG FT^2	2242.777
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	212.500
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS	-446.773
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP AT 25%), LBS	-461.785
BAL LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50%), LBS	15.013
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	-1.115
MANEUVER LOAD INCREMENT, LBS	-218.344
TOTAL CHECKED MAN TAIL LOAD, LBS	-665.116

UP LOAD CHECKED MANEUVER TAIL LOAD, FAR 23.423(B)

ANGLE WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE, DEG	3.988
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER	204
BALANCED CONDITION	MAN C
CG	CG1
PITCH MOMENT OF INERTIA, SLUG FT^2	2723.372
ALTITUDE	0
V KEAS	150.838
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS	388.725
ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (CP AT 25%), LBS	708.619
BAL LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50%), LBS	-319.895
TAIL ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEG	3.397
MANEUVER LOAD INCREMENT, LBS	398.638
TOTAL CHECKED MAN TAIL LOAD, LBS	787.362

UP GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED, FAR 23.425(A) (1)

REFERENCE CASE NUMBERS	15 AND 10
FOR CONDITIONS	BAL C AND GUST +C
V KEAS	170.000
CG	CG1
ALTITUDE	0
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS	-104.578
BAL ANG OF ATTAC LD (CP 25%), LBS	-180.432
BAL LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50%), LBS	75.854
GUST INCREMENT TAIL LD (CP 25%), LBS	946.407
TOTAL UP GUST LOAD, LBS	841.829
TOT GUST ANG OF ATTAC LD (CP 25%), LBS	765.975
TOT GUST LOAD DUE ELEV (CP 50%), LBS	75.854

DOWN GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED, FAR 23.425(A) (1)

REFERENCE CASE NUMBERS	55 AND 53
------------------------	-----------

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

FOR CONDITIONS	BAL C	AND	GUST -C	
V KEAS				170.000
CG				CG3
ALTITUDE				0
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS				-308.340
GUST INCREMENT TAIL LD(CP 25%),LBS				-902.690
TOTAL DOWN GUST LOAD, LBS				-1211.031
TOT GUST ANG OF ATTAC LD(CP 25%),LBS				-1117.598
TOT GUST LOAD DUE ELEV(CP 50%),LBS				-93.432

UP GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED, FAR 23.425 (A) (2)
 REFERENCE CASE NUMBERS 88 AND 86
 FOR CONDITIONS BAL VF AND GUST VF

V KEAS				105.500
CG				CG5
ALTITUDE				0
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS				-765.781
GUST INCREMENT TAIL LD(CP 25%),LBS				293.665
TOTAL UP GUST LOAD, LBS				-472.116
TOT GUST ANG OF ATTAC LD(CP 25%),LBS				-479.994
TOT GUST LOAD DUE ELEV(CP 50%),LBS				7.878

DOWN GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED, FAR 23.425 (A) (2)
 REFERENCE CASE NUMBERS 108 AND 107
 FOR CONDITIONS BAL VF AND GUST -VF

V KEAS				105.500
CG				CG7
ALTITUDE				0
BALANCED TAIL LOAD, LBS				-966.241
GUST INCREMENT TAIL LD(CP 25%),LBS				-280.099
TOTAL DN GUST LOAD, LBS				-1246.340
TOT GUST ANG OF ATTAC LD(CP 25%),LBS				-1090.368
TOT GUST LOAD DUE ELEV(CP 50%),LBS				-155.972

UNSYMMETRICAL LOAD, FAR 23.427(a)
 REFERENCE CASE NUMBER 107
 FOR CONDITION GUST -VF

V KEAS				105.500
CG				CG7
ALTITUDE				0
RH SIDE TAIL LOAD				0.000
LH SIDE TAIL LOAD				0.000
TOTAL TAIL LOAD				0.000
DISTRIBUTION SAME AS				107 CASE

A.26 Critical Vertical Tail Loads

INPUT FOR VERTICAL TAIL

```

-----
FULL RUDDER DEFLECTION                30.000
GROSS WEIGHT, LBS                     3400.000
WING AREA, SQR FT                     184.121
WING MAC, FT                           5.771
VERTICAL TAIL AREA, SQR FT            14.843
RUDDER AREA, SQR FT                   5.236
AREA OF RUDDER FWD OF HINGE LINE, SQR FT 0.570
AREA OF RUDDER AFT OF HINGE LINE, SQR FT 4.630
ASPECT RATIO OF VERT TAIL              1.520
SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE OF VERTICAL TAIL, CL/RAD 2.713
MAC OF VERTICAL TAIL, FT               3.367
FS 25 PERCENT VMAC                     267.000
LENGTH OF AIRPLANE, FT                 26.522
WING SPAN, FT                           33.500
WEIGHT OF WING, LBS                    306.000
    
```

CRITICAL VERTICAL TAIL LOADS

```

-----
MANEUVER LOAD FOR SUDDEN FULL RUDDER DEFLECTION, FAR 23.441 (a) (1)
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER                  14
TOTAL TAIL LOAD                        586
DISTRIBUTION                           CAMBER, CP AT 50 PERCENT CHORD
LOAD ON RUDDER                         165

MANEUVER LOAD FOR YAW TO SIDESLIP OF 19.5 DEG WITH RUDDER MAINTAINED AT FULL DEFLECTION, FAR 23.441 (a) (2)
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER                  14
TOTAL TAIL LOAD                       -97
LOAD DUE TO YAW 19.5 DEG              -684
DISTRIBUTION                           ANGLE OF ATTACK, CP AT 25 PERCENT CHORD
LOAD DUE TO RUDDER DEFLECTION          586
DISTRIBUTION                           CAMBER, CP AT 50 PERCENT CHORD
LOAD ON RUDDER                         109

MANEUVER LOAD FOR A YAW OF 15 DEG WITH RUDDER IN NEUTRAL, FAR 23.441 (A) (3)
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER                  14
TOTAL TAIL LOAD                       -526
DISTRIBUTION                           ANGLE OF ATTACK, CP AT 25 PERCENT CHORD

SIDE GUST LOAD AT VC, FAR 23.443 (b)
REFERENCE CASE NUMBER                  35
MOMENT OF INERTIA, IZZ, SLUG-FT SQR   4169.164
TOTAL TAIL LOAD, LBS                   604
DISTRIBUTION                           ANGLE OF ATTACK, CP AT 25 PERCENT CHORD
    
```

A.27 Critical Fuselage Loads

CRITICAL FUSELAGE LOADS

MAXIMUM TOTAL FUSELAGE LOAD ACTING DOWN ON WING FOR BALANCED AIRPLANE

TOTAL FUSELAGE DOWN LOAD ACTING ON WING	13321.261
NZ	4.233
TAIL LOAD	-224.189
CONDITION	GUST +C
CASE NUMBER	150.000

THIS CONDITION MAY BE CRITICAL FOR DOWN SHEAR JUST AFT OF THE REAR WING ATTACHMENT OR JUST FORWARD OF THE FORWARD WING ATTACHMENT OR BOTH THIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST CRITICAL AFT FUSELAGE DOWN BENDING AND SHEAR CONDITION FOR AFT MOUNTED ENGINE CONFIGURATION

MAXIMUM AFT FUSELAGE DOWN BENDING FOR BALANCED CONDITIONS

TOTAL FUSELAGE DOWN LOAD ACTING ON WING	12526.779
CONDITION	GUST +C
CASE NUMBER	170.000
TAIL LOAD	-597.752
NZ	4.783

MAXIMUM AFT FUSELAGE UP BENDING FOR BALANCED CONDITIONS

TOTAL FUSELAGE LOAD ACTING ON WING	-6364.046
CONDITION	GUST -C
CASE NUMBER	133.000
TAIL LOAD	-549.930
NZ	-2.235

UNCHECKED PULL UP MANEUVER (DOWN TAIL LOAD)

BALANCED DOWN TAIL LOAD
UNBALANCED INCREMENT OF TAIL LOAD
TOTAL TAIL LOAD
XCG
FS 50 PERCENT HORIZ TAIL
UNBALANCED MOMENT ABOUT CG
SEE HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS FOR FURTHER DATA

CHECKED PULL UP MANEUVER (DOWN TAIL LOAD)

BALANCED DOWN TAIL LOAD
UNBALANCED INCREMENT OF TAIL LOAD
TOTAL TAIL LOAD
XCG
FS 50 PERCENT HORIZ TAIL
UNBALANCED MOMENT ABOUT CG
SEE HORIZONTAL TAIL LOADS FOR FURTHER DATA

LANDING CONDITIONS

FORWARD FUSELAGE IS CRITICAL FOR UP BENDING FOR 3 WHEEL LEVEL LANDING
FORWARD FUSELAGE MAY BE CRITICAL FOR DOWN BENDING FOR 2 WHEEL LEVEL LANDING

GREATEST VERTICAL INERTIA FACTOR FOR CONCENTRATED WEIGHT INSTALLATIONS

NZ	5.790
CASE NUMBER	190.000
CONDITION	GUST +C
BALANCING TAIL LOAD	-533.145

PITCHING ACCELERATION WILL ADD ALGEBRAICLY TO VERTICAL INERTIA AT ALL FUS STATIONS
PITCHING ACCELERATION WILL ADD ALGEBRAICALLY TO VERTICAL INERTIA AT ALL FUS STATIONS

A.28 Critical Aileron Loads

AILERON LOADS

INPUT

VA = 121.300 VC = 170.000 VD = 212.500 KNOTS

MAX DOWN AILERON DEFLECTION = 15.000 DEGREES
MAX UP AILERON DEFLECTION = -10.000 DEGREES
AILERON AREA FWD OF HINGE LINE = 1.300 SQ FT
AILERON AREA AFT OF HINGE LINE = 5.188 SQ FT
AILERON AREA = 6.488 SQ FT

OUTPUT

AILERON DEFLECTIONS AT VA = 15.000 DEG AND -10.000 DEG
AILERON DEFLECTIONS AT VC = 10.703 DEG AND -7.135 DEG
AILERON DEFLECTIONS AT VD = 4.281 DEG AND -2.854 DEG

CRITICAL LOAD FOR DOWN AILERON IS 272.113 LBS AT 170.000 KNOTS
CRITICAL LOAD FOR UP AILERON IS -181.409 LBS AT 170.000 KNOTS

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION IS CONSTANT FROM LEADING EDGE TO HINGE LINE THEN
THEN TAPERS TO NOTHING AT TRAILING EDGE.

PRESSURE FWD OF HINGE LINE FOR DOWN AILERON IS 0.485 LBS/SQ IN
PRESSURE FWD OF HINGE LINE FOR UP AILERON IS -0.324 LBS/SQ IN

CHECK2 = 272.113

A.29 Critical Flap Loads

INPUT

STALLING SPEED AT MAX TAKE-OFF WEIGHT WITH FLAPS RETRACTED = 62.200 KNOTS
STALLING SPEED AT MAX TAKE-OFF WEIGHT FLAPS EXTENDED = 58.600 KNOTS

DESIGN FLAP SPEED = 105.480 KNOTS
MAX TAKE-OFF WEIGHT = 3400.000 POUNDS

GUST LOAD FACTOR WITH FLAPS EXTENDED = 1.900
FLAP AREA ON ONE SIDE OF AIRPLANE = 10.700 SQ FT

TOTAL AREA OF WING = 184.121 SQ FT
MAX FLAP DEFLECTION = 40.000 DEG

RATIO OF FLAP CHORD TO WING CHORD = 0.258

MAX HP OF ONE ENGINE = 250.000
BUTT LINE OF ENGINE = 68.000

FRONTAL AREA OF NACELLE = 8.200 SQ FT
PROPELLER DIAMETER = 85.000 INCHES

OUTPUT

	1G STALL	2G STALL	2G AT VF	1.9G GUST AT VF
CLF	1.715	1.715	1.574	1.563
CLW	1.586	1.586	0.979	0.930
LF	213.625	427.250	635.249	630.660

CRITICAL FLAP LOAD PER FAR 23.345(a) = 635.249 LBS

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION TAPERS FROM THE LEADING EDGE TO THE TRAILING EDGE.
THE PRESSURE AT THE TRAILING EDGE IS HALF THE PRESSURE AT THE LEADING EDGE.
THE PRESSURE AT THE LEADING EDGE IS = 0.550 PSI

OUTBOARD BL OF SLIPSTREAM = 113.172
INBOARD BL OF SLIPSTREAM = 22.828
SLIPSTREAM VELOCITY AT FLAP = 125.099 KNOTS
INCREASE FLAP LOAD IN SLIPSTREAM AT VF BY FACTOR = 1.407
PER FAR 23.345(C) (2) AND FAR 23.345(E)

INCREASE FLAP LOAD AT VF BY FACTOR OF 1.301
CRITICAL FLAP LOAD COMBINED WITH HORIZONTAL GUST = 826.324 LBS
PER FAR 23.345(B) (1) AND FAR 23.345(e) FOR HORIZONTAL 25 FPS GUST

A.30 Tab Loads

INPUT

HORIZONTAL TAIL TAB LOADS

VC (KEAS)	170.000
TAB MAC	7.465
AREA OF TAB (SQR INCHES)	226.000
BUTT LINE OF TAB MAC	17.822
CHORD OF AIRFOIL AT 17.822	42.166
MAX DEFLECTION OF TAB (DEG)	15.000

OUTPUT

E=CHORD OF TAB/CHORD OF AIRFOIL	0.177
TAB LOAD (LBS)	84.650
TAB LE PSI	0.499
TAB TE PSI	0.250

A.31 Airloads for Case 22 PHAA

CRUISE CONFIGURATION

WING GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS

3 POINTS DEFINE THE LEADING EDGE

LEADING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XLE	YLE
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE THE TRAILING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XTE	YTE
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE WING IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS OF DY

ELEMENT	YE	CE
1	5.025	98.163
2	15.075	92.489
3	25.125	86.815
4	35.175	81.141
5	45.225	75.467
6	55.275	73.000
7	65.325	71.000
8	75.375	69.000
9	85.425	67.000
10	95.475	65.000
11	105.525	63.000
12	115.575	61.000
13	125.625	59.000
14	135.675	57.000
15	145.725	55.000
16	155.775	53.000
17	165.825	51.000
18	175.875	49.000
19	185.925	47.000
20	195.975	45.000

TOTAL AREA	=	26513.444
MAC	=	69.246
YBAR	=	87.854
XLE(MAC)	=	63.641
ASPECT RATIO	=	6.095
TOTAL SPAN	=	402.000
# OF ELEMENTS	=	20.000
DY	=	10.050

ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR SLOPES OF LIFT CURVE

WING STA SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE

0.000	0.1075
201.000	0.1075

ELEMENT	YE	CC(LA1)	C(LA1)	FOR CL=1.001
1	5.025	91.056	0.928	
2	15.075	88.114	0.953	
3	25.125	85.065	0.980	
4	35.175	81.910	1.009	
5	45.225	78.644	1.042	

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

6	55.275	76.869	1.053
7	65.325	75.208	1.059
8	75.375	73.424	1.064
9	85.425	71.507	1.067
10	95.475	69.448	1.068
11	105.525	67.236	1.067
12	115.575	64.852	1.063
13	125.625	62.277	1.056
14	135.675	59.479	1.043
15	145.725	56.419	1.026
16	155.775	53.034	1.001
17	165.825	49.229	0.965
18	175.875	44.827	0.915
19	185.925	39.454	0.839
20	195.975	31.830	0.707

BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR ANGLES FROM WL TO SECTION ZERO LIFT LINE

I	WING STA	ANGLE
1	0.000	5.000
2	46.500	4.577
3	109.279	4.028
4	201.000	1.900

AWO = 3.988

ELEM REF	ANGLE	Ao	CC1b	C1b
1	4.954	0.966	5.098	0.052
2	4.863	0.875	4.348	0.047
3	4.771	0.783	3.655	0.042
4	4.680	0.692	3.017	0.037
5	4.589	0.600	2.436	0.032
6	4.500	0.512	2.010	0.028
7	4.412	0.424	1.619	0.023
8	4.325	0.336	1.247	0.018
9	4.237	0.248	0.895	0.013
10	4.149	0.161	0.561	0.009
11	4.061	0.073	0.246	0.004
12	3.882	-0.106	-0.348	-0.006
13	3.649	-0.339	-1.076	-0.018
14	3.416	-0.573	-1.754	-0.031
15	3.182	-0.806	-2.382	-0.043
16	2.949	-1.039	-2.959	-0.056
17	2.716	-1.272	-3.487	-0.068
18	2.483	-1.505	-3.964	-0.081
19	2.250	-1.738	-4.392	-0.093
20	2.017	-1.972	-4.769	-0.106

THERE IS NO DISCONTINUITY BETWEEN FLAP AND AILERON

ELEM	CC(1b)	C(1b) FAIRED
1	5.098	0.052
2	4.348	0.047
3	3.655	0.042
4	3.017	0.037
5	2.436	0.032
6	2.010	0.028
7	1.619	0.023
8	1.247	0.018
9	0.895	0.013
10	0.561	0.009
11	0.246	0.004
12	-0.348	-0.006
13	-1.076	-0.018
14	-1.754	-0.031
15	-2.382	-0.043

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

16 -2.959 -0.056
 17 -3.487 -0.068
 18 -3.964 -0.081
 19 -4.392 -0.093
 20 -4.769 -0.106

BCHECK = 0.000

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.520

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	1.462	0.160	0.010	0.170	-0.030
2	1.495	0.153	0.010	0.163	-0.030
3	1.531	0.146	0.010	0.156	-0.030
4	1.572	0.137	0.010	0.147	-0.030
5	1.616	0.126	0.010	0.136	-0.030
6	1.628	0.122	0.010	0.132	-0.030
7	1.633	0.118	0.010	0.128	-0.030
8	1.636	0.115	0.010	0.125	-0.030
9	1.636	0.113	0.010	0.123	-0.030
10	1.633	0.111	0.010	0.121	-0.030
11	1.626	0.110	0.010	0.120	-0.030
12	1.610	0.108	0.010	0.118	-0.030
13	1.586	0.106	0.010	0.116	-0.030
14	1.555	0.105	0.010	0.115	-0.030
15	1.516	0.106	0.010	0.116	-0.030
16	1.465	0.109	0.010	0.119	-0.030
17	1.399	0.113	0.010	0.123	-0.030
18	1.310	0.119	0.010	0.129	-0.030
19	1.183	0.127	0.010	0.137	-0.030
20	0.969	0.134	0.010	0.144	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988

ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 18.915

ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 14.927

CL(WING) = 1.5209
 CD(WING) = 0.1344
 CM(WING) = -0.0300

AIRLOADS FOR 22 PHAA

CL = 1.52 V KTS (EAS) = 117.4

J	Y	X	L	D	M
1	5.025	71.628	466.177	-67.858	-942.615
2	15.075	74.383	448.385	-68.501	-836.792
3	25.125	77.139	430.259	-69.070	-737.269
4	35.175	79.895	411.787	-69.572	-644.045
5	45.225	82.650	392.954	-70.015	-557.119
6	55.275	83.000	382.538	-69.532	-521.302
7	65.325	83.000	372.930	-68.680	-493.129
8	75.375	83.000	362.822	-67.553	-465.738
9	85.425	83.000	352.179	-66.132	-439.130
10	95.475	83.000	340.958	-64.392	-413.304
11	105.525	83.000	329.102	-62.304	-388.261
12	115.575	83.000	315.513	-59.892	-364.001
13	125.625	83.000	300.595	-57.078	-340.523
14	135.675	83.000	284.839	-53.775	-317.827
15	145.725	83.000	268.051	-49.916	-295.915
16	155.775	83.000	249.943	-45.414	-274.785
17	165.825	83.000	230.045	-40.144	-254.437

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

18	175.875	83.000	207.519	-33.908	-234.873
19	185.925	83.000	180.539	-26.322	-216.090
20	195.975	83.000	142.858	-16.199	-198.091

WL WING REF PLANE AT PLANE OF SYMMETRY OF AIRPLANE IS 78.5
 SLOPE OF WING REF PLANE (DIHEDRAL) IS 6

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MXX	MYX	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	-16.199	142.858	-16.199	142.858	0.000	-198.091	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	-26.322	180.539	-42.520	323.397	1435.721	-431.294	162.798
83.000	175.875	96.984	-33.908	207.519	-76.429	530.916	4685.859	-711.084	590.127
83.000	165.825	95.928	-40.144	230.045	-116.573	760.961	10021.569	-1046.257	1358.234
83.000	155.775	94.871	-45.414	249.943	-161.987	1010.904	17669.231	-1444.185	2529.793
83.000	145.725	93.815	-49.916	268.051	-211.904	1278.956	27828.819	-1911.214	4157.765
83.000	135.675	92.759	-53.775	284.839	-265.679	1563.795	40682.323	-2452.885	6287.397
83.000	125.625	91.703	-57.078	300.595	-322.757	1864.390	56398.459	-3074.055	8957.469
83.000	115.575	90.647	-59.892	315.513	-382.649	2179.903	75135.577	-3778.996	12201.180
83.000	105.525	89.590	-62.304	329.102	-444.953	2509.005	97043.605	-4571.464	16046.803
83.000	95.475	88.534	-64.392	340.958	-509.345	2849.963	122259.108	-5454.787	20518.579
83.000	85.425	87.478	-66.132	352.179	-575.477	3202.143	150901.240	-6431.955	25637.494
83.000	75.375	86.422	-67.553	362.822	-643.030	3564.965	183082.774	-7505.589	31421.036
83.000	65.325	85.365	-68.680	372.930	-711.710	3937.895	218910.670	-8677.972	37883.489
83.000	55.275	84.309	-69.532	382.538	-781.242	4320.433	258486.516	-9951.076	45036.172
82.650	45.225	83.253	-70.015	392.954	-851.257	4713.387	301906.871	-12843.808	52887.655
79.895	35.175	82.197	-69.572	411.787	-920.829	5125.174	349276.412	-27375.066	61442.785
77.139	25.125	81.141	-69.070	430.259	-989.899	5555.432	400784.408	-43207.741	70697.115
74.383	15.075	80.084	-68.501	448.385	-1058.400	6003.818	456616.504	-60398.503	80645.600
71.628	5.025	79.028	-67.858	466.177	-1126.258	6469.995	516954.874	-79003.001	91282.518

A.32 Airloads for Case 142 Pt. A (Ref. Case 160 ACRL)

CRUISE CONFIGURATION

WING GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS

3 POINTS DEFINE THE LEADING EDGE

LEADING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XLE	YLE
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE THE TRAILING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XTE	YTE
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE WING IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS OF DY

ELEMENT	YE	CE
1	5.025	98.163
2	15.075	92.489
3	25.125	86.815
4	35.175	81.141
5	45.225	75.467
6	55.275	73.000
7	65.325	71.000
8	75.375	69.000
9	85.425	67.000
10	95.475	65.000
11	105.525	63.000
12	115.575	61.000
13	125.625	59.000
14	135.675	57.000
15	145.725	55.000
16	155.775	53.000
17	165.825	51.000
18	175.875	49.000
19	185.925	47.000
20	195.975	45.000

TOTAL AREA	=	26513.444
MAC	=	69.246
YBAR	=	87.854
XLE(MAC)	=	63.641
ASPECT RATIO	=	6.095
TOTAL SPAN	=	402.000
# OF ELEMENTS	=	20.000
DY	=	10.050

ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR SLOPES OF LIFT CURVE

WING STA	SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE
0.000	0.1075
201.000	0.1075

ELEMENT	YE	CC(LA1)	C(LA1)	FOR CL=1.001
1	5.025	91.056	0.928	
2	15.075	88.114	0.953	
3	25.125	85.065	0.980	
4	35.175	81.910	1.009	
5	45.225	78.644	1.042	

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

6	55.275	76.869	1.053
7	65.325	75.208	1.059
8	75.375	73.424	1.064
9	85.425	71.507	1.067
10	95.475	69.448	1.068
11	105.525	67.236	1.067
12	115.575	64.852	1.063
13	125.625	62.277	1.056
14	135.675	59.479	1.043
15	145.725	56.419	1.026
16	155.775	53.034	1.001
17	165.825	49.229	0.965
18	175.875	44.827	0.915
19	185.925	39.454	0.839
20	195.975	31.830	0.707

BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR ANGLES FROM WL TO SECTION ZERO LIFT LINE

I	WING STA	ANGLE
1	0.000	5.000
2	46.500	4.577
3	109.279	4.028
4	201.000	1.900

AWO = 3.988

ELEM REF	ANGLE	Ao	CC1b	C1b
1	4.954	0.966	5.098	0.052
2	4.863	0.875	4.348	0.047
3	4.771	0.783	3.655	0.042
4	4.680	0.692	3.017	0.037
5	4.589	0.600	2.436	0.032
6	4.500	0.512	2.010	0.028
7	4.412	0.424	1.619	0.023
8	4.325	0.336	1.247	0.018
9	4.237	0.248	0.895	0.013
10	4.149	0.161	0.561	0.009
11	4.061	0.073	0.246	0.004
12	3.882	-0.106	-0.348	-0.006
13	3.649	-0.339	-1.076	-0.018
14	3.416	-0.573	-1.754	-0.031
15	3.182	-0.806	-2.382	-0.043
16	2.949	-1.039	-2.959	-0.056
17	2.716	-1.272	-3.487	-0.068
18	2.483	-1.505	-3.964	-0.081
19	2.250	-1.738	-4.392	-0.093
20	2.017	-1.972	-4.769	-0.106

THERE IS NO DISCONTINUITY BETWEEN FLAP AND AILERON

ELEM	CC(1b)	C(1b) FAIRED
1	5.098	0.052
2	4.348	0.047
3	3.655	0.042
4	3.017	0.037
5	2.436	0.032
6	2.010	0.028
7	1.619	0.023
8	1.247	0.018
9	0.895	0.013
10	0.561	0.009
11	0.246	0.004
12	-0.348	-0.006
13	-1.076	-0.018
14	-1.754	-0.031
15	-2.382	-0.043

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

16 -2.959 -0.056
 17 -3.487 -0.068
 18 -3.964 -0.081
 19 -4.392 -0.093
 20 -4.769 -0.106

BCHECK = 0.000

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 1.550

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	1.490	0.166	0.010	0.176	-0.030
2	1.524	0.159	0.010	0.169	-0.030
3	1.561	0.151	0.010	0.161	-0.030
4	1.602	0.142	0.010	0.152	-0.030
5	1.648	0.131	0.010	0.141	-0.030
6	1.660	0.126	0.010	0.136	-0.030
7	1.665	0.123	0.010	0.133	-0.030
8	1.667	0.120	0.010	0.130	-0.030
9	1.668	0.117	0.010	0.127	-0.030
10	1.665	0.115	0.010	0.125	-0.030
11	1.658	0.114	0.010	0.124	-0.030
12	1.642	0.112	0.010	0.122	-0.030
13	1.618	0.110	0.010	0.120	-0.030
14	1.587	0.110	0.010	0.120	-0.030
15	1.547	0.111	0.010	0.121	-0.030
16	1.495	0.113	0.010	0.123	-0.030
17	1.428	0.118	0.010	0.128	-0.030
18	1.337	0.125	0.010	0.135	-0.030
19	1.208	0.133	0.010	0.143	-0.030
20	0.990	0.140	0.010	0.150	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988

ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 19.289

ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 15.301

CL(WING) = 1.5509

CD(WING) = 0.1394

CM(WING) = -0.0300

AIRLOADS FOR 142 PT. A (REF. CASE 160 ACRL)

CL = 1.55 V KTS (EAS) = 116

J	Y	X	L	D	M
1	5.025	71.628	463.568	-69.691	-920.267
2	15.075	74.383	445.877	-70.303	-816.954
3	25.125	77.139	427.849	-70.841	-719.790
4	35.175	79.895	409.473	-71.310	-628.776
5	45.225	82.650	390.734	-71.718	-543.911
6	55.275	83.000	380.386	-71.208	-508.943
7	65.325	83.000	370.844	-70.323	-481.438
8	75.375	83.000	360.806	-69.161	-454.696
9	85.425	83.000	350.237	-67.699	-428.719
10	95.475	83.000	339.094	-65.913	-403.505
11	105.525	83.000	327.320	-63.773	-379.056
12	115.575	83.000	313.842	-61.301	-355.371
13	125.625	83.000	299.051	-58.420	-332.450
14	135.675	83.000	283.427	-55.041	-310.292
15	145.725	83.000	266.779	-51.098	-288.899
16	155.775	83.000	248.817	-46.501	-268.270
17	165.825	83.000	229.077	-41.124	-248.405

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

18	175.875	83.000	206.725	-34.762	-229.304
19	185.925	83.000	179.945	-27.025	-210.967
20	195.975	83.000	142.523	-16.699	-193.394

WL WING REF PLANE AT PLANE OF SYMMETRY OF AIRPLANE IS 78.5
 SLOPE OF WING REF PLANE (DIHEDRAL) IS 6

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MXX	MYX	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	-16.699	142.523	-16.699	142.523	0.000	-193.394	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	-27.025	179.945	-43.724	322.468	1432.356	-422.003	167.828
83.000	175.875	96.984	-34.762	206.725	-78.486	529.194	4673.160	-697.496	607.255
83.000	165.825	95.928	-41.124	229.077	-119.610	758.271	9991.555	-1028.811	1396.042
83.000	155.775	94.871	-46.501	248.817	-166.111	1007.088	17612.175	-1423.431	2598.121
83.000	145.725	93.815	-51.098	266.779	-217.209	1273.866	27733.406	-1887.801	4267.538
83.000	135.675	92.759	-55.041	283.427	-272.251	1557.294	40535.763	-2427.540	6450.493
83.000	125.625	91.703	-58.420	299.051	-330.671	1856.345	56186.566	-3047.579	9186.613
83.000	115.575	90.647	-61.301	313.842	-391.972	2170.187	74842.833	-3752.249	12509.855
83.000	105.525	89.590	-63.773	327.320	-455.745	2497.507	96653.208	-4545.358	16449.172
83.000	95.475	88.534	-65.913	339.094	-521.658	2836.600	121753.150	-5430.281	21029.409
83.000	85.425	87.478	-67.699	350.237	-589.357	3186.837	150260.982	-6410.044	26272.070
83.000	75.375	86.422	-69.161	360.806	-658.518	3547.643	182288.695	-7487.296	32195.107
83.000	65.325	85.365	-70.323	370.844	-728.841	3918.487	217942.508	-8664.346	38813.211
83.000	55.275	84.309	-71.208	380.386	-800.049	4298.873	257323.307	-9943.186	46138.065
82.650	45.225	83.253	-71.718	390.734	-871.767	4689.607	300526.984	-12835.035	54178.555
79.895	35.175	82.197	-71.310	409.473	-943.077	5099.080	347657.539	-27307.161	62939.814
77.139	25.125	81.141	-70.841	427.849	-1013.918	5526.929	398903.294	-43073.953	72417.736
74.383	15.075	80.084	-70.303	445.877	-1084.221	5972.806	454448.926	-60191.701	82607.607
71.628	5.025	79.028	-69.691	463.568	-1153.912	6436.374	514475.622	-78715.666	93504.025

A.33 Airloads for Case 138 TORS

CRUISE CONFIGURATION

WING GEOMETRY CALCULATIONS

3 POINTS DEFINE THE LEADING EDGE

LEADING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XLE	YLE
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE THE TRAILING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE COORDINATES

I	XTE	YTE
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

THE WING IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS OF DY

ELEMENT	YE	CE
1	5.025	98.163
2	15.075	92.489
3	25.125	86.815
4	35.175	81.141
5	45.225	75.467
6	55.275	73.000
7	65.325	71.000
8	75.375	69.000
9	85.425	67.000
10	95.475	65.000
11	105.525	63.000
12	115.575	61.000
13	125.625	59.000
14	135.675	57.000
15	145.725	55.000
16	155.775	53.000
17	165.825	51.000
18	175.875	49.000
19	185.925	47.000
20	195.975	45.000

TOTAL AREA	=	26513.444
MAC	=	69.246
YBAR	=	87.854
XLE(MAC)	=	63.641
ASPECT RATIO	=	6.095
TOTAL SPAN	=	402.000
# OF ELEMENTS	=	20.000
DY	=	10.050

ADDITIVE LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR SLOPES OF LIFT CURVE

WING STA	SLOPE OF LIFT CURVE
0.000	0.1075
201.000	0.1075

ELEMENT	YE	CC(LA1)	C(LA1)	FOR CL=1.001
1	5.025	91.056	0.928	
2	15.075	88.114	0.953	
3	25.125	85.065	0.980	
4	35.175	81.910	1.009	
5	45.225	78.644	1.042	

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

6	55.275	76.869	1.053
7	65.325	75.208	1.059
8	75.375	73.424	1.064
9	85.425	71.507	1.067
10	95.475	69.448	1.068
11	105.525	67.236	1.067
12	115.575	64.852	1.063
13	125.625	62.277	1.056
14	135.675	59.479	1.043
15	145.725	56.419	1.026
16	155.775	53.034	1.001
17	165.825	49.229	0.965
18	175.875	44.827	0.915
19	185.925	39.454	0.839
20	195.975	31.830	0.707

BASIC LIFT DISTRIBUTION

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR ANGLES FROM WL TO SECTION ZERO LIFT LINE

I	WING STA	ANGLE
1	0.000	5.000
2	46.500	4.577
3	109.279	4.028
4	201.000	1.900

AWO = 3.988

ELEM REF	ANGLE	Ao	CC1b	C1b
1	4.954	0.966	5.098	0.052
2	4.863	0.875	4.348	0.047
3	4.771	0.783	3.655	0.042
4	4.680	0.692	3.017	0.037
5	4.589	0.600	2.436	0.032
6	4.500	0.512	2.010	0.028
7	4.412	0.424	1.619	0.023
8	4.325	0.336	1.247	0.018
9	4.237	0.248	0.895	0.013
10	4.149	0.161	0.561	0.009
11	4.061	0.073	0.246	0.004
12	3.882	-0.106	-0.348	-0.006
13	3.649	-0.339	-1.076	-0.018
14	3.416	-0.573	-1.754	-0.031
15	3.182	-0.806	-2.382	-0.043
16	2.949	-1.039	-2.959	-0.056
17	2.716	-1.272	-3.487	-0.068
18	2.483	-1.505	-3.964	-0.081
19	2.250	-1.738	-4.392	-0.093
20	2.017	-1.972	-4.769	-0.106

THERE IS NO DISCONTINUITY BETWEEN FLAP AND AILERON

ELEM	CC(1b)	C(1b) FAIRED
1	5.098	0.052
2	4.348	0.047
3	3.655	0.042
4	3.017	0.037
5	2.436	0.032
6	2.010	0.028
7	1.619	0.023
8	1.247	0.018
9	0.895	0.013
10	0.561	0.009
11	0.246	0.004
12	-0.348	-0.006
13	-1.076	-0.018
14	-1.754	-0.031
15	-2.382	-0.043

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

16 -2.959 -0.056
 17 -3.487 -0.068
 18 -3.964 -0.081
 19 -4.392 -0.093
 20 -4.769 -0.106

BCHECK = 0.000

WING AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS

TAU = 0.050

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR PROFILE DRAG COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	0.010
2	201.000	0.010

SELECTED WING STATIONS AND THEIR MOMENT COEFFICIENTS

1	0.000	-0.030
2	201.000	-0.030

SPANWISE AERO COEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTIONS FOR CL = 0.470

J	CL	CDI	CPD	CD	CM
1	0.488	0.019	0.010	0.029	-0.030
2	0.495	0.018	0.010	0.028	-0.030
3	0.503	0.017	0.010	0.027	-0.030
4	0.512	0.016	0.010	0.026	-0.030
5	0.522	0.015	0.010	0.025	-0.030
6	0.522	0.014	0.010	0.024	-0.030
7	0.521	0.013	0.010	0.023	-0.030
8	0.518	0.012	0.010	0.022	-0.030
9	0.515	0.012	0.010	0.022	-0.030
10	0.511	0.011	0.010	0.021	-0.030
11	0.506	0.011	0.010	0.021	-0.030
12	0.494	0.010	0.010	0.020	-0.030
13	0.478	0.009	0.010	0.019	-0.030
14	0.460	0.008	0.010	0.018	-0.030
15	0.439	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030
16	0.414	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030
17	0.385	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030
18	0.349	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030
19	0.301	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030
20	0.226	0.007	0.010	0.017	-0.030

AWO = ANGLE FROM WL TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 3.988

ALPHA = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WING ZERO LIFT LINE = 5.849

ANRW2WL = ANGLE FROM RELATIVE WIND TO WATERLINE = 1.861

CL(WING) = 0.4703

CD(WING) = 0.0222

CM(WING) = -0.0300

AIRLOADS FOR 138 TORS

CL = .47 V KTS (EAS) = 170

J	Y	X	L	D	M
1	5.025	71.628	327.928	9.079	-1976.496
2	15.075	74.383	313.300	7.737	-1754.605
3	25.125	77.139	298.714	6.428	-1545.922
4	35.175	79.895	284.164	5.148	-1350.447
5	45.225	82.650	269.644	3.896	-1168.179
6	55.275	83.000	261.003	3.350	-1093.078
7	65.325	83.000	252.980	2.949	-1034.003
8	75.375	83.000	244.688	2.597	-976.570
9	85.425	83.000	236.103	2.297	-920.777
10	95.475	83.000	227.194	2.052	-866.625
11	105.525	83.000	217.919	1.866	-814.114
12	115.575	83.000	206.181	1.603	-763.244
13	125.625	83.000	192.913	1.352	-714.016
14	135.675	83.000	179.276	1.205	-666.428
15	145.725	83.000	165.140	1.167	-620.481
16	155.775	83.000	150.311	1.246	-576.175
17	165.825	83.000	134.472	1.449	-533.510

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

18	175.875	83.000	117.065	1.788	-492.486
19	185.925	83.000	96.884	2.280	-453.103
20	195.975	83.000	69.813	2.965	-415.361

WL WING REF PLANE AT PLANE OF SYMMETRY OF AIRPLANE IS 78.5
 SLOPE OF WING REF PLANE (DIHEDRAL) IS 6

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MXX	MYX	MZY	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	2.965	69.813	2.965	69.813	0.000	-415.361	0.000	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	2.280	96.884	5.245	166.697	701.624	-865.334	-29.796	-29.796
83.000	175.875	96.984	1.788	117.065	7.034	283.763	2376.933	-1352.284	-82.511	-82.511
83.000	165.825	95.928	1.449	134.472	8.483	418.235	5228.749	-1878.371	-153.198	-153.198
83.000	155.775	94.871	1.246	150.311	9.729	568.546	9432.008	-2445.595	-238.449	-238.449
83.000	145.725	93.815	1.167	165.140	10.896	733.686	15145.895	-3055.812	-336.224	-336.224
83.000	135.675	92.759	1.205	179.276	12.101	912.962	22519.442	-3710.746	-445.730	-445.730
83.000	125.625	91.703	1.352	192.913	13.453	1105.875	31694.710	-4411.999	-567.343	-567.343
83.000	115.575	90.647	1.603	206.181	15.056	1312.056	42808.751	-5161.058	-702.542	-702.542
83.000	105.525	89.590	1.866	217.919	16.922	1529.975	55994.912	-5959.297	-853.855	-853.855
83.000	95.475	88.534	2.052	227.194	18.974	1757.168	71371.159	-6808.080	-1023.922	-1023.922
83.000	85.425	87.478	2.297	236.103	21.271	1993.272	89030.701	-7708.852	-1214.613	-1214.613
83.000	75.375	86.422	2.597	244.688	23.868	2237.960	109063.082	-8662.995	-1428.390	-1428.390
83.000	65.325	85.365	2.949	252.980	26.818	2490.940	131554.581	-9671.834	-1668.268	-1668.268
83.000	55.275	84.309	3.350	261.003	30.168	2751.943	156588.530	-10736.638	-1937.785	-1937.785
82.650	45.225	83.253	3.896	269.644	34.064	3021.587	184245.562	-12835.050	-2240.973	-2240.973
79.895	35.175	82.197	5.148	284.164	39.212	3305.752	214612.512	-22475.733	-2583.312	-2583.312
77.139	25.125	81.141	6.428	298.714	45.640	3604.465	247835.315	-33089.490	-2977.390	-2977.390
74.383	15.075	80.084	7.737	313.300	53.377	3917.765	284060.192	-44728.271	-3436.068	-3436.068
71.628	5.025	79.028	9.079	327.928	62.455	4245.693	323433.734	-57444.092	-3972.502	-3972.502

A.34 Wing Inertia Loads

WING INERTIA

INPUT DATA

WING PANEL WEIGHT ON ONE SIDE = 165 LBS
 RATIO OF DENSITY PER SQ FT OF TIP AREA TO ROOT AREA = 0.950
 DENSITY AT ROOT = 2.213 LB/SQ FT
 DENSITY AT TIP = 2.102 LB/SQ FT

3 POINTS DEFINE LEADING EDGE OF WING

ITEM	X	Y
1	45.000	0.000
2	64.313	46.500
3	72.000	201.000

2 POINTS DEFINE TRAILING EDGE OF WING

ITEM	X	Y
1	146.000	0.000
2	116.000	201.000

BL OF INBOARD RIB IS 23
 WING CL TO TIP IS DIVIDED INTO 20 ELEMENTS
 WL REF PLANE AT PLANE OF SYMMETRY IS 78.5
 SLOPE OF WRP IS 6 DEGREES
 RATIO OF DENSITY OF TIP TO ROOT IS 0.950
 WING PANEL (TIP TO TIP) INERTIA IXX = 4330144.253 LB-IN²

WEIGHT OF WING PANEL IS 165.000

CONCENTRATED WEIGHT IS 0.000 LBS
 AT COORDINATES X, Y, Z 0.000 , 0.000 , 0.000
 CONCENTRATED WEIGHT IS 0.000 LBS
 AT COORDINATES X, Y, Z 0.000 , 0.000 , 0.000
 CONCENTRATED WEIGHT IS 0.000 LBS
 AT COORDINATES X, Y, Z 0.000 , 0.000 , 0.000
 CONCENTRATED WEIGHT IS 0.000 LBS
 AT COORDINATES X, Y, Z 0.000 , 0.000 , 0.000

6 CASES ARE CALCULATED

SR NO	CASE NO	NZ	NX	UNBAL MOM
1	22	-3.800	0.607	0.000
2	160	-3.250	0.401	-149043.000
3	138	-2.540	-0.132	0.000
4	1001	-1.000	0.000	0.000
5	1002	0.000	1.000	0.000
6	1003	0.000	0.000	-100000.000

OUTPUT DATA

CASE = 22 NZ = -3.800 NX = 0.607 THETADOT = 0.000 UNBAL MOM = 0.000

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMYY	SX	SZ	MXX	MYX	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	4	-25	283	4	-25	0	283	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	4	-26	309	8	-51	-253	596	-40
83.000	175.875	96.984	4	-28	337	13	-79	-770	942	-123
83.000	165.825	95.928	5	-29	366	17	-108	-1563	1322	-250
83.000	155.775	94.871	5	-30	397	22	-138	-2646	1737	-422
83.000	145.725	93.815	5	-31	429	27	-169	-4030	2189	-643
83.000	135.675	92.759	5	-32	462	32	-201	-5726	2679	-914
83.000	125.625	91.703	5	-34	496	37	-235	-7749	3209	-1237
83.000	115.575	90.647	6	-35	532	43	-270	-10109	3780	-1614
83.000	105.525	89.590	6	-36	569	49	-306	-12820	4395	-2046
83.000	95.475	88.534	6	-37	607	55	-343	-15894	5054	-2537
83.000	85.425	87.478	6	-39	647	61	-382	-19344	5759	-3087
83.000	75.375	86.422	6	-40	688	67	-422	-23182	6511	-3700
83.000	65.325	85.365	7	-41	731	74	-463	-27421	7314	-4377

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

83.000	55.275	84.309	7	-42	775	81	-505	-32074	8167	-5119
82.650	45.225	83.253	7	-44	831	88	-549	-37153	9259	-5930
79.895	35.175	82.197	8	-47	963	95	-597	-42675	11828	-6811
77.139	25.125	81.141	6	-36	786	101	-633	-48674	14360	-7769
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	101	-633	-55037	16212	-8784
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	101	-633	-61400	18063	-9800

CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS

0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

CASE = 142 NZ = -3.250 NX = 0.401 THETADOT = -13.287 UNBAL MOM = -149043.000

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMY	SX	SZ	MXX	MY	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	3	-66	744	3	-66	0	744	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	3	-67	785	5	-133	-664	1532	-27
83.000	175.875	96.984	3	-67	826	8	-200	-2001	2363	-81
83.000	165.825	95.928	3	-68	864	11	-268	-4014	3236	-165
83.000	155.775	94.871	3	-68	899	15	-336	-6708	4147	-279
83.000	145.725	93.815	3	-68	932	18	-404	-10085	5095	-425
83.000	135.675	92.759	3	-68	962	21	-471	-14142	6076	-604
83.000	125.625	91.703	4	-67	989	25	-538	-18879	7087	-818
83.000	115.575	90.647	4	-66	1012	28	-605	-24289	8125	-1067
83.000	105.525	89.590	4	-65	1030	32	-670	-30366	9185	-1353
83.000	95.475	88.534	4	-64	1045	36	-734	-37100	10264	-1677
83.000	85.425	87.478	4	-63	1054	40	-797	-44481	11357	-2041
83.000	75.375	86.422	4	-61	1059	44	-859	-52494	12458	-2446
83.000	65.325	85.365	4	-60	1058	49	-918	-61124	13563	-2893
83.000	55.275	84.309	4	-58	1051	53	-976	-70352	14665	-3384
82.650	45.225	83.253	5	-56	1051	58	-1032	-80160	16113	-3920
79.895	35.175	82.197	5	-56	1130	63	-1087	-90526	20147	-4502
77.139	25.125	81.141	4	-39	851	67	-1126	-101453	24061	-5135
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	67	-1126	-112774	27235	-5806
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	67	-1126	-124096	30410	-6478

CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS

0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

CASE = 138 NZ = -2.540 NX = -0.132 THETADOT = 0.000 UNBAL MOM = 0.000

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMY	SX	SZ	MXX	MY	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	-1	-17	189	-1	-17	0	189	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	-1	-18	207	-2	-34	-169	395	9
83.000	175.875	96.984	-1	-18	225	-3	-53	-514	618	27
83.000	165.825	95.928	-1	-19	245	-4	-72	-1045	860	54
83.000	155.775	94.871	-1	-20	265	-5	-92	-1769	1122	92
83.000	145.725	93.815	-1	-21	286	-6	-113	-2693	1403	140
83.000	135.675	92.759	-1	-22	309	-7	-135	-3828	1705	199
83.000	125.625	91.703	-1	-22	332	-8	-157	-5180	2030	269
83.000	115.575	90.647	-1	-23	355	-9	-180	-6757	2377	351
83.000	105.525	89.590	-1	-24	380	-11	-204	-8569	2747	445
83.000	95.475	88.534	-1	-25	406	-12	-229	-10624	3142	551
83.000	85.425	87.478	-1	-26	433	-13	-255	-12930	3562	671
83.000	75.375	86.422	-1	-27	460	-15	-282	-15495	4008	804
83.000	65.325	85.365	-1	-28	489	-16	-309	-18329	4481	951
83.000	55.275	84.309	-1	-28	518	-18	-338	-21439	4982	1112
82.650	45.225	83.253	-2	-29	555	-19	-367	-24834	5637	1289
79.895	35.175	82.197	-2	-32	644	-21	-399	-28525	7272	1480
77.139	25.125	81.141	-1	-24	526	-22	-423	-32535	8875	1688
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	-22	-423	-36788	10018	1909
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	-22	-423	-41041	11161	2130

CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS

0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

CASE = 1001 NZ = -1.000 NX = 0.000 THETADOT = 0.000 UNBAL MOM = 0.000

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMY	SX	SZ	MXX	MY	MZZ
---	---	---	----	----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

83.000	195.975	99.096	0	-7	74	0	-7	0	74	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	0	-7	81	0	-14	-66	156	0
83.000	175.875	96.984	0	-7	89	0	-21	-203	245	0
83.000	165.825	95.928	0	-8	96	0	-28	-411	341	0
83.000	155.775	94.871	0	-8	104	0	-36	-696	445	0
83.000	145.725	93.815	0	-8	113	0	-44	-1060	558	0
83.000	135.675	92.759	0	-9	121	0	-53	-1507	680	0
83.000	125.625	91.703	0	-9	131	0	-62	-2039	810	0
83.000	115.575	90.647	0	-9	140	0	-71	-2660	950	0
83.000	105.525	89.590	0	-10	150	0	-80	-3374	1100	0
83.000	95.475	88.534	0	-10	160	0	-90	-4183	1260	0
83.000	85.425	87.478	0	-10	170	0	-100	-5091	1430	0
83.000	75.375	86.422	0	-11	181	0	-111	-6100	1611	0
83.000	65.325	85.365	0	-11	192	0	-122	-7216	1804	0
83.000	55.275	84.309	0	-11	204	0	-133	-8440	2008	0
82.650	45.225	83.253	0	-12	219	0	-145	-9777	2273	0
79.895	35.175	82.197	0	-12	253	0	-157	-11230	2924	0
77.139	25.125	81.141	0	-10	207	0	-167	-12809	3564	0
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	0	-167	-14484	4023	0
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	0	-167	-16158	4482	0
CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS										
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					

CASE = 1002 NZ = 0.000 NX = 1.000 THETADOT = 0.000 UNBAL MOM = 0.000										
X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMYY	SX	SZ	MXX	MYY	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	7	0	0	14	0	0	7	-66
83.000	175.875	96.984	7	0	0	21	0	0	21	-203
83.000	165.825	95.928	8	0	0	28	0	0	43	-411
83.000	155.775	94.871	8	0	0	36	0	0	73	-696
83.000	145.725	93.815	8	0	0	44	0	0	111	-1060
83.000	135.675	92.759	9	0	0	53	0	0	158	-1507
83.000	125.625	91.703	9	0	0	62	0	0	214	-2039
83.000	115.575	90.647	9	0	0	71	0	0	280	-2660
83.000	105.525	89.590	10	0	0	80	0	0	355	-3374
83.000	95.475	88.534	10	0	0	90	0	0	440	-4183
83.000	85.425	87.478	10	0	0	100	0	0	535	-5091
83.000	75.375	86.422	11	0	0	111	0	0	641	-6100
83.000	65.325	85.365	11	0	0	122	0	0	758	-7216
83.000	55.275	84.309	11	0	0	133	0	0	887	-8440
82.650	45.225	83.253	12	0	0	145	0	0	1028	-9777
79.895	35.175	82.197	12	0	0	157	0	0	1180	-11230
77.139	25.125	81.141	10	0	0	167	0	0	1346	-12809
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	167	0	0	1522	-14484
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	167	0	0	1698	-16158
CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS										
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					

CASE = 1003 NZ = 0.000 NX = 0.000 THETADOT = -8.915 UNBAL MOM = -100000.000										
X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	DMYY	SX	SZ	MXX	MYY	MZZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	0	-30	337	0	-30	0	337	0
83.000	185.925	98.040	0	-30	350	0	-60	-301	686	0
83.000	175.875	96.984	0	-29	360	0	-89	-901	1047	0
83.000	165.825	95.928	0	-29	369	0	-118	-1796	1416	0
83.000	155.775	94.871	0	-28	376	0	-146	-2982	1792	0
83.000	145.725	93.815	0	-28	380	0	-174	-4454	2171	0
83.000	135.675	92.759	0	-27	381	0	-201	-6203	2552	0
83.000	125.625	91.703	0	-26	379	0	-226	-8220	2931	0
83.000	115.575	90.647	0	-24	374	0	-251	-10496	3304	0
83.000	105.525	89.590	0	-23	365	0	-274	-13017	3669	0
83.000	95.475	88.534	0	-22	352	0	-296	-15772	4021	0
83.000	85.425	87.478	0	-20	336	0	-316	-18744	4357	0
83.000	75.375	86.422	0	-18	315	0	-334	-21918	4673	0
83.000	65.325	85.365	0	-16	290	0	-350	-25276	4963	0

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

83.000	55.275	84.309	0	-14	260	0	-365	-28798	5223	0
82.650	45.225	83.253	0	-12	228	0	-377	-32463	5579	0
79.895	35.175	82.197	0	-10	206	0	-387	-36250	6823	0
77.139	25.125	81.141	0	-6	120	0	-392	-40139	8010	0
74.383	15.075	80.084	0	0	0	0	-392	-44083	9091	0
71.628	5.025	79.028	0	0	0	0	-392	-48028	10173	0
CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS										
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000					

A.35 Net Loads, Case 22 PHAA

NET LOADS FOR CASE NUMBER: 22

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MX	MY	MZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	-12.188	117.727	-12.188	117.727	0.000	84.630	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	-22.120	154.214	-34.308	271.941	1183.157	164.989	122.487
83.000	175.875	96.984	-29.515	179.993	-63.822	451.933	3916.161	231.080	467.279
83.000	165.825	95.928	-35.558	201.310	-99.381	653.243	8458.090	275.595	1108.694
83.000	155.775	94.871	-40.634	219.993	-140.015	873.236	15023.183	292.664	2107.469
83.000	145.725	93.815	-44.941	236.880	-184.956	1110.117	23799.208	277.448	3514.618
83.000	135.675	92.759	-48.604	252.440	-233.560	1362.557	34955.881	225.931	5373.426
83.000	125.625	91.703	-51.710	266.962	-285.271	1629.518	48649.574	134.787	7720.706
83.000	115.575	90.647	-54.326	280.639	-339.596	1910.157	65026.232	1.288	10587.676
83.000	105.525	89.590	-56.538	292.979	-396.134	2203.136	84223.308	-176.765	14000.616
83.000	95.475	88.534	-58.426	303.581	-454.561	2506.717	106364.825	-401.138	17981.768
83.000	85.425	87.478	-59.965	313.541	-514.526	2820.258	131557.332	-673.242	22550.104
83.000	75.375	86.422	-61.184	322.916	-575.710	3143.174	159900.926	-994.109	27721.091
83.000	65.325	85.365	-62.107	331.750	-637.817	3474.924	191489.827	-1364.424	33506.978
83.000	55.275	84.309	-62.755	340.077	-700.572	3815.001	226412.816	-1784.549	39917.041
82.650	45.225	83.253	-62.989	348.933	-763.561	4163.934	264753.577	-3584.848	46957.794
79.895	35.175	82.197	-61.996	364.321	-825.558	4528.256	306601.115	-15546.584	54631.583
77.139	25.125	81.141	-63.289	394.035	-888.846	4922.291	352110.084	-28847.591	62928.437
74.383	15.075	80.084	-68.501	448.385	-957.347	5370.676	401579.106	-44186.949	71861.341
71.628	5.025	79.028	-67.858	466.177	-1025.205	5836.853	455554.402	-60940.042	81482.679

A.36 Net Loads, Case 160 ACCEL ROLL 100% Side

NET LOADS FOR CASE NUMBER: 142

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MX	MY	MZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	-14.048	76.420	-14.048	76.420	0.000	550.267	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	-24.247	113.095	-38.295	189.515	768.019	1109.944	141.182
83.000	175.875	96.984	-31.858	139.331	-70.154	328.846	2672.647	1665.773	526.052
83.000	165.825	95.928	-38.092	161.340	-108.246	490.187	5977.550	2206.907	1231.095
83.000	155.775	94.871	-43.342	180.943	-151.587	671.130	10903.924	2723.623	2318.963
83.000	145.725	93.815	-47.810	198.975	-199.397	870.105	17648.781	3206.907	3842.414
83.000	135.675	92.759	-51.623	215.902	-251.020	1086.006	26393.334	3648.234	5846.353
83.000	125.625	91.703	-54.872	232.014	-305.892	1318.021	37307.699	4039.430	8369.106
83.000	115.575	90.647	-57.622	247.505	-363.514	1565.526	50553.806	4372.575	11443.319
83.000	105.525	89.590	-59.962	261.898	-423.476	1827.424	66287.341	4639.930	15096.631
83.000	95.475	88.534	-61.970	274.803	-485.445	2102.227	84652.956	4833.838	19352.562
83.000	85.425	87.478	-63.623	287.294	-549.068	2389.521	105780.337	4946.638	24231.288
83.000	75.375	86.422	-64.951	299.431	-614.019	2688.952	129795.022	4970.686	29749.422
83.000	65.325	85.365	-65.979	311.258	-679.998	3000.209	156818.985	4898.323	35920.312
83.000	55.275	84.309	-66.728	322.811	-746.726	3323.020	186971.089	4721.838	42754.290
82.650	45.225	83.253	-67.074	335.052	-813.800	3658.072	220367.444	3278.008	50258.882
79.895	35.175	82.197	-66.302	353.755	-880.102	4011.827	257131.071	-7160.169	58437.570
77.139	25.125	81.141	-67.019	388.624	-947.121	4400.451	297449.931	-19013.120	67282.595
74.383	15.075	80.084	-70.303	445.877	-1017.424	4846.328	341674.463	-32956.221	76801.162
71.628	5.025	79.028	-69.691	463.568	-1087.115	5309.896	390380.059	-48305.539	87026.276

A.37 Net Loads, Case 138 STEADY ROLL Max Torsion

NET LOADS FOR CASE NUMBER: 138

X	Y	Z	FX	FZ	SX	SZ	MX	MY	MZ
83.000	195.975	99.096	2.093	53.015	2.093	53.015	0.000	-226.385	0.000
83.000	185.925	98.040	1.367	79.288	3.461	132.303	532.805	-470.519	-21.036
83.000	175.875	96.984	0.833	98.666	4.294	230.969	1862.450	-733.957	-55.815
83.000	165.825	95.928	0.453	115.265	4.747	346.234	4183.687	-1018.046	-98.970
83.000	155.775	94.871	0.207	130.292	4.954	476.526	7663.334	-1323.962	-146.673
83.000	145.725	93.815	0.086	144.305	5.040	620.831	12452.419	-1652.732	-196.460
83.000	135.675	92.759	0.081	157.620	5.121	778.450	18691.767	-2005.248	-247.112
83.000	125.625	91.703	0.185	170.431	5.306	948.882	26515.192	-2382.269	-298.579
83.000	115.575	90.647	0.394	182.870	5.700	1131.752	36051.452	-2784.433	-351.907
83.000	105.525	89.590	0.613	193.774	6.313	1325.525	47425.556	-3212.262	-409.193
83.000	95.475	88.534	0.756	202.210	7.069	1527.735	60747.086	-3666.260	-472.641
83.000	85.425	87.478	0.957	210.277	8.026	1738.012	76100.826	-4147.004	-543.685
83.000	75.375	86.422	1.213	218.014	9.239	1956.026	93567.847	-4655.003	-624.346
83.000	65.325	85.365	1.521	225.454	10.760	2181.481	113225.913	-5190.703	-717.198
83.000	55.275	84.309	1.878	232.621	12.637	2414.102	135149.794	-5754.486	-825.335
82.650	45.225	83.253	2.369	240.219	15.006	2654.321	159411.519	-7198.162	-952.340
79.895	35.175	82.197	3.502	252.438	18.508	2906.759	186087.445	-15203.364	-1103.153
77.139	25.125	81.141	5.171	274.501	23.680	3181.260	215300.372	-24214.030	-1289.160
74.383	15.075	80.084	7.737	313.300	31.417	3494.560	247272.037	-34709.831	-1527.139
71.628	5.025	79.028	9.079	327.928	40.495	3822.488	282392.366	-46282.671	-1842.875

A.38 Loads on Reciprocating Engine

ENGINE MOUNT LOADS FOR:
INTERNATIONAL IO-520-BB
MCDUFFY 3-84

INPUT DATA

LIMIT LOAD FACTOR	3.800
ENGINE WEIGHT, LBS	505.000
ENGINE CG	
X CO-ORDINATE	22.000
Y CO-ORDINATE	0.000
Z CO-ORDINATE	92.000
PROPELLER WEIGHT, LBS	74.000
PROPELLER DIAMETER, INCHES	84.000
NUMBER OF PROPELLER BLADES	3
PROPELLER TAKE-OFF RPM	2700
PROPELLER MAX CONT RPM	2500
PROPELLER CG	
X CO-ORDINATE	-10.000
Y CO-ORDINATE	0.000
Z CO-ORDINATE	100.000
ENGINE TYPE	RECIPROCAL
TAKE-OFF HORSEPOWER	285.000
MAX CONT HORSEPOWER	265.000
TAKE-OFF TORQUE, FT-LBS	554.388
NUMBER OF CYLINDERS	6

OUTPUT DATA

LIMIT TAKE-OFF TORQUE WITH 75% LIMIT MANEUVER VERTICAL LOAD FACTOR

FAR	23.361 (A) (1)
VERTICAL LOAD FACTOR	2.850
VERTICAL DOWN LOAD, LBS	1650.150
APPLIED AT	
X CO-ORDINATE	17.910
Y CO-ORDINATE	0.000
Z CO-ORDINATE	93.022
ENGINE MOUNT TORQUE, FT-LBS	-554.388

FACTOR TIMES MAX CONT TORQUE WITH 100% LIMIT MANEUVER VERTICAL LOAD FACTOR

FAR	23.361 (A) (2)
VERTICAL LOAD FACTOR	3.800
VERTICAL DOWN LOAD, LBS	2200.200
APPLIED AT	
X CO-ORDINATE	17.910
Y CO-ORDINATE	0.000
Z CO-ORDINATE	93.022
TORQUE FACTOR	1.330
MAX CONT TORQUE	556.723
ENGINE MOUNT TORQUE, FT-LBS	-740.441

SIDE LOAD INDEPENDENT OF OTHER FLIGHT LOADS

FAR	23.363 (A) & (B)
VERTICAL LOAD FACTOR	0.000
SIDE LOAD FACTOR	1.330
SIDE LOAD, LBS	770.070
APPLIED AT	
X CO-ORDINATE	17.910
Y CO-ORDINATE	0.000
Z CO-ORDINATE	93.022

A.39 Landing Loads with respect to Ground Line

CALCULATION OF LANDING GEAR GEOMETRY

INPUT

MAX LANDING WEIGHT = 3230.000
 GROSS WEIGHT = 3400.000
 GEAR LOAD FACTOR = 2.500
 WING LIFT FACTOR = 0.667
 ROLLING RADIUS MAIN GEAR = 8.000
 ROLLING RADIUS NOSE GEAR = 5.700
 TREAD BETWEEN MAIN WHEELS = 114.500
 TAIL DOWN ANGLE GROUND TO WL = 15.000

XMG 25% DEF = 96.300 ZMG 25% DEF = 55.900
 XNG 25% DEF = 1.900 ZNG 25% DEF = 46.900

XMG STATIC DEF = 96.700 ZMG STATIC DEF = 59.600
 XNG STATIC DEF = 2.400 ZNG STATIC DEF = 49.500

XMG FULLY EXTENDED DEF = 96.200 ZMG FULLY EXTENDED DEF = 54.200 REF
 XNG FULLY EXTENDED DEF = 1.600 ZNG FULLY EXTENDED DEF = 45.400 REF

WEIGHT/CG DATA:

CG NO	WCG	XCG	ZCG
5.000	3230.000	85.100	93.000
5.000	3230.000	76.120	93.000
7.000	2800.000	72.640	92.000

CALCULATED LANDING GEAR GEOMETRY

DRAG LOAD FACTOR, K = 0.324
 GAMMA = ARCTAN(K) = 17.978

GROUND ANGLE FOR 3 WHEEL LEVEL LANDING = 4.057
 GROUND ANGLE FOR LEVEL LANDING NOSE WHEEL CLEAR = 4.057
 GROUND ANGLE FOR GROUND ROLL = 4.724
 GROUND ANGLE FOR TAIL DOWN ATTITUDE = 15.000

BETA = GAMMA - GROUND ANGLE = ANGLE BETWEEN RESULTANT LOAD AND FUS STA
 BETA FOR 3 WHEEL LEV LAND = 13.921
 BETA FOR LEV LAND NOSE WHEEL CLEAR = 13.921
 BETA FOR GROUND ROLL = -4.724
 BETA FOR TAIL DOWN ATTITUDE = 15.000

		AP	BP	DP	CP
3 PT AND 2 PT LEV LAND FOR CG NO	5	69.666	19.796	89.462	
3 PT AND 2 PT LEV LAND FOR CG NO	5	60.950	28.512	89.462	
3 PT AND 2 PT LEV LAND FOR CG NO	7	57.812	31.649	89.462	
GROUND ROLL FOR CG NO	5	86.001	8.809	94.811	42.241

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

GROUND ROLL FOR CG NO	5	77.052	17.759	94.811	42.981
GROUND ROLL FOR CG NO	7	73.501	21.309	94.811	42.271
TAIL DOWN ATTITUDE FOR CG NO	5	0.000	1.216	0.000	
TAIL DOWN ATTITUDE FOR CG NO	5	0.000	9.890	0.000	
TAIL DOWN ATTITUDE FOR CG NO	7	0.000	13.511	0.000	

LIMIT GROUND REACTIONS AND LOAD FACTORS					
CG	7	2800.000	LBS	XCG=	72.640 ZCG= 92.000
CG	5	3230.000	LBS	XCG=	76.120 ZCG= 93.000
VALUES ARE WITH RESPECT TO GROUND LINE -- DENOTED BY P (PRIME)					
CG	5	3230.000	LBS	XCG=	85.100 ZCG= 93.000

CASE CONDITION	CG POINT	FUSELAGE	<- - - - -	NOSE GEAR	- - - - -	->	< - - - - -	- - - - -	LEFT MAIN GEAR		
-----	-----	AIRPLANE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
NO DESCRIPTION	NO LOAD	ANGLE	EQUATIONS	VNP	DNP	SN	RESULT	EQUATIONS	VMP	DMP	SM
RESM EQUATIONS	NVP	NDP	NS								
1 THREE WHEEL LEVEL	5	4.057	VP= 2.5WBP/DP	1787	580	0	1879	VMP= 1.25WAP/DP	3144	1020	0
3305 NVP=SUM(VP)	3.167	0.811	0.00								
2 LANDING	5		DNP=.3244VNP	2574	835	0	2706	DMP= .324VMP	2751	893	0
2892 /W+ .667	3.167	0.811	0.00								
3 INCLINED REACTIONS	7		DEG WITH S=0	2476	804	0	2604	S=0	2262	734	0
2378	3.167	0.811	0.00								

---- NDP=SUM(DP) /W											
4 TWO WHEEL LEVEL	5	CENTER	GROUND	NOSE	0	0	0	0 VMP= 1.25W	4038	1310	0
4245	3.167	0.811	0.00								
5 LANDING	5		WHEEL	0	0	0	0	DMP= .324VMP	4038	1310	0
4245 NS=SUM(S) /W	3.167	0.811	0.00								
6 INCLINED REACTIONS	7	OF	LINE	CLEAR	0	0	0	S=0	3500	1136	0
3680	3.167	0.811	0.00								

7 TAIL DOWN LANDING	5	EACH	15.000	NOSE	0	0	0	0 VMP= 1.25W	4038	0	0
4038	3.167	0.000	0.00								
8 VERTICAL	5		DEG WITH	WHEEL	0	0	0	DMP=0	4038	0	0
4038	3.167	0.000	0.00								
9 REACTIONS	7	WHEEL	GROUND	CLEAR	0	0	0	S=0	3500	0	0
3500	3.167	0.000	0.00								

10 ONE WHEEL LEVEL	5		4.057	NOSE	0	0	0	0 VMP= 1.25W	4038	1310	0
4245	1.917	0.406	0.00								
11 LANDING	5		DEG WITH	WHEEL	0	0	0	DMP= .324VMP	4038	1310	0
4245	1.917	0.406	0.00								
12 INCLINED REACTIONS	7		GROUND	CLEAR	0	0	0	S=0	3500	1136	0
3680	1.917	0.406	0.00								
LEFT WHEEL LOADED			LINE								

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

13	NOSE	5			VNP=1.33-2VMP	1498	0	0	1498	VMP=.665WAP/	1512	1210	0
1936	NVP=SUM(VP)/W		1.330	0.712	0.00								
14	GROUND	5			DNP=0	1825	0	0	1825	(.8CP+DP)	1348	1079	0
1727			1.330	0.635	0.00								
15	ROLL-	7			S=0	1596	0	0	1596	DMP=.8VMP S=0	1064	851	0
1363			1.330	0.608	0.00								
-- MAIN -----													
----- NDP=SUM(DP)/W -----													
16	WHEELS	5	GROUND		NOSE	0	0	0	0	VMP=.665W	2261	1809	0
2895			1.330	1.064	0.00								
17	BRAKED	5		4.724	WHEEL	0	0	0	0	DMP=.8VMP	2261	1809	0
2895	NS=SUM(S)/W		1.330	1.064	0.00								
18	CLEAR	7	CONTACT		CLEAR	0	0	0	0	S=0	1862	1490	0
2385			1.330	1.064	0.00								
----- DEG -----													
19	LT DRIFT	5	POINT		NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	0		2261	0	-1700
2261			1.330	0.000	-0.83								
20	GROUND	5		WITH	CLEAR	0	0	0	0		2261	0	1122
2261			1.330	0.000	0.83								
-- ROLL ----- VMP=.665W -----													
21	SIDE LOAD	5	GROUND		NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	0	S(LD)=-.5W INBD	2261	0	-1700
2261			1.330	0.000	-0.83								
22	LEFT	5			CLEAR	0	0	0	0	S(RD)=.33W OUTB	2261	0	1122
2261			1.330	0.000	0.83								
-- GEAR ----- LINE -----													
23	VALUES	7			NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	0		1862	0	-1400
1862			1.330	0.000	-0.83								
24	RT DRIFT	7			CLEAR	0	0	0	0		1862	0	924
1862			1.330	0.000	0.83								

25	AFT	5	CL AXLE			711	569	0	910				
26	FWD	5	CL AXLE			711	-284	0	766				
27	SUPPLE-	5	GROUND			711	0	498	711				
-- MENTARY -----													
28	AFT	5	CL AXLE		DNP=.8VNP S=0	1433	1146	0	1835				
29	FWD	5	CL AXLE		DNP=-.4VNP S=0	1433	-573	0	1543				
30	NOSE	5	GROUND		DNP=0 S=+.7VNP	1433	0	1003	1433				
-- WHEEL -----													
31	CONDITION	7	CL AXLE			1416	1133	0	1813				
32	FWD	7	CL AXLE			1416	-566	0	1525				
33	SIDE	7	GROUND			1416	0	991	1416				

LIMIT GROUND REACTIONS AND LOAD FACTORS CG 7 2800.000 LBS XCG= 72.640 ZCG= 92.000

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

VALUES ARE WITH RESPECT TO AIRPLANE DATUM						CG 5 3230.000 LBS XCG= 76.120 ZCG= 93.000						
						CG 5 3230.000 LBS XCG= 85.100 ZCG= 93.000						

CASE CONDITION		CG POINT < - - - - - NOSE GEAR - - - - - >> - - - - - MAIN GEAR - - - - -										
>< - - - - AIRPLANE - - - - >		OF										

NO	DESCRIPTION	NO LOAD	PHIN	RESULT	EQUATIONS	VN	DN	SN	PHIM	RESM EQUATIONS	VM	
DM	SM	NR	NV	ND	NS							

1	THREE WHEEL LEVEL	5	13.921	1879	VN=RCOS (PHIN)	1823	452	0	13.92	3305	3208	
795	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											
2	LANDING	5	13.921	2706	DN=RSIN (PHIN)	2626	651	0	13.92	2892	2807	
696	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											
3	INCLINED REACTIONS	7	13.921	2604	SN=SNP	2527	626	0	13.92	2378	2308	
572	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											

4	TWO WHEEL LEVEL	5 CENTER	0.000	0	NOSE	0	0	0	13.92	4245	4120	
1021	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											
5	LANDING	5	0.000	0	WHEEL	0	0	0	13.92	4245 VM=RCOS (PHIM)	4120	
1021	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											
6	INCLINED REACTIONS	7 OF	0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	13.92	3680	3572	
885	0 3.287 3.216 0.679 0.000											

7	TAIL DOWN LANDING	5 EACH	0.000	0	NOSE	0	0	0	-15.00	4038 DM=RSIN (PHIM)	3900	
-1045	0 3.167 3.059 -0.820 0.000											
8	VERTICAL	5	0.000	0	WHEEL	0	0	0	-15.00	4038	3900	
-1045	0 3.167 3.059 -0.820 0.000											
9	REACTIONS	7 WHEEL	0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	-15.00	3500 SM=SMP	3381	
-906	0 3.167 3.059 -0.820 0.000											

10	ONE WHEEL LEVEL	5	0.000	0	NOSE	0	0	0	13.92	4245	4120	
1021	0 1.975 1.941 0.363 0.000											
11	LANDING	5	0.000	0	WHEEL	0	0	0	13.92	4245	4120	
1021	0 1.975 1.941 0.363 0.000											
12	INCLINED REACTIONS	7	0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	13.92	3680	3572	
885	0 1.975 1.941 0.363 0.000											
LEFT WHEEL LOADED												

13	NOSE	5	-4.724	1498	VN=RCOS (PHIN)	1493	-123	0	33.94	1936	1606	
1081	0 1.508 1.384 0.600 0.000											
14	GROUND GEAR	5	-4.724	1825	DN=RSIN (PHIN)	1819	-150	0	33.94	1727	1433	
964	0 1.474 1.378 0.523 0.000											
15	ROLL-DOWN	7	-4.724	1596	SN=SNP	1591	-131	0	33.94	1363	1130	
761	0 1.462 1.376 0.496 0.000											

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

-- MAIN														
16	WHEELS	NOSE	5	GROUND	0.000	0	NOSE	0	0	0	33.94	2895		2402
1616	0	1.703	1.413	0.951	0.000									
17	BRAKED	GEAR	5		0.000	0	WHEEL	0	0	0	33.94	2895		2402
1616	0	1.703	1.413	0.951	0.000									
18		CLEAR	7	CONTACT	0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	33.94	2385		1978
1331	0	1.703	1.413	0.951	0.000									

19		LT DRIFT	5	POINT	0.000	0	NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	-4.72	2261		2253
-186	-1700	1.330	1.325	-0.110	-0.830									
20	GROUND	RT DRIFT	5		0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	-4.72	2261		2253
-186	1122	1.330	1.325	-0.110	0.830									

21	SIDE LOAD	LT DRIFT	5		0.000	0	NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	-4.72	2261		2253
-186	-1700	1.330	1.325	-0.110	-0.830									
22	LEFT	RT DRIFT	5		0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	-4.72	2261		2253
-186	1122	1.330	1.325	-0.110	0.830									

23	VALUES	LT DRIFT	7		0.000	0	NOSE WHEEL	0	0	0	-4.72	1862		1856
-153	-1400	1.330	1.325	-0.110	-0.830									
24		RT DRIFT	7		0.000	0	CLEAR	0	0	0	-4.72	1862		1856
-153	924	1.330	1.325	-0.110	0.830									

25		AFT	5	CL AXLE	33.938	910		755	508	0				
26		FWD	5	CL AXLE	-26.527	766		685	-342	0				
27	SUPPLE-	SIDE	5	GROUND	-4.724	711		708	-59	498				
-- MENTARY														
28		AFT	5	CL AXLE	33.938	1835	VN=RCOS (PHIN)	1522	1024	0				
29		FWD	5	CL AXLE	-26.527	1543	DN=RSIN (PHIN)	1381	-689	0				
30	NOSE	SIDE	5	GROUND	-4.724	1433	SN=SNP	1428	-118	1003				

31	CONDITION	AFT	7	CL AXLE	33.938	1813		1504	1012	0				
32		FWD	7	CL AXLE	-26.527	1525		1365	-681	0				
33		SIDE	7	GROUND	-4.724	1416		1411	-117	991				

LIMIT UNBALANCED MOMENTS CG 7 2800.000 LBS XCG= 72.640 ZCG= 92.000
CG 5 3230.000 LBS XCG= 76.120 ZCG= 93.000
VALUES ARE WITH RESPECT TO GROUND LINE - DENOTED BY P (PRIME) AND TO AIRPLANE DATUM CG 5 3230.000 LBS XCG= 85.100 ZCG= 93.000

CASE CONDITION CG POINT < - - - - - RELATIVE TO GROUND LINE >< - - - - - RELATIVE TO AIRPLANE DATUM - - - - -
- ->

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

		OF								
NO	DESCRIPTION	NO	LOAD	EQUATIONS	PITCHING	ROLLING	YAWING	EQUATIONS	PITCHING	ROLLING

1	THREE WHEEL LEVEL	5		VN=RCOS (PHIN)	0	0	0		0	0
0										
2	LANDING	5		DN=RSIN (PHIN)	0	0	0		0	0
0										
3	INCLINED REACTIONS	7		SN=SNP	0	0	0		0	0
0										

4	TWO WHEEL LEVEL	5	CENTER	NOSE	-168058	0	0		-168058	0
0										
5	LANDING	5		WHEEL	-242054	0	0		-242054	0
0										
6	INCLINED REACTIONS	7	OF	CLEAR	-232918	0	0		-232918	0
0										

7	TAIL DOWN LANDING	5	EACH	NOSE	-9827	0	0		-9827	0
0										
8	VERTICAL	5		WHEEL	-79870	0	0		-79870	0
0										
9	REACTIONS	7	WHEEL	CLEAR	-94579	0	0		-94579	0
0										

10	ONE WHEEL LEVEL	5		NOSE	-84029	231147	-75000	PMOM=PMOMP	-84029	235873
58460										
11	LANDING	5		WHEEL	-121027	231147	-75000		-121027	235873
58460										
12	INCLINED REACTIONS	7		CLEAR	-116459	200375	-65016	RMOM=RMOMP*COS (GA)	-116459	204472
50678										
	LEFT WHEEL LOADED							+YMOMP*SIN (GA)		

13	NOSE	5		VN=RCOS (PHIN)	0	0	0	YMOM=YMOMP*COS 9GA)	0	0
0										
14	GROUND GEAR	5		DN=RSIN (PHIN)	0	0	0	-RMOMP*SIN (GA)	0	0
0										
15	ROLL-DOWN	7		SN=SNP	0	0	0		0	0
0										

16	WHEELS NOSE	5	GROUND	NOSE	-192652	0	0		-192652	0
0										
17	BRAKED GEAR	5		WHEEL	-235797	0	0		-235797	0
0										

Appendix A Input/Output Data for a 6 Place General Aviation Airplane

18 0	CLEAR	7 CONTACT	CLEAR	-205293	0	0	-205293	0	

19 34594	LT DRIFT	5 POINT	NOSE WHEEL	-39838	-119206	-24861	-39838	-116754	-
20 34594	GROUND	RT DRIFT	5 CLEAR	-39838	119206	24861	-39838	116754	

21 59936	SIDE LOAD	LT DRIFT	5 NOSE WHEEL	-80308	-121293	-50117	-80308	-116754	-
22 59936	LEFT	RT DRIFT	5 CLEAR	-80308	121293	50117	-80308	116754	

23 57447	VALUES	LT DRIFT	7 NOSE WHEEL	-79358	-98238	-49524	-79358	-93826	-
24 57447		RT DRIFT	7 CLEAR	-79358	98238	49524	-79358	93826	

A.40 Landing Load Factor

ESTIMATED AIRPLANE LANDING LOAD FACTOR

INPUT

LANDING WEIGHT = 3230.000
WING AREA = 184.121
STROKE OF AXLE = 7.000
OD OF TIRE = 19.000
HUB DIAMETER = 7.000
LIFT FACTOR = 0.667
MAIN GEAR IS OLEO

OUTPUT

SINK RATE = 9.005
AIRPLANE LOAD FACTOR = 3.095
LANDING GEAR FACTOR = 2.428

A.41 Chordwise Distribution of 13 Critical Horizontal Tail Loads

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL LOADS ON AVE CHORD OF HORIZONTAL TAIL

INPUT

```

AREA OF LH HORIZONTAL TAIL (SQR INCHES)      2660.000
AREA OF LH ELEVATOR (SQR INCHES)            1181.000
AREA OF LH ELEVATOR FWD OF HL (SQR INCHES)   118.000
AREA OF LH ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (SQR INCHES)   1065.000
SEMI SPAN OF TAIL (INCHES)
TOTAL TAIL LIFT AT 25 & 50 PERCENT MAC      SHOWN BELOW
    
```

CHORDWISE STATIONS FROM THE LEADING EDGE DEFINING THE LOAD DISTRIBUTION

```

X1 =      0.000
X2 =      9.097
X3 =     36.389
X4 =     14.569
X5 =     21.819
    
```

DISTRIBUTIONS FOR THE CRITICAL LOAD FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. UP BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED
2. DOWN BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED
3. UP BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED
4. DOWN BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED
5. UNCHECKED MANEUVER DOWN TAIL LOAD (ELEV TE UP)
6. UNCHECKED MANEUVER UP TAIL LOAD (ELEV TE DN)
7. DOWN LOAD CHECKED MANEUVER TAIL LOAD
8. UP LOAD CHECKED MANEUVER TAIL LOAD
9. UPGUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED
10. DOWN GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED
11. UP GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED
12. DOWN GUST TAIL LOAD FLAPS EXTENDED
13. UNSYMMETRICAL TAIL LOAD

OUTPUT

COND	LT25	LT50	PSI (X1)	PSI (X2)	PSI (X3)	PSI (X4)	PSI (X5)
1	907.620	-387.770	0.682	0.095	0.000	0.015	-0.030
2	217.580	-831.500	0.164	-0.122	0.000	-0.228	-0.239
3	-34.760	-62.090	-0.026	-0.019	0.000	-0.025	-0.023
4	-532.850	-496.120	-0.401	-0.197	0.000	-0.236	-0.209
5	-51.600	-1227.790	-0.039	-0.250	0.000	-0.393	-0.390
6	65.040	1072.700	0.049	0.222	0.000	0.346	0.343
7	-458.460	-218.340	-0.345	-0.129	0.000	-0.137	-0.114
8	700.300	87.480	0.527	0.149	0.000	0.133	0.098
9	843.460	65.040	0.634	0.171	0.000	0.147	0.105
10	-1186.700	-106.000	-0.892	-0.244	0.000	-0.212	-0.152
11	-478.670	3.520	-0.360	-0.089	0.000	-0.071	-0.047
12	-1087.520	-161.300	-0.818	-0.236	0.000	-0.214	-0.160
13	-1186.810	-106.000	-0.892	-0.244	0.000	-0.212	-0.152

A.42 Chordwise Distribution of 4 Critical Vertical Tail Loads

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL LOADS ON AVE CHORD OF VERTICAL TAIL

INPUT

AREA OF VERTICAL TAIL (SQR INCHES)	2137.392
AREA OF RUDDER (SQR INCHES)	754.000
AREA OF RUDDER FWD OF HL (SQR INCHES)	82.000
AREA OF RUDDER AFT OF HL (SQR INCHES)	667.000
SPAN OF VERTICAL TAIL (INCHES)	57.000
TOTAL VERTICAL TAIL LOAD AT 25 & 50 % MAC	SHOWN BELOW

CHORDWISE STATIONS FROM THE LEADING EDGE DEFINING THE LOAD DISTRIBUTION

X1 =	0.000
X2 =	9.375
X3 =	37.498
X4 =	11.702
X5 =	25.796

DISTRIBUTIONS FOR THE CRITICAL LOAD FOR THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. MANEUVER LOAD FOR SUDDEN FULL RUDDER DEFLECTION
2. MANEUVER LOAD FOR YAW TO SIDESLIP OF 19.5 DEG WITH RUDDER MAINTAINED AT FULL DEFLECTION
3. MANEUVER LOAD FOR YAW OF 15 DEG WITH RUDDER IN NEUTRAL
4. SIDE GUST LOAD AT VC

OUTPUT

	LT25	LT50	PSI (X1)	PSI (X2)	PSI (X3)	PSI (X4)	PSI (X5)
1	0.000	679.000	0.000	0.370	0.000	0.462	0.462
2	-1076.000	679.000	-2.014	-0.133	0.000	0.000	0.252
3	-827.000	0.000	-1.548	-0.387	0.000	-0.355	-0.161
4	950.000	0.000	1.778	0.444	0.000	0.408	0.185

A.43 Chordwise Distribution of Loads on Station Chords of Horizontal Tail

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS ON STATION CHORDS OF HORIZONTAL TAIL

INPUT

FOR 1. UP BALANCING TAIL LOAD FLAPS RETRACTED

ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD (LH+RH) AT 25% MAC	907.620
CAMBER LOAD (LH+RH) AT 50% MAC	-387.770
AREA OF HORIZONTAL TAIL LH (SQR INCHES)	2660.000
AREA OF LH ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (SQR INCHES)	1065.000
NUMBER OF STATIONS	4.000

BUTT LINE STATION	11.500
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE BL	43.316
CHORD OF ELEVATOR (INCHES)	19.376
CHORD OF ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (INCHES)	18.193

BUTT LINE STATION	27.500
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE BL	40.409
CHORD OF ELEVATOR (INCHES)	18.154
CHORD OF ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (INCHES)	17.064

BUTT LINE STATION	42.000
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE BL	35.769
CHORD OF ELEVATOR (INCHES)	15.041
CHORD OF ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (INCHES)	14.036

BUTT LINE STATION	59.500
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE BL	32.590
CHORD OF ELEVATOR (INCHES)	13.704
CHORD OF ELEVATOR AFT OF HL (INCHES)	12.801

CHORDWISE STATIONS FROM LEADING EDGE AND LOAD PSI DISTRIBUTION

BL STATION	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	PSI (1)	PSI (2)	PSI (3)	PSI (4)	PSI (5)
11.500	0.000	10.829	43.316	18.193	25.123	0.682	0.098	0.000	0.010	-0.026
27.500	0.000	10.102	40.409	17.064	23.345	0.682	0.099	0.000	0.010	-0.026
42.000	0.000	8.942	35.769	14.036	21.733	0.682	0.093	0.000	0.017	-0.032
59.500	0.000	8.148	32.590	12.801	19.789	0.682	0.093	0.000	0.017	-0.032

A.44 Chordwise Distribution of Loads on Station Chords of Vertical Tail

CHORDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LOADS ON STATION CHORDS OF VERTICAL TAIL

INPUT

FOR 2. MANEUVER LOAD FOR YAW TO SIDESLIP OF 19.5 DEG WITH RUDDER MAINTAINED AT FULL DEFLECTION

ANGLE OF ATTACK LOAD AT 25% MAC	-1076.000
CAMBER LOAD AT 50% MAC	679.000
AREA OF VERTICAL TAIL (SQR INCHES)	2137.392
AREA OF RUDDER AFT OF HL(SQR INCHES)	667.000
NUMBER OF WL STATIONS	3.000

WATER LINE STATION	120.000
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE WL	51.318
CHORD OF RUDDER (INCHES)	16.724
CHORD OF RUDDER AFT OF HL (INCHES)	15.726

WATER LINE STATION	140.000
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE WL	40.638
CHORD OF RUDDER (INCHES)	13.244
CHORD OF RUDDER AFT OF HL (INCHES)	12.454

WATER LINE STATION	160.000
CHORD OF TAIL AT ABOVE WL	29.956
CHORD OF RUDDER (INCHES)	9.763
CHORD OF RUDDER AFT OF HL (INCHES)	9.180

CHORDWISE STATIONS FROM THE LEADING EDGE DEFINING THE LOAD DISTRIBUTION										
BL STA	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	PSI (1)	PSI (2)	PSI (3)	PSI (4)	PSI (5)
120.000	0.000	12.830	51.318	15.726	35.592	-2.014	-0.127	0.000	-0.004	0.256
140.000	0.000	10.160	40.638	12.454	28.184	-2.014	-0.127	0.000	-0.004	0.256
160.000	0.000	7.489	29.956	9.180	20.776	-2.014	-0.127	0.000	-0.004	0.256