REMOS GX eLITE

Pilot Operating Handbook

Airplane Registration Number _____

Airplane Serial Number _____

REMOS Order No. 104175, dated May 2015

Introduction

Light Sport Aircraft REMOS GX

The REMOS GX was manufactured in accordance with the Light Sport Aircraft airworthiness standards and does not conform to standard category airworthiness requirements.

The standards to be used for certification are given by FAA and can be obtained from the FAA's website. For this airplane the following standards have been used:

number	revision	purpose
ASTM F2245	13b	Design and Performance
ASTM F2245	13b	Required Equipment
ASTM F2245	13b	Aircraft Operating Instructions
ASTM F2972	$14^{\varepsilon 1}$	Quality Assurance
ASTM F2295	06	Continued Airworthiness
ASTM F2483	12	Maintenance Manual
ASTM F2746	12	Pilot Operating Handbook

This table is applicable only for newly delivered aircraft. It is not applicable in case the POH has been updated for existing aircraft.

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Introduction

List of Content and Revisions

This POH consists of the following listed pages and sections. You will find a marking indicating the revision and date of issue at the top border of each page. Insert the latest changed pages.

Pilot Operating Handbook – Main Part

sect.	description	document-no.	revision	
			up to SN 428	SN 429 or higher or with NOT-014 implemented
0	Introduction	G3-8 MA FM 3200	01	02
1	General Information	G3-8 MA FM 1201	05	06
2	Operating Limitations	G3-8 MA FM 3202	01	02
3	Emergency Procedures	G3-8 MA FM 1203	05	06
4	Normal Procedures	G3-8 MA FM 1204	05	06
5	Performance	G3-8 MA FM 1205	05	06
6	Weight and Balance	G3-8 MA FM 1206	05	05
7	Systems	G3-8 MA FM 3207	02	02
8	Handling and Servicing	G3-8 MA FM 1208	05	06

Pilot Operating Handbook – Supplement

9	Flight Training	G3-8 MA FM 1209	04	06
10	Glider Towing	G3-8 MA FM 1210	05	06
11	Banner Towing	G3-8 MA FM 1211	01	03
12	Continued Airworthiness	G3-8 MA FM 1212	01	02

Introduction

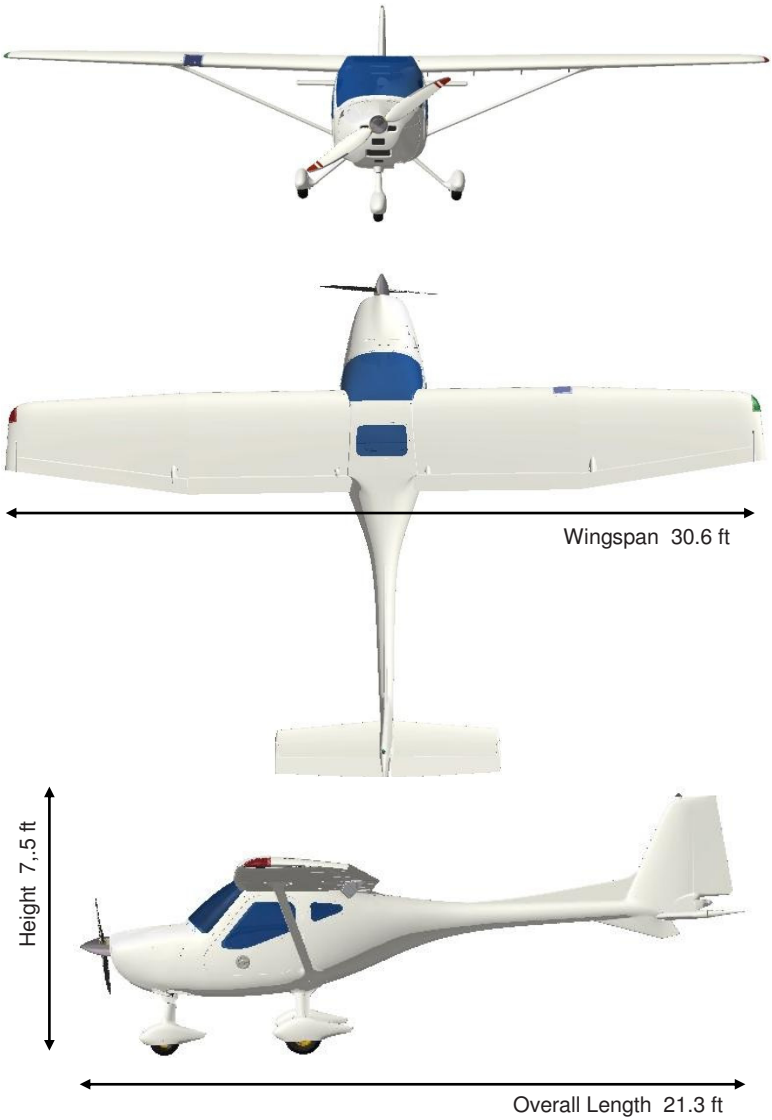
Remarks and Alterations

Please make a notation below if any changes have been made to this manual or to the plane. This manual is an important document for the pilot in command to ensure safe operation of the aircraft. Therefore it is recommended to keep this Operating Handbook updated with the newest information available. You can get the latest updates of this manual from your dealer or directly from the manufacturer's homepage.

no.	page	concern	date	sign

Introduction

Views



1 General Information

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1 General Information

1.1 Introduction

This Operating Handbook is designed to help enable a safe and successful completion of each flight with the REMOS GX. It provides you with all necessary information for regular maintenance and operation of the aircraft. Therefore we recommend that the pilot keep this Operating Handbook updated with the newest information available. You can get the latest version of this Handbook from your local dealer or directly from the manufacturer's homepage.

1.2 Certification

The REMOS GX was manufactured in accordance with the Light Sport Aircraft airworthiness standards and does not conform to standard category airworthiness requirements.

1.3 Continued Airworthiness

Technical publications for continued airworthiness are released on the REMOS website www.remos.com and they may be downloaded free of charge.

Bombardier-Rotax releases technical publications on their website www.flyrotax.com from which they may be downloaded free of charge. Documentation update for avionics may be downloaded on www.dynonavionics.com and www.garmin.com.

It is the responsibility of the owner/operator of the aircraft to keep the aircraft and its documentation up to date and to comply with all technical publications.

1 General Information

1.4 Quick Reference

Type: Full composite carbon fiber aircraft with two seats.

Design: High wing design with struts, front mounted engine and propeller, traditional stabilizer concept, differential ailerons. Electrically operated flaps (0° to 40°), electric elevator trim, three-wheel landing gear with steerable nose wheel. Main gear with hydraulic disc brakes. The cabin is equipped with two seats side by side and can be entered and exited by doors on the left and right side of the fuselage.

Layout: Main components are built in half shells from composite fiber material, which are bonded together (carbon fiber, Kevlar and glass fiber).

1.5 Technical Specifications

wingspan	30 ft 6 in
length	21 ft 3 in
height	7 ft 5 in
wing area	118 sq ft

MTOW	1,320 lb
wing loading	11 lb/sq ft

1 General Information

1.6 Performance

This section shall give a summary of the performance of the REMOS GX. Detailed performance data is given in section 5 of this Pilot Operating Handbook.

top speed at 3,00 ft	115 kTAS	@ ° 5.500 rpm	(*)
cruise speed at 3,000 ft	102 kTAS	@ ° 5.000 rpm	(*)
range at 3,000 ft	347 nm	@ ° 5,000 rpm	(*)
endurance at 3,000 ft	3,4 h	@ ° 5.000 rpm	(*)
rate of climb at V_X	780 ft/min	@ V_X = 51 kIAS	(*)
rate of climb at V_Y	840 ft/min	@ V_Y = 60 kIAS	(*)
stall speed clean	44 kIAS		
stall speed flaps 40 deg	42 kIAS		

[*] Sensenich or Neuform propeller, range and endurance incl. 30min reserve

1.7 Engine

manufacturer		Bombardier-Rotax
engine type		912 UL-S2
max. power	**take-off**	73.6 kW / 100 HP
	max. cont.	69.9 kW / 95 HP
max. engine speed	**take-off**	5,800 rpm
	continuous	5,500 rpm
gear ratio		2.43 : 1
slipper clutch		optional
coolant		BASF Glysantin Protect Plus/G48
mixing ratio		1:1 (Glysantin : water)

1 General Information

1.8 Fuel

usable fuel quantity	21 US gallons
total fuel quantity	22 US gallons
fuel qualities	AVGAS, MOGAS or min. AKI 91, ideally free of ethanol

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

1.9 Oil

engine oil	synthetic or semi-synthetic
oil rating	API-SG or higher
engine oil capacity	min. 2.1 qts max. 3.1 qts
recommended oil	AeroShell Sport PLUS 4 10W-40

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

1 General Information

1.10 Propeller

manufacturer	type and number of blades
1. Flii. Tonini	1. GT-169,5/164 2-blade, wood
2. Woodcomp	2. SR38+1 2-blade, wood
3. Sensenich	3. 2A0R5R70EN 2-blade, composite
4. Neuform	4. CR3-65-47-101,6 3-blade, composite

1.11 ICAO Designator

ICAO Designator: GX (as per ICAO Doc. 8643)

1.12 Noise Certification

According to noise requirements for Ultralight aircraft (LS-UL) dated August 1996, the REMOS GX is certified to a noise level of 60 dB (A).

2 Operating Limitations

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2 Operating Limitations

2.1 Reference Airspeeds

speed		IAS	description
V_{NE}	never exceed speed	134 kts	airspeed which shall never be exceeded
V_{NO}	maximum speed in turbulence	107 kts	airspeed which shall not be exceeded in gusty weather
V_A	maneuvering speed	88 kts	maximum airspeed for all permissible maneuvers
V_{FE}	max. speed with flaps fully extended	78 kts	airspeed which may never be exceeded with flaps down
V_{APP}	approach airspeed	60 kts	recommended airspeed for approach at gross weight
V_X	airspeed for best angle of climb	51 kts	airspeed for the steepest climb with flaps up
V_Y	airspeed for best rate of climb	60 kts	airspeed for the greatest altitude gain in the shortest time, flaps up
V_{S1}	stall speed with flaps retracted (0°)	44 kts	stall speed at gross weight with flaps up
V_{S0}	stall speed with flaps extended (40°)	42 kts	stall speed at gross weight with flaps down

2 Operating Limitations

2.2 Stalling Speeds at Maximum Takeoff Weight

stall speed with flaps extended V_{S0} = 42 kts
stall speed with flaps retracted V_{S1} = 44 kts

2.3 Flap Extended Speed Range

Flaps may be operated and the aircraft may be flown at airspeeds higher than V_{FE} as long as flap deflection is limited. Following restrictions apply as a function of airspeed:

δ [deg]	V_{FE} [kts]
10	133
15	113
20	99
30	86
40	78

With flaps set to any deflection the safe load factor is limited to 2.

2.4 Maximum Maneuvering Speed

maximum maneuvering speed V_A = 88 kts

At maneuvering speed one control, i.e. ***either*** aileron, ***or*** elevator ***or*** rudder control, may deflected until its stop ***once***. Above V_A permissible deflection is reduced, until at never exceed speed V_{NE} only one third of the deflection is permitted.

2 Operating Limitations

2.5 Never Exceed Speed

never exceed speed V_{NE} = 134 kts

Due do the reduced density of air at altitude, true airspeed is higher than calibrated or indicated airspeed. Therefore V_{NE} is limited to 134 kts true airspeed in order to prevent flutter. With increasing altitude V_{NE} is limited to lower values than indicated by redline according to the following table.

altitude [ft]	IAS [kts]
0	135
5,000	128
10,000	119
15,000	110

At never exceed speed V_{NE} only one third of the maximum control deflection (aileron, elevator, rudder) is permitted.

2.6 Maximum Wind Velocity for Tie-Down

max. wind velocity for tie-down in the open V_R = 38 kts

2.7 Crosswind and Wind Limitations

maximum demonstrated cross wind component for take-off and landing 15 knots

The maximum demonstrated crosswind component is not a limitation. The pilot may exceed this demonstrated crosswind component on his or her own discretion. In case the pilot operates the aircraft in crosswind components higher than demonstrated he or she shall be aware of the fact that this flight regime has not been tested. A general wind limitation is not defined for the REMOS GX.

2 Operating Limitations

2.8 Maximum Parachute Deploy Airspeed

maximum parachute deploy airspeed	120 kts

2.9 Service Ceiling

service ceiling	15,000 ft

2.10 Load Factors

safe load factors	+4.0 g / -2.0 g

With flaps set to any deflection the safe load factor is limited to 2.

2.11 Maximum Structure Temperature

max. certified structure temperature	130°F = 54°C

2.12 Prohibited Maneuvers

Flight maneuvers not permitted

- aerobatics
- spins
- flight in icing conditions

2 Operating Limitations

2.13 Approved Flight Maneuvers

The following maneuvers are permitted

- all non-aerobatic maneuvers, including stalls and departure stalls
- flight with the doors off

2.14 Engine

manufacturer		Bombardier-Rotax
engine type		912 UL-S2 or 912-S2
max. power	**take-off**	73.5 kW / 100 HP
	max. cont.	69.0 kW / 95 HP
max. engine speed	**take-off**	5,800 rpm
	continuous	5,500 rpm
gear ratio		2.43 : 1
slipper clutch		optional
coolant		BASF Glysantin Protect Plus/G48
coolant or CHT temp	**min**	not defined
	max	135°C = 275°F 120°C = 248°F with SB-011 complied
mixing ratio		1:1 (Glysantin : water)

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

2 Operating Limitations

2.15 Fuel

usable fuel quantity		21 US gallons
total fuel quantity		22 US gallons
fuel qualities		AVGAS, MOGAS or min. AKI 91, ideally free of ethanol
fuel pressure	**min.**	0,15 bar = 2.2 psi
	max.	0,50 bar = 7.3 psi

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

2.16 Oil

engine oil	synthetic or semi-synthetic
oil rating	API-SG or higher
engine oil capacity	min. 2.1 qts max. 3.1 qts
recommended oil	AeroShell Sport PLUS 4 10W-40

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

2 Operating Limitations

2.17 Weight and Balance

front limit of C.G.	9.6 in	(245 mm)
rear limit of C.G.	16.3 in	(415 mm)

maximum take-off weight (MTOW)	1,320 lb	(600 kg)
typical empty weight	710 lb	(322 kg)
max. baggage in baggage compartment	66 lb	(30 kg)
max. baggage in each bin	4.4 lb	(2 kg)
max. fuel	126 lb	(57 kg)

2.18 Crew

The REMOS GX is certified to be operated with a minimum of 1 occupant (the pilot in command) and a maximum of 2 occupants.

If not otherwise defined by regulations or by the owner/operator, the pilot in command is normally seated on the left.

2 Operating Limitations

2.19 Flight Conditions and Minimum Equipment List

operation	minimum equipment
Day-VFR	as per D-VFR Minimum Equipment List
Night-VFR	not approved
IFR in IMC	not approved
IFR in VMC	not approved
Aerobatics	not approved

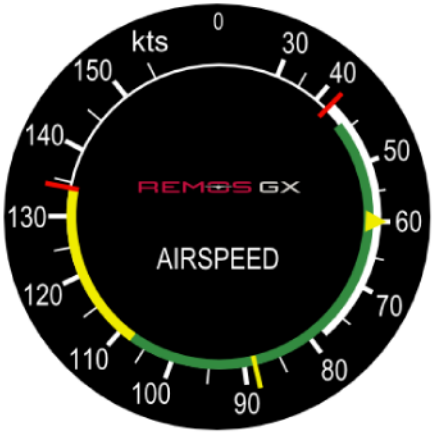
D-VFR minimum equipment list

- engine ROTAX 912 UL-S
- silencer
- airbox
- propeller as defined in chapter 2
- carburetor heating system
- compass with compass card
- altimeter
- airspeed indicator
- safety belts
- ELT
- electrical system including circuit breakers
- master and engine kill (ignition) switch
- engine instruments (e.g. Dynon FlightDEK D-180)

2 Operating Limitations

2.20 Airspeed Indicator Range and Markings

marking	IAS	range	description
Red Line, low	42 kts	V_{S0}	stall speed at gross weight with flaps down
White Arc	42…78 kts	V_{S0} - V_{FE}	airspeed range for flaps extended
Yellow Line	88 kts	V_A	maximum airspeed for full maneuverability
Green Arc	44…107 kts	V_{S1} - V_{NO}	normal use
Yellow Arc	107…134 kts	V_{NO} - V_{NE}	caution in gusty conditions
Red Line, high	134 kts	V_{NE}	maximum permissible airspeed
Yellow Triangle	60 kts	V_{APP}	recommended airspeed for approach and best angle of climb

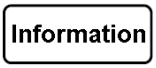


The yellow arc defines the “caution” range in which the aircraft should be flown with care as vertical gusts can damage the airframe structure. At V_{NO} the airframe is able to support a gust with 3.000 ft/min, at V_{NE} the vertical gust velocity is limited to 1.500 ft/min.

2 Operating Limitations

2.21 Placards and Markings

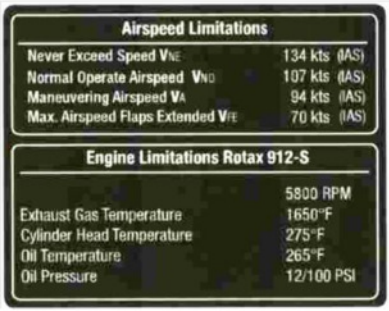
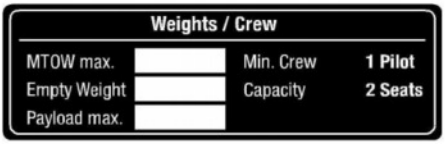
From SN298 on, the required placards and markings are created with the following color codes. For previous aircraft, placards had a different color code, but are still in effect.

Type	Inside	Outside
Information	white lettering on a black background - white framed	black lettering on a white background - black framed
		
Safety	white lettering on a black background - red framed	red lettering on a white background - red framed
		
Warning	white lettering on a red background - white framed	red lettering on a white background - red framed
		

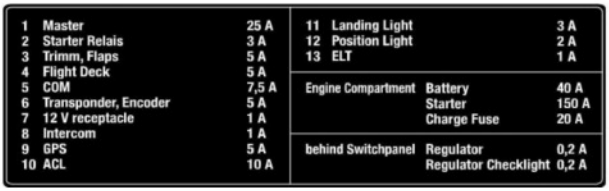
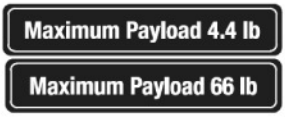
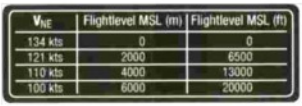
The following list does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

2 Operating Limitations

The following placards are mandatory and define operational limitations. They are located on the instrument panel. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

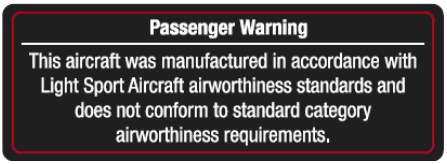
placards	location
	right cockpit
	center console
	center console
	center console

2 Operating Limitations

placards	location
	right rocker panel or on main spar carrythrough
	baggage compartment
	cockpit

2 Operating Limitations

The following safety placard is located on the right side of the panel. This placard is mandatory. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

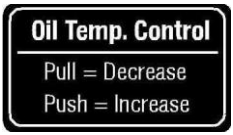
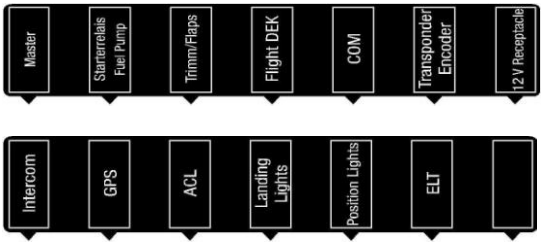
placard	location
	right cockpit

The following safety placard is located on the left side of the panel. This placard is mandatory.

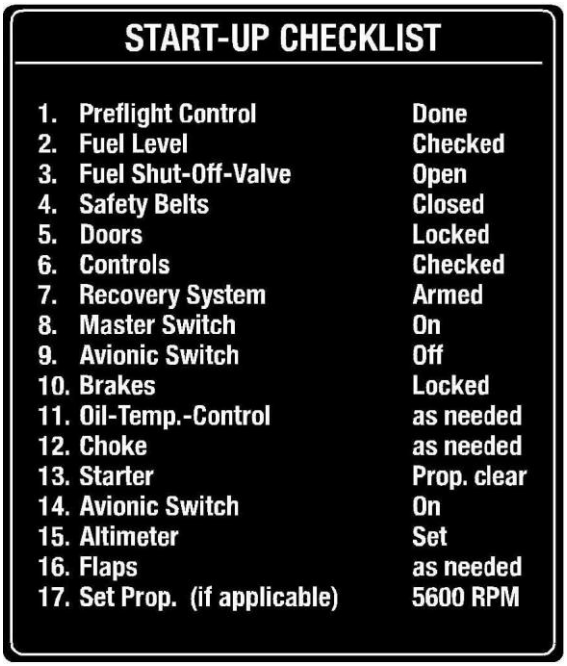
placard	location
	left cockpit

2 Operating Limitations

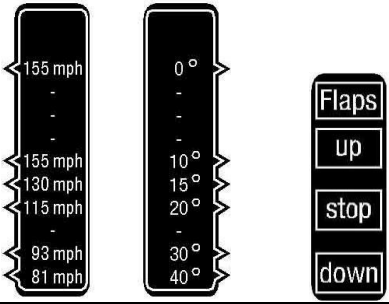
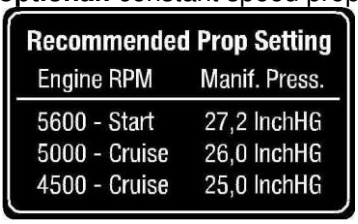
The following information placards and markings are found inside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

placards	location
	left cockpit
	right cockpit

2 Operating Limitations

placards	location
	center console
	center console
	switchboard

2 Operating Limitations

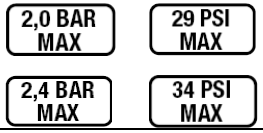
placards	location
	switchboard
	switchboard
	switchboard
	switchboard
optional: constant speed prop 	switchboard

2 Operating Limitations

placards	location
optional: glider towing aircraft	
	left cockpit
	left rocker panel

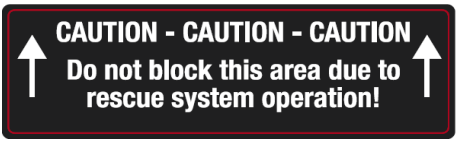
2 Operating Limitations

The following information placards and markings are found outside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

placards	location
	fuel tank filler cap
	wheel fairings
	static port

2 Operating Limitations

The following safety placards and markings are found inside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

placards	location
	center stack
	aileron pushrod
	cabin side at aileron pushrod cut out
	baggage compartment
	baggage compartment
	fuel tank sight hose

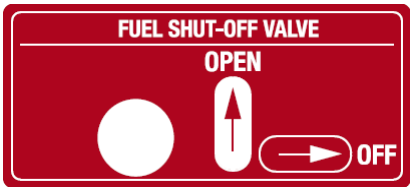
2 Operating Limitations

The following safety placards and markings are found outside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

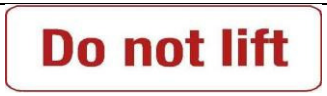
placards	location
	center of elevator
	next to the opening for aileron pushrod, covered by wing if not folded
	center of fixed surface of elevator, covered if elevator is installed
	wing main bolt

2 Operating Limitations

The following warning placards and markings are found inside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot. The list below does not define the layout but the content and intent of the placards.

placards	location
	center console
	door
	door

The following warning placards and markings are found outside the cabin. Attaching these placards is not mandatory; these placards provide additional information to the pilot.

placards	location
	recovery system egress area
	strut

3 Emergency Procedures

Table of Content

3 Emergency Procedures

3.1 Definitions

Procedures

are instructions that must be performed in the given sequence, as far as possible without interruption.

Checklists

are lists for items to be checked in the applicable phase of flight (taxi, take-off, climb, etc.). Timing and sequence of the steps to be executed may vary according to the individual flight.

Briefings

are guidelines for upcoming procedures. With the help of briefings, the pilot and passenger should recapitulate those procedures.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.2 Jettison of Doors — Procedure

1.	door lock	OPEN
2.	hinge pin	PULL
3.	door	JETTISON

3.3 Spin Recovery — Procedure

1.	control stick	NEUTRAL
2.	rudder	OPPOSITE SPIN DIRECTION
3.	after stopping of rotation	RECOVER

3.4 Recovery System — Procedure

1.	engine	STOP
2.	recovery system	RELEASE
3.	fuel valve	CLOSE
4.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
5.	master switch	OFF
6.	safety belts	TIGHTEN

3.5 Emergency Descent — Procedure

1.	engine	IDLE
2.	flaps	UP
3.	carburetor heat	PULL
4.	electric fuel pump	ON
5.	airspeed in rough air	107 kIAS = 123 mph IAS
	airspeed in calm air	134 kIAS = 155 mph IAS

3 Emergency Procedures

3.6 Carburetor Icing Procedure

1.	carburetor heat	PULL
2.	electric fuel pump	ON
3.	power setting	FULL POWER

3.7 Inadvertent Icing Encounter Procedure

1.	engine	FULL POWER
2.	flaps	UP
3.	carburetor heat	PULL
4.	electric fuel pump	ON
5.	heading change	BACKTRACK
6.	descent	LEAVING ICING CONDITIONS
7.	altitude	KEEP SAFE ALTITUDE

3.8 Overvoltage Procedure

1.	overvoltage	IDENTIFY VOLTAGE > 15V
2.	master switch	OFF
3.	land on appropriate airfield	

3 Emergency Procedures

3.9 Alternator Failure Procedure

1. alternator failure IDENTIFY (red alarm light)
2. non essential systems OFF
3. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the alternator failure

NOTE	During day VFR Operations, nonessential systems are all systems except for the radio and intercom. During night VFR or IFR operations, essential systems also include transponder, areal navigation (GPS or SL30 and HS34), instrument lights, position lights, ACL and the artificial horizon (applies as well do the DYNON glass cockpit avionics instead of the artificial horizon).

3.10 Voltage Drop Procedure

1. engine speed MORE THAN 4.000 RPM
2. non essential systems OFF
3. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the voltage drop

NOTE	During day VFR Operations, nonessential systems are all systems except for the radio and intercom. During night VFR or IFR operations, essential systems also include transponder, areal navigation (GPS or NAV/COMM), instrument lights, position lights, ACL and the artificial horizon (applies as well do the DYNON glass cockpit avionics instead of the artificial horizon).

3 Emergency Procedures

3.11 Loss of Altimeter Procedure

for aircraft with more than one altimeter installed

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. altimeter USE ALTERNATE ALTIMETER
3. in case of failure of all altimeters installed continue with procedure below

aircraft with just one altimeter and within airspace requiring clearance

1. radio communication INFORM ATC
2. instructions by ATC ACT ACCORDINGLY
3. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the altimeter failure

aircraft with just one altimeter but outside airspace requiring clearance

1. altitude KEEP SAFE ALTITUDE
2. instructions by ATC ACT ACCORDINGLY
3. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the altimeter failure

3 Emergency Procedures

3.12 Loss of Airspeed Indicator Procedure

for aircraft with more than one airspeed indicator installed

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. airspeed indicator USE ALTERNATE ASI
3. in case of failure of all airspeed indicators installed continue with procedure below

for aircraft with one airspeed indicator installed or total failure of ASI

1. engine speed in cruise 4.200…4.600 rpm

landing without airspeed indicator

1. airfield APPROPRIATE RWY LENGTH
2. flaps UP
3. carburetor heat PULL
4. electric fuel pump ON
5. engine speed in decent 2.500…3.000 rpm
6. pitch KEEP WITHIN estd. +/-10 deg
7. short final approach POWER IDLE
8. flare AS APPROPRIATE
9. touch down on main wheels first with very little flare.
10. brakes IMMEDIATELY

NOTE	Landing distance with this procedure is significantly longer than a standard landing. Expect distances far in excess of 2.000 ft / 600m or even more. Select an airfield with sufficient runway length available.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.13 Loss of Elevator Control Procedure

aircraft equipped with recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. recovery system DEPLOY

aircraft without recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. power setting FOR LEVEL FLIGHT
4. elevator control USE TRIM SYSTEM
5. landing EMERGENCY LANDING

NOTE	With a failed elevator control the aircraft might be controlled with the trim system. Pitch control is extremely limited. Engine power control might support pitch control.

NOTE	**stuck/blocked elevator control** UP trim will result in a nose down response DOWN trim will result in a nose up response **disconnected/floating elevator control** UP trim will result in a nose up response DOWN trim will result in a nose down response

WARNING	Loss of elevator control is an extremely severe situation that might result in loss of control of the aircraft, serious injuries or even death.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.14 Loss of Aileron Control Procedure

aircraft equipped with recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. recovery system DEPLOY

aircraft without recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. power setting FOR LEVEL FLIGHT
4. control USE RUDDER CONTROL
5. landing EMERGENCY LANDING

NOTE	With a failed aileron control the aircraft might be controlled with the rudder control resulting in excessive sideslip conditions.

WARNING	Loss of aileron control is an extremely severe situation that might result in loss of control of the aircraft, serious injuries or even death.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.15 Loss of Rudder Control Procedure

aircraft equipped with recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. recovery system DEPLOY

aircraft without recovery system

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
3. power setting FOR LEVEL FLIGHT
4. control USE AILERON CONTROL
5. landing EMERGENCY LANDING

NOTE	With a failed rudder control the aircraft might be controlled with the aileron control resulting in excessive sideslip conditions.

WARNING	Loss of rudder control is an extremely severe situation that might result in loss of control of the aircraft, serious injuries or even death.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.16 Loss of Trim System Procedure

pitch down trim runaway or stuck trim with lot of trim down

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. expect nose down attitude
3. keep nose up with manual stick input
4. release trim circuit breaker
5. expect higher stick forces than usual
6. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the trim system failure

pitch up trim runaway or stuck trim with lot of trim up

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. expect nose up attitude
3. keep nose level with manual stick input
4. release trim circuit breaker
5. expect higher stick forces than usual
6. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the trim system failure

NOTE	The aircraft is controllable even with a complete trim runaway. Keep your airspeed below V_{NO} to keep stick forces within reasonable limits.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.17 Loss of Flaps Control System Procedure

flaps stuck in deflected position or flaps down runaway

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. max. flap speed V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
3. approach airspeed V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
4. return to airfield or continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason of the failure

flaps stuck in retracted position or flaps up runaway

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. stall speed V_{S1} = 44 kIAS = 51 mph IAS
3. approach airspeed V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
4. return to airfield or continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason of the failure

NOTE	Keep in mind that landing distances presented in section 5 of this POH are applicable to the normal landing procedure. Landing with flaps up will result in longer landing distances.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.18 Loss of Oil Pressure Procedure

oil temperature not stable (constantly and rapidly rising)
smell of oil, oil fumes, oil on windscreen

5. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
6. PERFORM PRECAUTIONARY LANDING

oil temperature stable (constant oil temperature)
no obvious oil leakage, engine running smooth

1. monitor oil temperature STABLE
2. CHT max. 275°F = 135°C
3. oil temperature 120…266°F = 50…130°C
4. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the indicated oil pressure loss

WARNING	Loss of oil pressure may be a result of an oil leakage. This is an extremely dangerous situation as is implies the immediate danger of an in-flight fire. Be sensitive to any kind of abnormal smell or fire. Be prepared for an immediate precautionary landing, maybe emergency landing!

3 Emergency Procedures

3.19 High Oil Pressure Procedure

oil temperature not stable (constantly and rapidly rising)
smell of oil, oil fumes, oil on windscreen

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. PERFORM PRECAUTIONARY LANDING

oil temperature stable (constant oil temperature)
no obvious oil leakage, engine running smooth

1. monitor oil temperature STABLE
2. CHT max. 275°F = 135°C
3. oil temperature 120…266°F = 50…130°C
4. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for the indicated high oil pressure

WARNING	High oil pressure may result in an oil leakage. This is an extremely dangerous situation as is implies the immediate danger of an in-flight fire. Be sensitive to any kind of abnormal smell or fire. Be prepared for an immediate precautionary landing, maybe emergency landing!

3 Emergency Procedures

3.20 High Cylinder Head Temperature Procedure

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. power setting REDUCE TO MIN. POSSIBLE
3. continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason of the high cylinder head temperature
4. record max. observed temperature and duration

NOTE	The engine has water cooled cylinder heads. Therefore a failure of the cooling system does not imply immediate danger of engine failure.

NOTE	In case cylinder head temperature can be kept within limits (max. 275°F = 135°C) flight can be continued to planned destination.

NOTE	In case cylinder head temperature rises uncontrollable be prepared for precautionary landing, although the engine is not expected to stop suddenly.

NOTE	The ROTAX manual gives advice for inspection and release to service after such an occurrence.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.21 Engine Stoppage during Take-Off Procedure

during take-off run (aborted take-off)

1.	engine speed	IDLE
2.	brakes	AS REQUIRED
3.	engine	OFF

during climb out (altitude below 500ft)

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	engine speed	IDLE
3.	engine	OFF
4.	fuel valve	CLOSE
5.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
6.	master switch	OFF
7.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
8.	emergency landing	APPROPRIATE TERRAIN

NOTE	No course deviations should be made in excess of 30° to the left or right. Do not return to the airfield.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.22 Engine Stoppage in Flight Procedure

case 1: altitude not enough for engine re-start

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	landing site	IDENTIFY
3.	engine	OFF
4.	fuel valve	CLOSE
5.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
6.	master switch	OFF
7.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
8.	emergency landing	APPROPRIATE TERRAIN

case 2: altitude sufficient for engine re-start

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	landing site	IDENTIFY
3.	carburetor heat	PULL
4.	electric fuel pump	ON
5.	choke	OFF
6.	starter	ENGAGE
7.	if engine does not start continue with case 1	
8.	if engine starts, continue flight and land on appropriate airfield to determine the reason for engine failure	

3.23 Engine on Fire During Start-Up Procedure

1.	fuel valve	CLOSE
2.	carburetor heat	PULL
3.	electric fuel pump	OFF
4.	power setting	FULL until ENGINE STOPS
5.	master switch	OFF
6.	if fire does not extinguish	VACATE IMMEDIATELY

3 Emergency Procedures

3.24 Engine on Fire During Take-Off Procedure

during take-off run (aborted take-off)

1.	engine speed	IDLE
2.	brakes	FULL and SET
3.	fuel valve	CLOSE
4.	carburetor heat	PULL
5.	electric fuel pump	OFF
6.	power setting	FULL until ENGINE STOPS
7.	master switch	OFF
8.	if fire does not extinguish	VACATE IMMEDIATELY

during climb out (altitude below 500ft)

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	engine speed	IDLE
3.	engine	OFF
4.	fuel valve	CLOSE
5.	carburetor heat	PULL
6.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
7.	master switch	OFF
8.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
9.	emergency landing	APPROPRIATE TERRAIN

NOTE	No course deviations should be made in excess of 30° to the left or right. Do not return to the airfield.

WARNING	Never release the recovery system in case of fire.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.25 Engine on Fire in Flight Procedure

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	landing site	IDENTIFY
3.	fuel valve	CLOSE
4.	carburetor heat	PULL
5.	electric fuel pump	OFF
6.	power setting	FULL until ENGINE STOPS
7.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
8.	master switch	OFF
9.	descent	EMERGENCY DECENT
10.	slip	AS REQUIRED
11.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
12.	emergency landing	APPROPRIATE TERRAIN

WARNING	Never release the recovery system in case of fire.

3 Emergency Procedures

3.26 Precautionary Landing Procedure

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	landing site	IDENTIFY
3.	direction of wind	IDENTIFY
4.	landing direction	INTO THE WIND or UPHILL
5.	landing site inspection	PERFORM LOW APPROACH
6.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
7.	max. flap speed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
8.	declare emergency	OWN DISCRETION
9.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
10.	flaps	DOWN
11.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
12.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
13.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
14.	electric fuel pump	ON
15.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
16.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
17.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
18.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C
19.	touch down on main wheels first with very little flare.	
20.	brakes	IMMEDIATELY
21.	avionics switch	OFF
22.	landing light	OFF
23.	position lights	OFF
24.	engine	OFF
25.	ACL	OFF
26.	cockpit lights	OFF
27.	master switch	OFF
28.	recovery system	SECURED
29.	parking brake	SET

3 Emergency Procedures

3.27 Emergency Landing on Land Procedure

1.	AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE	
2.	landing site	IDENTIFY
3.	direction of wind	IDENTIFY
4.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
5.	max. flap speed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
6.	flaps	DOWN
7.	trim	AS REQUIRED
8.	declare emergency	MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
9.	master switch	OFF
10.	safety belts	TIGHTEN
11.	landing direction	INTO THE WIND or UPHILL
12.	touchdown with full elevator on main wheels first	
13.	after landing, release safety belts and vacate aircraft	

3 Emergency Procedures

3.28 Emergency Landing on Water Procedure

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. direction of wind IDENTIFY
3. approach airspeed V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
4. max. flap speed V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
5. flaps DOWN
6. trim AS REQUIRED
7. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
8. master switch OFF
9. safety belts TIGHTEN
10. doors JETTISON
11. touchdown with full elevator on water surface
12. after landing release safety belts and vacate aircraft

4 Normal Procedures

Table of Content

4 Normal Procedures

4.1 Definitions

Procedures

are instructions that must be performed in the given sequence, as far as possible without interruption.

Checklists

are lists for items to be checked in the apropriate phase of flight (taxi, take-off, climb, etc.). Timing and sequence of the steps to be executed may vary according to the individual flight.

Briefings

are guidelines for upcoming procedures. With the help of briefings, the pilot and passenger should recapitulate those procedures.

4 Normal Procedures

4.2 Fuel Draining Procedure

Since auto fuel contains a significant amount of ethanol nowadays, draining of the fuel system is more and more important. Draining of the aircraft must be performed before moving the aircraft at all. After re-fueling the aircraft, draining is also required. Give the fuel several minutes to rest after filling it up and do not move the aircraft prior to draining.

The drainer is located underneath the belly, just behind the main landing gear. From the outside only a plastic hose with 0.5 in diameter is visible. To drain the fuel tank, press on the plastic hose. Capture the released fuel and analyze it for water.

If AVGAS or MOGAS is used, water will clearly deposit underneath the fuel. Continue draining until no more water can be detected.

In the case of auto fuel containing ethanol, water can be absorbed by the fuel up to a certain amount, so no water will be detected during draining. If the fuel looks like a milky dispersion, the fuel is saturated with water. In this case dump all of the fuel, do not use this fuel for flying! After dumping fuel, fill up the fuel tank completely with fuel without ethanol.

To dump fuel, press in the plastic drainer hose and turn it counter-clockwise (as seen from bottom) about ¼ of a turn. To close the drainer, turn the plastic hose back. Be sure the drainer is properly closed. If dust or dirt particles get inside the drainer, the drainer will not close properly. In this case, open the drainer again to clean the drainer.

When draining the aircraft take care that no fuel contaminates the environment. Dispose of drained or dumped fuel in an environmental correct manner.

For further information about fuel containing ethanol please refer to the REMOS Notification NOT-001-ethanol-fuel.

4 Normal Procedures

4.3 Preflight Check Checklist

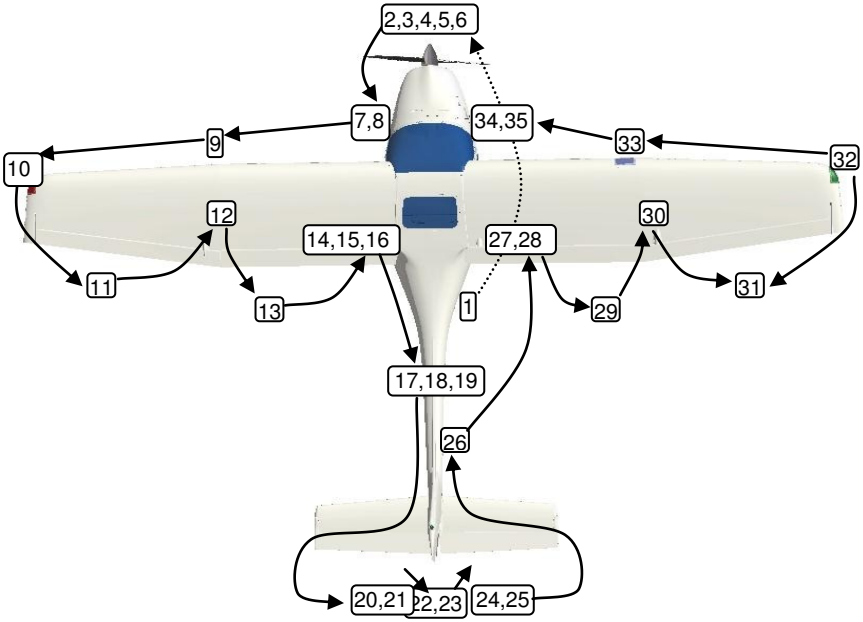
Checks outside the aircraft

1. fuel system drained before moving the aircraft at all
2. engine oil level (between min. and max. markings)
3. level of engine coolant (between min. and max. markings)
4. cowling is closed and properly secured
5. propeller has no damage or wear
6. nose gear and wheel/tire have no damage or wear, air pressure is correct and suspension is free
7. static port is clean
8. main wing bolt properly secured with Fokker needle
9. pitot tube is clean and properly fixed
10. wingtip and cover glass are securely mounted and not damaged
11. aileron, linkage and hinges have free travel and no damage, counterweights are securely fixed
12. upper wing strut attachment is secured
13. flap, linkage and hinges have no damage, rubber stops (flutter damper) on outer hinges are in place
14. lower wing strut attachment is secured
15. belly top antennas are securely mounted and free of damage
16. left main gear and wheel/tire have no damage or wear, air pressure is correct and suspension is free
17. cover of ejection opening has no damage
18. top antennas are securely mounted and free of damage
19. fuselage has no damage
20. horizontal tail, elevator, linkage and hinges have free travel and no damage
21. trim actuator linkage securely mounted and not damaged
22. elevator quick-fastener is securely locked
23. rudder linkage and hinges have free travel and no damage
24. horizontal tail attachment bolts are secured
25. horizontal tail, elevator, linkage and hinges have free travel and no damage

4 Normal Procedures

26. fuselage has no damage
27. right main gear and wheel/tire have no damage or wear, air pressure is correct and suspension is free
28. lower wing strut attachment is secured
29. flap, linkage and hinges have no damage, rubber stops (flutter damper) on outer hinges are in place
30. upper wing strut attachment is secured
31. aileron, linkage and hinges have free travel and no damage , counterweights are securely fixed
32. wingtip and cover glass are securely mounted and not damaged
33. landing light glass is not damaged
34. static port is clean
35. main wing bolt properly secured with Fokker needle

It is suggested to perform the outside check according to the following flow diagram:



Insecurely connected, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!!

4 Normal Procedures

Checks inside the aircraft

1. aileron quick-fasteners are securely locked

2. enough fuel on board for the flight
3. both seats are properly secured in intended position
4. both doors can be locked
5. check proper functioning of the flap drive and gauge

Insecurely connected, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!!

4 Normal Procedures

4.4 Before Start-Up Checkliste

1.	doors	LOCKED
2.	safety belts	FASTENED
3.	parking brake	SET
4.	recovery system	ARMED
5.	fuel valve	OPEN

4.5 Engine Start Procedure

cold engine

1.	master switch	ON
2.	anti-collision-light (ACL)	ON
3.	oil cooler flap	CLOSED
4.	electric fuel pump	ON
5.	engine power	CRACKED OPEN
6.	choke	PULL
7.	propeller	FREE
8.	starter	ENGAGE max.10 sec.

warm engine

1.	master switch	ON
2.	anti-collision-light (ACL)	ON
3.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
4.	electric fuel pump	ON
5.	engine power	CRACKED OPEN
6.	choke	OFF
7.	propeller	FREE
8.	starter	ENGAGE max.10 sec.

NOTE	Do not hold the key in the “START” position for more than 10 seconds, in order to avoid overheating the starter. If the engine does not start, release the key to position "0", wait 2 minutes and repeat the procedure.

4 Normal Procedures

4.6 After Start-Up Procedure

1.	engine has started	STARTER DISENGAGE
2.	choke	OFF
3.	oil pressure	OK
4.	position-lights	ON
5.	avionics switch	ON
6.	intercom	ON
7.	radios	ON and FREQUENCY SET
8.	transponder	AS REQUIRED
9.	electric fuel pump	OFF
10.	engine speed for warm-up	2,500 rpm

NOTE	By having the electric fuel pump switched off after starting the engine, only the mechanical pump is providing the engine with fuel. Make sure that the engine is running without the electric pump for at least two minutes. In that time, the engine burns all fuel in the fuel system behind the mechanical fuel pump. If the engine keeps running, the mechanical fuel pump is operational.

4.7 Engine Run Up Checklist

1.	oil temperature	min. 50°C / 120°F
2.	engine speed	4,000 rpm
3.	magneto check	max. 300 rpm DROP
4.	carburetor heat	TEMPERATURE RISES
5.	engine speed	IDLE
6.	electric fuel pump	ON

4 Normal Procedures

4.8 Taxi Procedure

1.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
2.	parking brake	RELEASE
3.	engine speed	AS REQUIRED
4.	control on ground	VIA PEDALS
5.	min. turn radius	ca. 20 ft = 7 m
6.	braking	AS REQUIRED
7.	taxi speed	APPROPRIATE

4.9 Departure Briefing

1.	wind, weather, visibility	OK
2.	ATIS	CHECKED
3.	runway	CORRECT DIRECTION
4.	traffic pattern	ALTITUDE and ROUTING

4 Normal Procedures

4.10 Take-Off Procedure

standard take-off

1.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
2.	carburetor heat	OFF
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	flaps	15 deg
5.	elevator trim	2/3 UP
6.	rudder and aileron	NEUTRAL
7.	engine power	FULL POWER
8.	rotate	V_R = 45 kIAS = 52 mph IAS
9.	lift-off	V_{LO} = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
10.	steepest climb	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
11.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
12.	retract flaps	SAFE ALTITUDE
13.	best climb	$V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS

NOTE	Take-off distances given in chapter 5 have been determined with this procedure. Take-off distance varies significantly with precise handling and condition of the runway.

NOTE	It is recommended to keep the electric fuel pump switched on during the entire flight.

NOTE	Take-off with reduced power is possible, though not recommended. No take-off shall be performed with engine speed lower than 4,000 rpm. A drastically reduced take-off performance must be taken into account.

NOTE	Take-off with flaps retracted is possible and permitted. Take-off distance is longer as the aircraft needs further acceleration until lift-off due to higher stall speed.

4 Normal Procedures

short field take-off

1.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
2.	carburetor heat	OFF
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	brakes	SET
5.	flaps	15 deg
6.	elevator trim	2/3 UP
7.	rudder and aileron	NEUTRAL
8.	engine power	FULL POWER
9.	brakes	RELEASE
10.	rotate and lift-off	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
11.	steepest climb	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
12.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
13.	retract flaps	SAFE ALTITUDE
14.	best climb	$V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS

NOTE	Take-off distances given in chapter 5 have not been determined with this procedure, but with the procedure for standard take-off. Take-off distance with the short field technique varies significantly with precise handling and condition of the runway.

NOTE	Take care not to stall the aircraft during this maneuver.

NOTE	It is recommended to keep the electric fuel pump switched on during the entire flight.

4 Normal Procedures

soft field take-off

15. oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
16. carburetor heat	OFF
17. electric fuel pump	ON
18. brakes	SET
19. flaps	15 deg
20. elevator trim	2/3 UP
21. rudder and aileron	NEUTRAL
22. engine power	FULL POWER
23. brakes	RELEASE
24. rotate	IMMEDIATELY
25. lift-off	V_{LO} = 35 kIAS = 40 mph IAS
26. accelerate	IN GROUND EFFECT
27. steepest climb	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
28. best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
29. retract flaps	SAFE ALTITUDE
30. best climb	$V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS

NOTE	Take-off distances given in chapter 5 have not been determined with this procedure, but with the procedure for standard take-off. Take-off distance with the soft field technique varies significantly with precise handling and condition of the runway.

NOTE	Take care not to stall the aircraft during this maneuver.

NOTE	It is recommended to keep the electric fuel pump switched on during the entire flight.

4 Normal Procedures

4.11 Best Angle of Climb Speed (V_X) Checklist

1.	flaps	15deg or CLEAN
2.	electric fuel pump	ON
3.	steepest climb	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
		$V_{X\ clean}$ = 51 kIAS = 59 mph IAS
4.	engine power	FULL POWER
5.	carburetor heat	OFF
6.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
7.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
8.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

NOTE	Best angle of climb is achieved with flaps 15deg.

4.12 Best Rate of Climb Speed (V_Y) Checklist

1.	flaps	15deg or CLEAN
2.	electric fuel pump	ON
3.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
		$V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
4.	engine power	FULL POWER
5.	carburetor heat	OFF
6.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
7.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
8.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

NOTE	Best rate of climb is achieved with flaps up.

4 Normal Procedures

4.13 Cruise Checklist

1.	flaps	CLEAN
2.	landing light	OFF
3.	engine speed	AS REQUIRED
4.	maneuvering speed	V_A = 88 kIAS = 101 mph IAS
5.	normal operating speed	V_{NO} = 107 kIAS = 123 mph IAS
6.	never exceed speed	V_{NE} = 135 kIAS = 155 mph IAS
7.	max. cont. engine speed	5,500 rpm
8.	carburetor heat	OFF
9.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
10.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
11.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

NOTE	It is recommended to keep the electric fuel pump switched on during the entire flight.

reasonable cruise configurations

with Tonini or Woodcomp fixed pitch propeller:

With an engine speed of 4,800 rpm, a true airspeed of 86 kts = 99 mph is achieved at 3,000ft. Fuel consumption is approx. 4.8 US gal.

with Sensenich ground adjustable propeller:

With an engine speed of 4,800 rpm, a true airspeed of 97 kts = 112 mph is achieved at 3,000ft. Fuel consumption is approx. 4.8 US gal.

with Neuform ground adjustable propeller:

With an engine speed of 4,800 rpm, a true airspeed of 97 kts = 112 mph is achieved at 3,000ft. Fuel consumption is approx. 4.8 US gal.

4 Normal Procedures

4.14 Flying in Rain — Checklist

1.	electric fuel pump	ON
2.	carburetor heat	ON
3.	engine speed	AS REQUIRED
4.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
5.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
6.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

NOTE	• visibility to the front is very limited • windscreen may need defogging • flight performance is reduced • fuel consumption increases • stall speed increases • braking efficiency during landing is reduced

4 Normal Procedures

4.15 Flying Without Doors Procedure

1.	door lock	OPEN
2.	gas spring on door	DETACH
3.	hinge pin	PULL
4.	door	TAKE OUT CAREFULLY

NOTE	V_{NE} is reduced to 100 kIAS = 115 mph IAS when flying without doors.

NOTE	Flying without doors leads to high wind velocities inside the cabin.

NOTE	For flight without doors, either one door or both doors must be taken out before flight.

NOTE	Unlocking and opening doors in flight is prohibited.

It is not required to prepare a separate weight and balance report and/or equipment list for operation without doors in case the detachment of the door(s) has been taken into consideration during flight preparation. A logbook entry is not required after the door(s) have been taken out or installed again.

Following data shall be used for the flight's individual weight and balance:

weight of door	3,350 g	=	7.7 lbs	(each)
station of door	150 mm	=	5.9 in	

4 Normal Procedures

4.16 Recovery from Stall Procedure

1.	stick back pressure	RELEASE
2.	rudder	OPPOSITE to BANK
3.	aileron	NEUTRAL
4.	engine power	AS REQUIRED

4.17 Descent Checklist

1.	flaps	CLEAN
2.	engine speed	AS REQUIRED
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	maneuvering speed	V_A = 88 kIAS = 101 mph IAS
5.	normal operating speed	V_{NO} = 107 kIAS = 123 mph IAS
6.	never exceed speed	V_{NE} = 135 kIAS = 155 mph IAS
7.	max. cont. engine speed	5,500 rpm
8.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
9.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
10.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
11.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

4 Normal Procedures

4.18 Approach Briefing

1.	wind, weather, visibility	OK
2.	ATIS	CHECKED
3.	runway	CORRECT DIRECTION
4.	traffic pattern	ALTITUDE and ROUTING
5.	radios	ON and FREQUENCY SET
6.	transponder	AS REQUIRED
7.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
8.	electric fuel pump	ON
9.	airspeed in pattern	80..110 kIAS = 95..125 mph IAS
10.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
11.	flaps	AS REQUIRED

NOTE	In windy and gusty conditions increase approach airspeed as appropriate and take care for increased landing distances.

4 Normal Procedures

4.19 Landing Procedure

normal landing

1.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
2.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
3.	flaps	DOWN
4.	target airspeed	AS RECOMMENDED
5.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
6.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
7.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
8.	electric fuel pump	ON
9.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
10.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
11.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
12.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C
13.	touch down on main wheels first	
14.	brakes	IMMEDIATELY

The target airspeed (airspeed on short final, app. 50ft above threshold) differs with actual aircraft weight. Please refer to the following table to select the correct approach airspeed.

aircraft weight	recommended approach speed
1,000 lb	48 kIAS = 55 mph IAS
1,100 lb	50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
1,200 lb	52 kIAS = 60 mph IAS
1,320 lb	55 kIAS = 63 mph IAS

NOTE	Landing distances given in chapter 5 have been determined with approach airspeeds given above. Landing with partial flaps or clean is possible and permitted, but landing distance will be significantly longer due to higher approach speeds required by higher stall speed.

NOTE	In high wind or gusty conditions less than full flap setting or clean flaps might be appropriate.

4 Normal Procedures

short field landing

1.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
2.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
3.	flaps	DOWN
4.	target airspeed	AS RECOMMENDED
5.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
6.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
7.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
8.	electric fuel pump	ON
9.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
10.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
11.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
12.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C
13.	touch down on main wheels first with very little flare	
14.	brakes	AS REQUIRED

The target airspeed (airspeed on short final, app. 50ft above threshold) differs with actual aircraft weight. Please refer to the following table to select the correct approach airspeed.

aircraft weight	recommended approach speed
1,000 lb	44 kIAS = 51 mph IAS
1,100 lb	46 kIAS = 53 mph IAS
1,200 lb	48 kIAS = 55 mph IAS
1,320 lb	50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS

NOTE	Landing distances given in chapter 5 have not been determined with this procedure, but with the procedure for standard landing. Landing distance with the short field technique varies significantly with precise handling and condition of the runway.

NOTE	Take care not to overload the landing gear during this maneuver. Take care not to stall the aircraft on final approach.

4 Normal Procedures

soft field landing

1.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
2.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
3.	flaps	DOWN
4.	target airspeed	AS RECOMMENDED
5.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
6.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
7.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
8.	electric fuel pump	ON
9.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
10.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
11.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
12.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C
13.	touch down on main wheels first with very little flare	
14.	brakes	CAREFULLY

The target airspeed (airspeed on short final, app. 50ft above threshold) differs with actual aircraft weight. Please refer to the following table to select the correct approach airspeed.

aircraft weight	recommended approach speed
1,000 lb	44 kIAS = 51 mph IAS
1,100 lb	46 kIAS = 53 mph IAS
1,200 lb	48 kIAS = 55 mph IAS
1,320 lb	50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS

NOTE	Landing distances given in chapter 5 have not been determined with this procedure, but with the procedure for standard landing. Landing distance with the soft field technique varies significantly with precise handling and condition of the runway.

NOTE	Take care not to overload the landing gear during this maneuver. Take care not to stall the aircraft on final approach.

4 Normal Procedures

4.20 Balked Landing Procedure

1.	engine power	FULL POWER
2.	carburetor heat	OFF
3.	flaps	RETRACT
4.	steepest climb	$V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS = 45 mph IAS
		$V_{X\ clean}$ = 51 kIAS = 59 mph IAS
5.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
		$V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
6.	electric fuel pump	ON
7.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
8.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
	with SB-011 applied	max. 248°F = 120°C
9.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

4.21 After Landing Checklist

1.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
2.	flaps	UP
3.	electric fuel pump	OFF
4.	radio and transponder	AS REQUIRED

4 Normal Procedures

4.22 Shutdown Procedure

1.	avionics switch	OFF
2.	landing light	OFF
3.	position lights	OFF
4.	engine	OFF
5.	ACL	OFF
6.	cockpit lights	OFF
7.	master switch	OFF
8.	recovery system	SECURED
9.	parking brake	SET

NOTE	It is permissible to switch avionics (GPS, radio, transponder, intercom) together with the avionics switch rather than separately.

NOTE	It is permissible to lights and fuel pump together with the master switch rather than separately.

5 Performance

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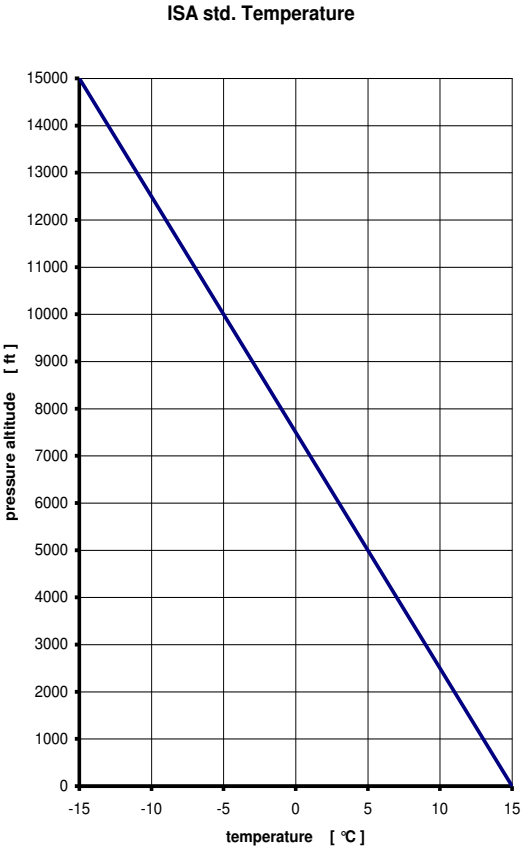
5 Performance

5.1 General

All flight performance data are given for ISA standard atmosphere at sea level and standard temperature. To determine temperature in relation to ISA conditions please refer to the following chart:



Flight performance can vary significantly due to tolerances, setting of propeller and engine, flight without doors, deviation of temperature and air density from standard ISA conditions, etc.

Range applies to the 22 gallon fuel tank system (21 gallons usable) without reserve, within the ICAO standard atmosphere at given altitude.

5 Performance

5.2 Take-Off and Landing Distances

Take-Off		Woodcomp or Tonini	Sensenich or Neuform
Take-off roll distance (Flaps 0°)	ft m	n/a	770 ft 234 m
Take-off air distance (Flaps 0°)	ft m	n/a	421 ft 128 m
Take-off distance (Flaps 0°)	ft m	n/a	1.191 ft 362 m
Take-off roll distance (Flaps 15°)	ft m	757 ft 230 m	615 ft 187 m
Take-off air distance (Flaps 15°)	ft m	424 ft 129 m	441 ft 134 m
Take-off distance (Flaps 15°)	ft m	1.134 ft 345 m	1.056 ft 321 m

Landing		all propellers
Landing roll distance (Flaps 40°)	ft m	306 ft 93 m
Landing air distance (Flaps 40°)	ft m	461 ft 140 m
Landing distance (Flaps 40°)	ft m	766 ft 233 m

NOTE	Take-off/landing conditions have been determined at ISA standard conditions at mean sea level and over a virtual 50ft obstacle.

NOTE	Standard procedures apply. Diverting from the standard procedures defined in section 4 will lead to different take-off and landing distances.

5 Performance

Performance data apply under ISA conditions on a dry, hard runway surface. Various circumstances have an effect on take-off and landing performance. According to ICAO-circular 601AN/55/2, it is recommended to use following add-ons on roll- and air distances:

add-ons on take-off and landing roll distance	
for dry grass	+ 20%
for wet grass	+ 30%
for soft surface	+ 50%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

add-ons on take-off and landing air distance	
for dirty wings/raindrops	+ 15%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

The REMOS GX may be operated with doors off and without wheel fairings on the nose and/or main landing gear. Although the performance during take-off is not affected significantly, the following influence shall be taken into account:

add-ons on take-off and landing roll distance	
for flight school tires (main tires 15x6.0-6)	+ 5%

add-ons on take-off and landing air distance	
for flight without fairings (main tires 4.00-6)	+ 5%
for flight without fairings (main tires 15x6.0-6)	+ 5%
for flight without doors	+ 10%

5 Performance

5.3 Rate of Climb

Propeller		Woodcomp or Tonini	Sensenich	Neuform
best angle of climb airspeed V_X	kIAS mph IAS	51 59	51 59	51 59
best rate of climb airspeed V_Y	kIAS mph IAS	60 69	60 69	60 69
best rate of climb at MSL	fpm	600	840	840

NOTE	Climb is flown with flaps retracted, see section 4

NOTE	Expect a performance loss of about 5% when flying without wheel fairings.

NOTE	Expect a performance loss of about 10% when flying without doors

5.4 Cruise Speed, RPM, Fuel Consumption, Range

Rotax 912 UL-S, 100 hp engine, Woodcomp or Tonini Fixed Pitch Prop

engine speed [rpm]	fuel flow [gph]	true airspeed [kTAS]	true airspeed [mph true]	endurance [h]	range [nm]
5.400	6,7	98	113	3,1	304
5.200	6,0	95	109	3,5	333
5.000	5,4	91	105	3,9	355
4.800	4,9	87	100	4,3	374
4.600	4,4	83	95	4,8	398
4.400	3,9	79	91	5,4	427
4.200	3,5	75	86	6,0	450

5 Performance

Rotax 912 UL-S, 100 hp engine, Sensenich Propeller

engine speed [rpm]	fuel flow [gph]	true airspeed [kTAS]	true airspeed [mph true]	endurance [h]	range [nm]
5.400	6,7	113	130	3,1	350
5.200	6,0	107	123	3,5	375
5.000	5,4	102	117	3,9	398
4.800	4,9	97	112	4,3	417
4.600	4,4	91	105	4,8	437
4.400	3,9	85	98	5,4	459
4.200	3,5	80	92	6,0	480

Rotax 912 UL-S, 100 hp engine, Neuform Propeller

engine speed [rpm]	fuel flow [gph]	true airspeed [kTAS]	true airspeed [mph true]	endurance [h]	range [nm]
5.400	6,7	113	130	3,1	350
5.200	6,0	107	123	3,5	375
5.000	5,4	102	117	3,9	398
4.800	4,9	97	112	4,3	417
4.600	4,4	91	105	4,8	437
4.400	3,9	85	98	5,4	459
4.200	3,5	80	92	6,0	480

NOTE	endurance and range based on 21 gal usable fuel, no reserve included

NOTE	Performance may be reduced due to tolerances, atmospheric conditions, age and cleanliness of aircraft, propeller and engine.

NOTE	Expect a performance loss of about 5% when flying without wheel fairings.

NOTE	Expect a performance loss of about 10% when flying without doors

5 Performance

5.5 Low Airspeed and Stall

If the center of gravity is within the permissible range, the aircraft will be fully controllable until reaching the stall speed. As the aircraft approaches the stall speed, this will be indicated by slight aerodynamic buffeting. The stall speed is reached when the aircraft drops the nose or the elevator control comes to a stop. Once stall speed is reached, the pilot should lower the nose of the aircraft to re-establish a safe airspeed. Only release of the back pressure of the elevator is required, a significant “push” input is not required. When staling the aircraft while in a turn the stall speed will increase.

stall speeds in level flight with engine idle

CG at most forward position

flap position	deg	0	15	40
stall speed	kIAS mph IAS	44 51	42 48	42 48

CG at most rearward position

flap position	deg	0	15	40
stall speed	kIAS mph IAS	43 50	39 45	39 45

Stalling the aircraft with engine at full power and/or in turns is possible and permissible. Expect airspeed indication outside the reliable range of the airspeed indicator. A significant stall break will occur. Without experience a mentionable altitude loss shall be considered for safe recovery.

6 Weight-and-Balance-Information

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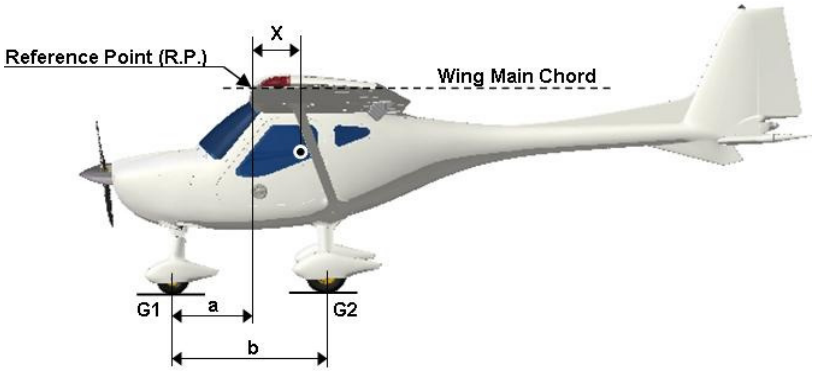
6 Weight-and-Balance-Information

6.1 Center of Gravity Range and Determination

To determine “CG”, put the aircraft on 3 weighing scales, positioned on a level surface. Before weighing, a level wing main chord has to be established (use pads between main wheels and scale beneath). A check-mark reference point (R.P.) on the leading edge of the left wing, adjacent to the wing root, is provided to ease examination. To level the wing main chord, use a flexible clear hose, filled with water, as a spirit level. The total weight **G** = **G1** + **G2**, has to be used for calculating “CG”, located at the distance “X” behind R.P.



6 Weight-and-Balance-Information

6.2 CG-Calculation

The following procedure must be used to correctly calculate the center of gravity “CG”.

Moment (lb-inch) = Weight (lb) x Arm (inch)

$$\text{Center of Gravity (inch)} = \frac{\text{Moment Total (lb-inch)}}{\text{Weight Total (lb)}}$$

	Weight lb	**Arm** Inch	**Moment** lb-Inch
Empty Weight	_____	_____	_____
Occupants	_____	8.3	_____
Fuel	_____	37.8	_____
Baggage	_____	37.4	_____
Weight Total:	_____	**Moment Total:**	_____

NOTE	The permissible CG range, measured from R.P., must be within the limits of 9.6 to 16.3 Inches.

6 Weight-and-Balance-Information

6.3 Calculation Example

The following example is given to show how to calculate the center of gravity “CG“. Do not use the weights and the empty C.G. in this example for your own flight preparation.

	Weight lb	**Arm** Inch	**Moment** lb-Inch
Empty Weight	670	12.5	8,375
Occupants	175	8.3	1,453
Fuel	120	37.8	4,536
Baggage	30	37.4	1,122
Weight Total:	995	**Moment Total:**	15,486

$$\textbf{Center of Gravity (inch)} = \frac{\textbf{Moment Total (lb-inch)}}{\textbf{Weight Total (lb)}} = \textbf{15.6 inch}$$

6 Weight-and-Balance-Information

6.4 Aircraft Specific Weights

Below are noted the aircraft specific data. Pilots must use this information to ensure a correct weight and balance calculation prior to every flight. This is essential for safe flight.

For detailed information of the weight and balance data and the equipment installed on the aircraft refer to the individual aircraft weight and balance report, which includes the equipment list.

empty weight	payload	C.G.	date of weighing	date of list of equipment	sign

7 Airplane and Systems Description

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7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.1 General

This section of the POH shall give a brief introduction into the systems installed in the REMOS GX. For further information, maintenance and repair instructions see maintenance manual, latest revision.

7.2 Airframe

Type: Full composite carbon fiber aircraft with two seats.

Design: High wing design with struts, front mounted engine and propeller, traditional stabilizer concept, differential ailerons. Electrically operated flaps (0° to 40°), electric elevator trim, three-wheel landing gear with steerable nose wheel. Main gear with hydraulic disc brakes. The cabin is equipped with two seats side by side and can be entered and exited by doors on the left and right side of the fuselage.

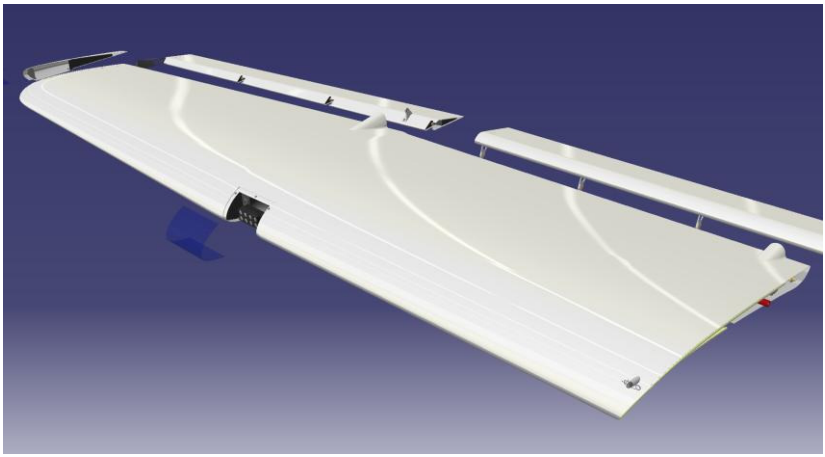
Layout: Main components are built in half shells from composite fiber material, which are bonded together (carbon fiber, Kevlar and glass fiber).

7 Airplane and Systems Description

assembly of the wing

The wing consists of four main pars: wingbox, flap, aileron and wing-tip. The wingtip is bolted to the wingbox, aileron and flap are hinged to allow control movements.

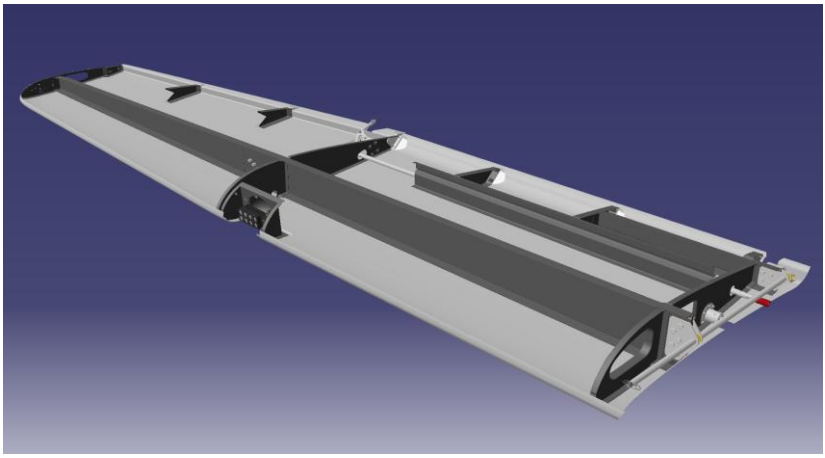
The wing is completes by the cover glass of the landing light and the main wingbolt which attaches the wing to the fuselage. All loads are supported by the wingbolt and the strut.



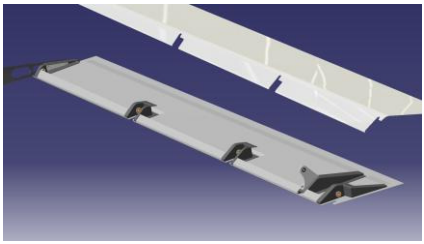
7 Airplane and Systems Description

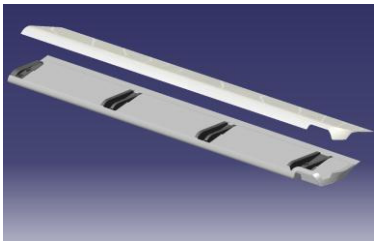
structure of the wing

The wingbox is built up by the upper and lower wing skin consisting of CFRP sandwich (foam). Loads are transferred into the main and rear wing spar. The structure is completed by the landing light bay and ribs reinforcing hinge areas, closing the wing to the wingtip and the fuselage.



Ailerons and flaps are built up similarly, consisting of ribs and skins.

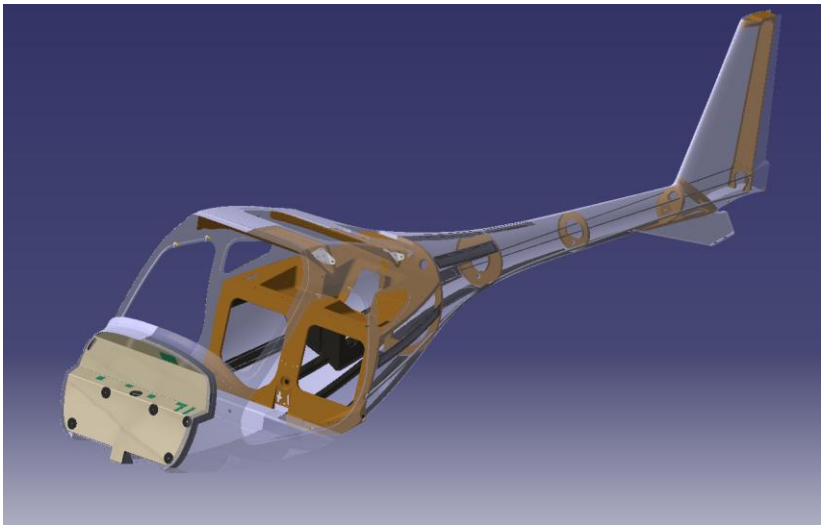




7 Airplane and Systems Description

structure of the fuselage

The skins of the fuselage are build of a monolithic layup of glass, carbon and Kevlar, reinforced by carbon tapes. Sandwich material (foam) is found in the fixed surface of the vertical tail only, which is an integral part of the fuselage. The fuselage skin is stiffened by stringers and frames.

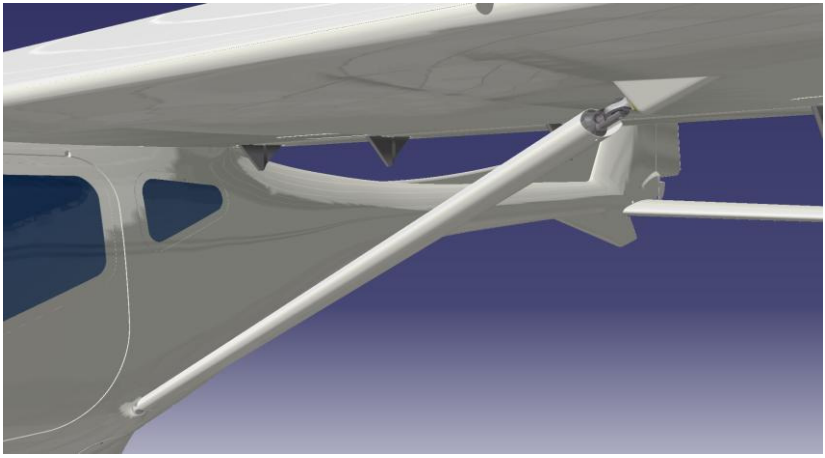


7 Airplane and Systems Description

attachment of struts

The wing strut is attached towards the wing and fuselage by a high tensile bolt, which is a genuine REMOS part. The wing strut can pivot about its axis some degree in order to allow the wing to be folded.

The strut consists of a stainless steel tube with fork ends, covered with a fairing made from GFRP. A carbon strut for reduced weight is available.



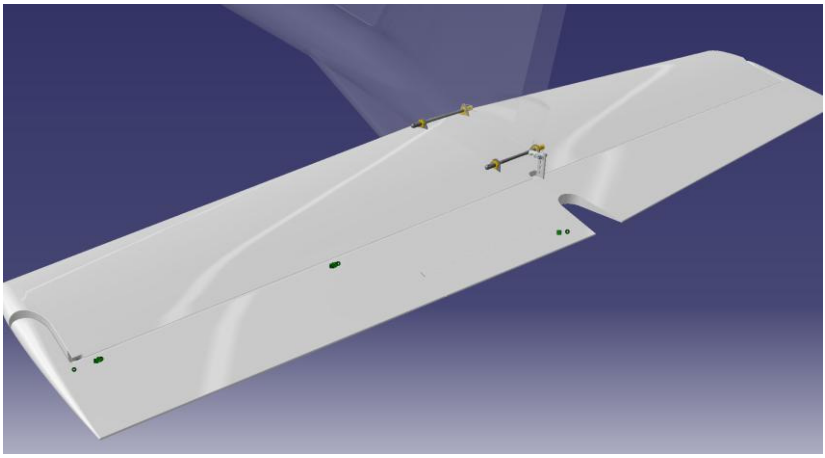
7 Airplane and Systems Description

installation of horizontal tail

The horizontal tail is made from GFRP. It is built up similar as the wing structure, consisting of ribs and spars.

The elevator included a trim tab, which is operated electrically. The trim tab does not have a dedicated hinge, but uses the elastic flap technology; the upper skin is used as hinge.

Two horns are integral parts of the elevator containing counter-weights in order to balance the moving surface.



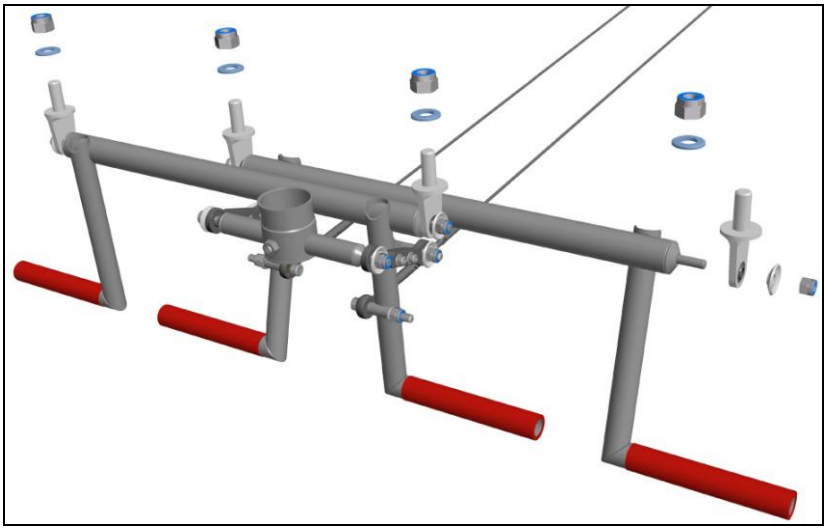
7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.3 Control System

The control system is made of aluminium pushrods and crank bells for the elevator and aileron controls. The rudder is operated by steel cables. The trim system is an electrically driven trim tab on the elevator; aileron and rudder have ground adjustable tabs.

rudder control system

Rudder control is maintained through use of conventional rudder pedals which also control nose wheel steering. The system is comprised of rudder pedals, a steering rod (sliding translator) towards the nose wheel dip tube, cables and pulleys, all of which link the pedals to the rudder and nose wheel steering.



7 Airplane and Systems Description

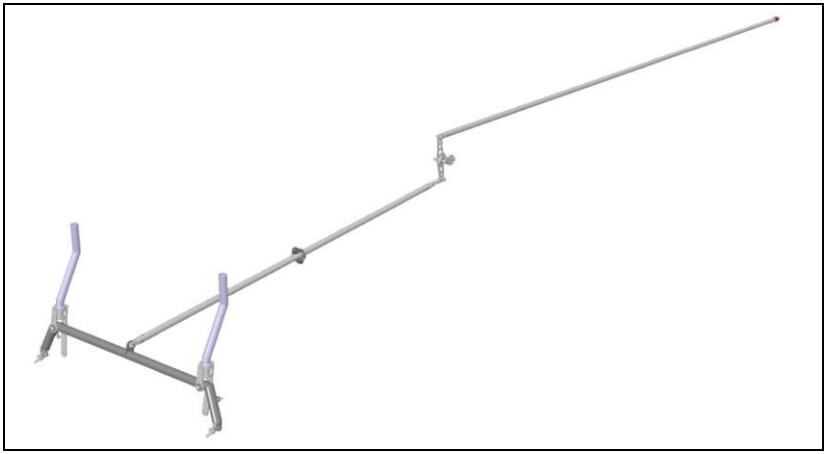
elevator control system

The control sticks are installed to a pivoting connection element (stick bridge). Thereby a push/pull input stick is transferred from the control stick through a bell crank and a push-pull tube towards the elevator. An electrical operated elevator trim tab is installed on the elevator.

The elevator control system is connected to the elevator by a quick connector to allow the tailplane to be detached from the aircraft. Checking this quick connector is part of the preflight check!

Insecurely connected, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!!

Checks inside the aircraft



7 Airplane and Systems Description

aileron control system

Both control sticks are linked together by a control rod system to ensure synchronous movement. The linkage is located beneath two fiberglass-panels on the floor of the cabin right in front of the seats. A translator connects the control stick linkage to the aileron linkage, which uses several bell cranks to establish the connection to the control surfaces.

The aileron control system is split between the elements installed in the fuselage and in the wing. Both parts are connected by a connector. This connector is a quick connector to allow the wings to be folded. Checking these quick connectors is part of the preflight check!

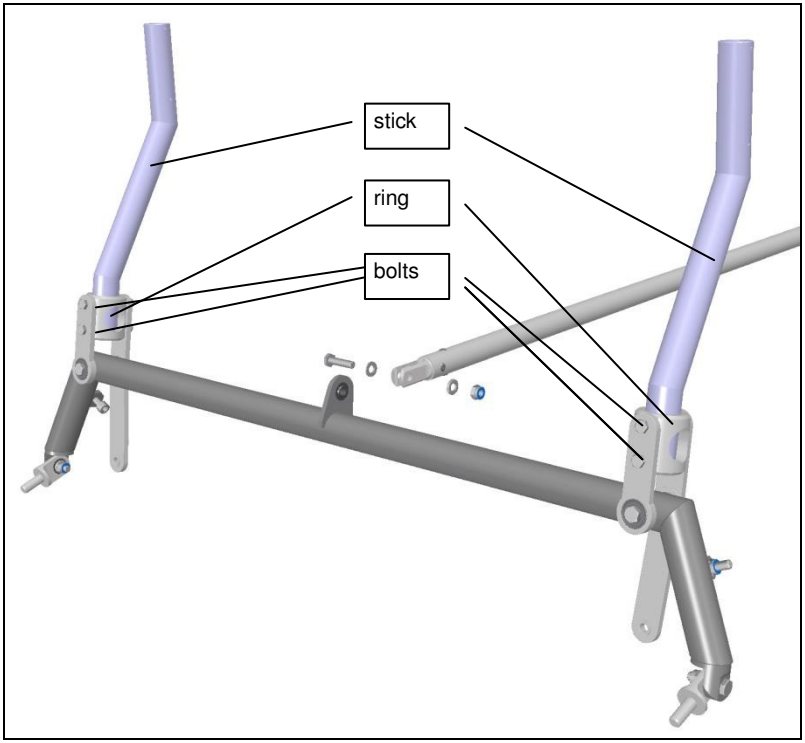
Insecurely connected, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!!

Checks inside the aircraft

7 Airplane and Systems Description

flying with only one control stick installed

Under certain conditions it might be favorable to have only one control stick installed. It is permissible to take out the control stick on the passenger side. See section 2 for the definition of the seat of the pilot in command.



Take out the bolts on the side where the stick shall be uninstalled. Take out the stick. Newer aircraft have the trim and PTT buttons wired with a connector so the stick can be left outside the aircraft. In elder aircraft the stick must be stowed safely. Re-install the mounting ring by means of the bolts.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.4 Cockpit Overview

Cockpit example

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.5 Left Panel – Primary Instruments

Dynon Flight DEK D-180

Instrumentation consists of a DYNON Flight DEK D-180, a BECKER radio AR6201, an optional intercom ps-engineering PM3000 and a BECKER transponder BXP6401.

Primary flight and engine instrumentation is displayed on a DYNON Flight DEK D-180. This is a highly-integrated avionics system, unifying an “Electronic Flight Information System” and an “Engine Monitoring System. This means that primary and secondary flight and navigation instrumentation is displayed on a color display. The following functions are guaranteed:

Guaranteed functionality includes airspeed indicator, altimeter, vertical speed indicator, turn and slip indicator, magnetic compass, artificial horizon, voltmeter, g-meter, engine tachometer, oil pressure, oil temperature, CHT (1), fuel on board, timer.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

NOTE	With a D-180, a GPS device can the REMOS GX be equipped with a very high quality avionics. Note that IFR flights are permitted with an ultralight aircraft yet.

For detailed data refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual that comes with your plane. The website of DYNON www.dynonavionics.com offers the possibility to download the manuals.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

Becker BXP6401

The basic-equipped consists an Transponder. This Transponder is the airborne component of the Air Traffic Control (ATC). It functions in accordance with the secondary radar principle and allows air traffic control to locate, identify and track air craft.

The transponder provides the following features:

- In the selective mode, the Ground Control can interrogate the transponder individually using an ICAO-24-bit address, which is unique to the particular air craft.
- Support of the SI code (Surveillance Identifier)
- Register capability for elementary surveillance (ELS) and enhanced surveillance (EHS)
- Extended squitters transmission

For detailed data refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual that comes with your plane. The website of BECKER www.becker-avionics.com offers the possibility to download the manuals.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

Becker AR 6201

The VHF transceiver is designed as a single block unit for usage in cockpit environment of general aviation aircrafts.

The VHF transceiver has an input for both standard and dynamic microphones.

For detailed data refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual that comes with your plane. The website of BECKER www.becker-avionics.com offers the possibility to download the manuals.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

PS-Engineering PM 3000

The PM 3000 intercom allows voice-activated communication to the occupants. An audio input at the central control panel (3.5mm jack) allows connection of additional audio.

The PM3000 is a panel-mounted intercom with multiple volume and VOX (voice activated squelch) circuits using unified volume and squelch controls for the pilot, and copilot.

NOTE	The audio signal will fade each time a radio call comes in or out, during alerts by the Dynon System and when the pilot and copilot talk to each other. Music is not transmitted during radio calls. The GPS will not put out any warnings or alerts if its audio wire is disconnected.

WARNING	Listening to music during flight may lead to inattention. Take care that you are always aware of the situation of the flight and stay ahead of the aircraft. If in doubt, switch off the audio entertainment, especially during take-off, landing and while talking with ATC.

For detailed data refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual that comes with your plane. The website of ps-engineering www.ps-engineering.com offers the possibility to download the manuals.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.6 Engine Operation

Left Panel

The oil temperature control is installed in the upper position. Push to increase temperature, pull to decrease temperature.

The dual throttle control is located in the lower position. The left throttle lever does not feature a friction lock.

In addition, the carburetor (yellow), the oil temperature control (black) and the carburetor (green, choke) attached here.

.

Update Jacks

Aircraft are equipped with an update SUB-D 9-pin connector behind the panel for upgrading the DYNON Flight DEK D180.

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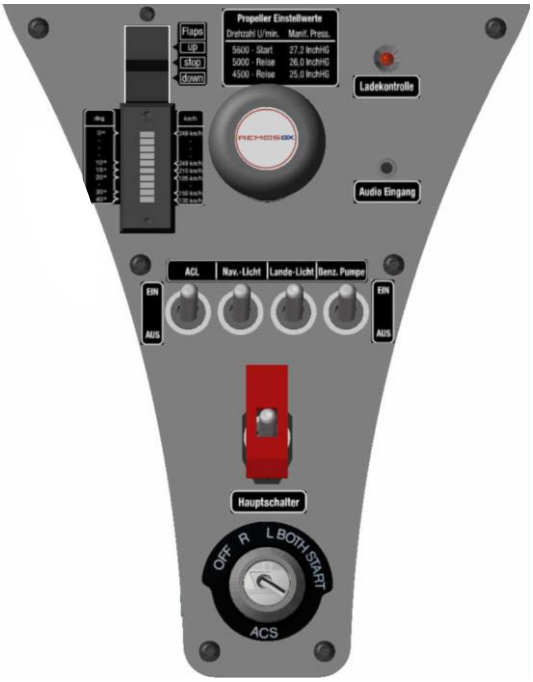
7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.7 Center Stack

The avionics include variations depending on the equipment (except in the base configuration) a GPS. As a Garmin GPS are here aera a Garmin 696 or 500, mounted in a frame AirGizmo, or install the Flymap-L with a touch screen (with optional GSM modem for online access to the DWD weather data).

7 Airplane and Systems Description

At the central control panel all controls of the REMOS GX are located. All switches are clearly labeled.



The switch panel incorporates the following:

- Switch for ACL
- Navigation lights
- Switch for landing lights
- Switch for fuel pump
- Position display for electric flaps
- Throttle lever with locking device
- Charging indicator light of the generator
- Master and avionics switches
- Throttle control with friction lock
- Audio connection

7 Airplane and Systems Description

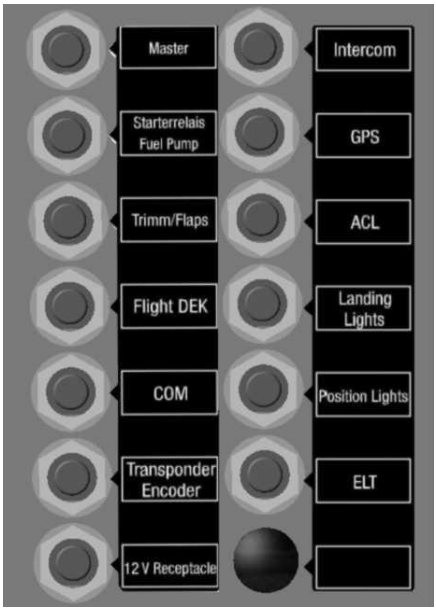
7.8 Right Panel – Backup Instruments

The right cockpit panel varies on equipment installed. The figure below shows a possible variation; it is the version with full equipment including airspeed indicator, altimeter, ELT switch and the ventilation and heating switch, circuit breakers and 12V receptacle.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.9 Circuit Breakers

The electrical systems of the REMOS GX are secured with circuit breakers (CB). The fuse for the charge control check light is located behind the switch panel. In the engine room to find the fuses for the controller, as well as the loading control.



All circuit breakers are labeled; additionally the placard shown below is applied inside the cockpit to give more detailed information. Here you can find detailed information about the rating of each CB.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

1	Master	25 A	11	Landing Light	3 A
2	Starter Relais	3 A	12	Position Light	2 A
3	Trimm, Flaps	5 A	13	ELT	1 A
4	Flight Deck	5 A			
5	COM	7,5 A	Engine Compartment	Battery	40 A
6	Transponder, Encoder	5 A		Starter	150 A
7	12 V receptacle	1 A		Charge Fuse	20 A
8	Intercom	1 A			
9	GPS	5 A	behind Switchpanel	Regulator	0,2 A
10	ACL	10 A		Regulator Checklight	0,2 A

If a CB has been tripped, the lip points out of the front side. To reset the CB, push in the lip. To release a CB manually, it must be pulled out of its socket.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.10 Electrical System

The electrical system of the REMOS GX is powered by an alternator, which is capable of 250W at engine speeds of at least 4,000 RPM. At lower engine speeds the output of the alternator is lower. Below a certain engine speed the alternator is not able to support the power demand for all electrical equipment. The exact engine speed is not easily defined and varies base on the equipment installed. The critical engine speed is around 2,500 RPM.

If your REMOS GX is operated in an environment where you have long taxiways or you operate the aircraft a longer time with low RPM, switch off electrical equipment that are not essential in order to conserve battery power.

NOTE	With engine or when taxiing with low RPM the alternator is definitely not able to cover the electric power consumption and the battery will be discharged

7 Airplane and Systems Description

The following table gives an overview of the power consumption of your electrical equipment.

consumer	power[W]	current@ 12V [A]
Dynon D180	19	1,5
FlymapL	42	3,5
Garmin GPS696	15	1,1
Garmin aera 500	10	3,6
Becker AR6201	6	1,6
Becker BXP6401	14	0,4
PM3000	10	0,8
ACL (LED)	37	3,1
position lights	12	1,0
landing lights (LED)	24	2,0
Electric fuel pump	20	1,7
Elevator trim	4	0,3
flap drive	25	2,1
12V receptacle	12	1,0

Power shortage makes itself felt primarily by malfunctioning of the transceiver in transmit mode. There is no transmission possible. Other equipment, e.g. the DYNON D180, will display a low voltage warning. To prevent electrical shortage, following procedure is recommended:

- switch off all non-essential electrical loads
- engine speed on ground min. 2.500RPM
- engine speed in flight min. 4.000RPM

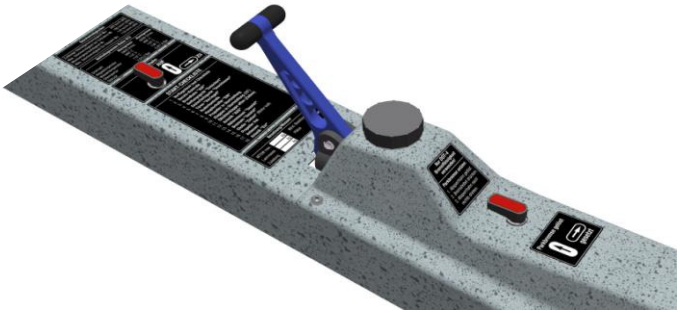
Low temperatures reduce the capacity to increase the on-board battery and its internal resistance. This may cause some trouble in the cold season. If the aircraft is not operated in winter time REMOS recommends storing the battery in a warm and dry place.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.11 Center Console

The following controls are located on the center console:

- Engine fuel shut off valve
- Brake lever including fluid reservoir
- Parking brake valve



All controls are labeled. On the center console you will find all important placards, which post the operational limits for a safe operation of the aircraft. In addition a start-up checklist is provided

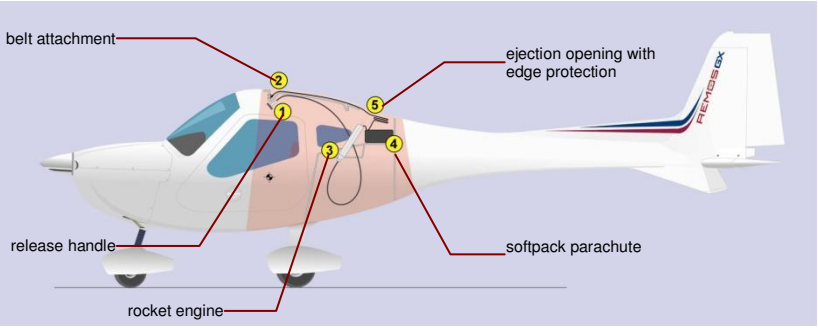
7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.12 Recovery System

The recovery system must be installed according to the approved procedures. The belts of the system are attached to the wing's main spar attachment fittings. They are protected against environmental conditions and are maintenance free. A check is neither required nor possible, as the belts are hidden within the airplane's structure.

The main belt is hanging inside the cabin. In case of an installed recovery system the parachute is connected to this belt by means of a snap hook.

NOTES	Any modification of the installation of the recovery system and any of its components is not authorized and will immediately lead into loss of certification of the airplane. Maintenance during the annual condition inspection must be performed according to the recovery system manufacturer's handbook.

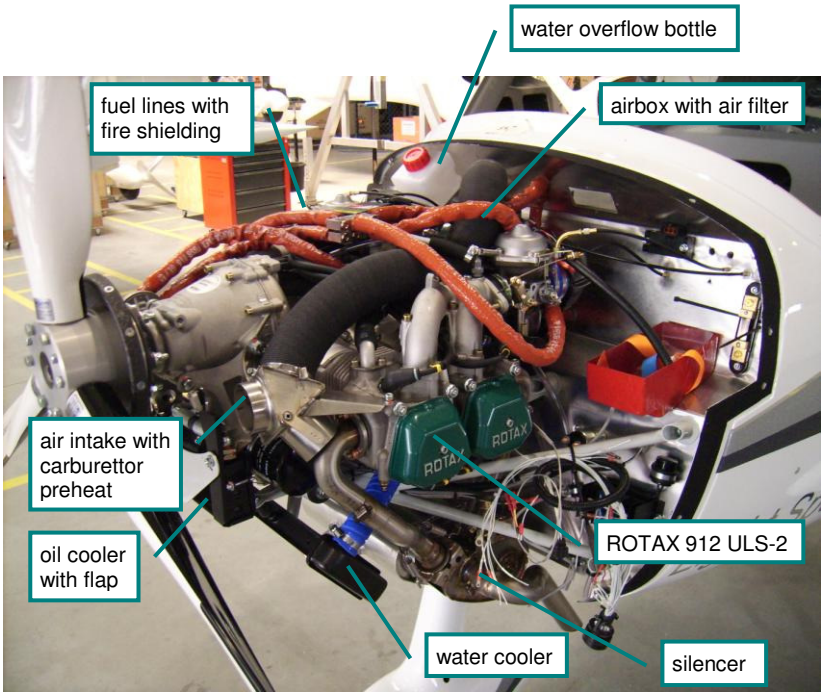


7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.13 Engine

The engine used on the REMOS GX is the ROTAX 912 ULS-2, which complies with ASTM F2239.

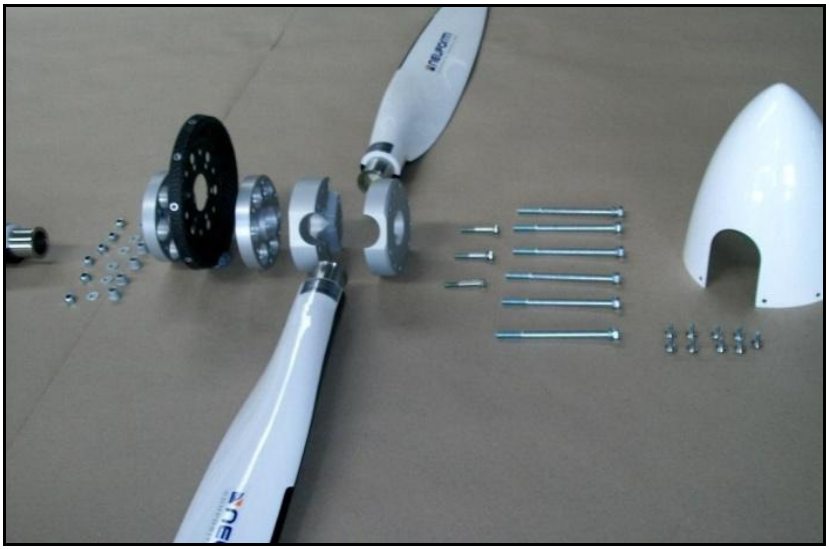
The engine is a 4 stroke, 4 cylinder horizontally opposed, duel carbureted, twin spark ignition engine with one central camshaft, pushrods and overhead valves. Cylinder heads are liquid cooled, the cylinders itself are cooled by ram air. Oil system is a dry sump with external oil reservoir.



7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.14 Propeller

The aircraft is equipped with the NEUFORM CR3-65 propeller. This is a three blade carbon fiber, ground adjustable propeller, equipped with a plastic spinner.



7 Airplane and Systems Description

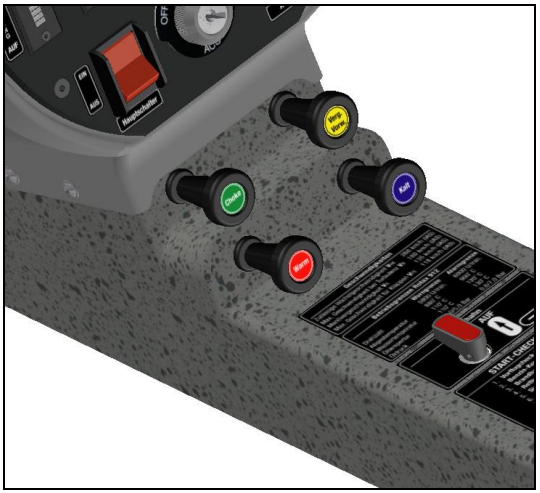
7.15 Fuel System

The fuel system of the REMOS GX consists of the following components:

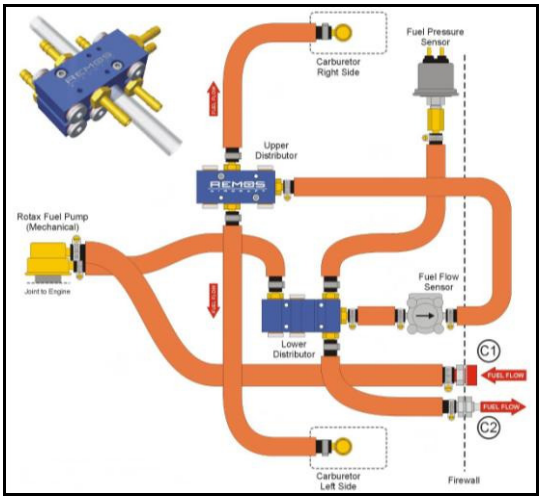
- filler neck (lockable and non-lockable versions available)
- fuel tank (see section 2 and 7 and NOT-001 for fuel grades)
- fuel drainer
- fuel lines
- fuel pump
- fuel shut-off valve
- fuel divider
- fuel return line

overview of airframe sided fuel system

7 Airplane and Systems Description



fuel shut-off valve



engine sided fuel system

7 Airplane and Systems Description

Fuel is fed from the fuel tank to the electric fuel pump. This pump is a boost pump that sets the fuel system under pressure and reliably prevents and tendency for vapor lock.

Through the fuel shut-off valve and the firewall the fuel is routed towards the fuel divider. This unit provides ports for measuring fuel pressure and fuel flow and feeds the carburetors.

NOTE	With the fuel shut-off valve closed no fuel is fed to the engine and the engine will fail due to fuel starvation. It is recommended to always keep the fuel valve open. The fuel shut-off valve is a safety item to shut off the fuel in emergency situations and need not be closed for parking or hangaring.

NOTE	In case of a low fuel pressure warning cross check with fuel flow. As long as fuel flow gives reasonable indication, the reason for the warning is most probably found in the fuel pressure sensor or its sensing hose. Vice versa the same applies for the fuel flow sensor.

NOTE	It is recommended to keep the electric fuel pump switched on during the entire flight.

NOTE	Service with permitted fuel grade only and regularly drain the aircraft fuel system

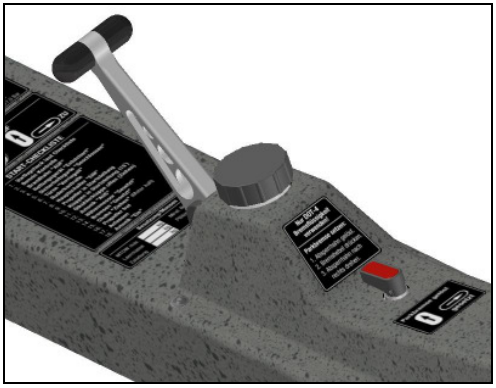
For further information see maintenance manual section 12.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.16 Braking System

The braking system of the REMOS GX consists of the following components:

- reservoir
- master cylinder
- parking brake valve
- brake lines
- brake cylinder, brake disc and brake pads



master cylinder with reservoir and parking brake valve

By pressing on the brake lever pressure is built up and is fed simultaneously through the bake lines to the left and right brake cylinders. For setting the parking brake press on the brake and whilst that turn the parking brake valve.

NOTE	Once the parking brake is set, additional braking is not possible. Be sure to always apply enough brake pressure before setting the parking brake and never taxi with the parking brake set.

NOTE	Change brake pads early enough, otherwise the brake cylinder my slide out of its housing and the brake is damaged.

7 Airplane and Systems Description

7.17 Special Equipment and Customizing

The aircraft may be equipped with special or additional equipment on customer's demand. The installation of this equipment must be certified and listed in the equipment list.

Avionics other than those mentioned in this manual may be installed on customer's demand. These avionics systems may replace the equipment mentioned in this manual in part or whole. The installation of this equipment must be certified and listed in the equipment list.

For operating instructions please refer to the manuals belonging to the equipment installed.

NOTE	The owner of the aircraft is responsible to keep the aircraft airworthy and comply with all applicable regulations.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

Table of Content

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.1 Introduction

This section gives guidance how to service the aircraft and how to handle it on ground. This section does not provide maintenance instructions.

Maintenance procedures are defined in the maintenance manual that is specific to the individual aircraft. All maintenance shall be performed according to the REMOS Service and Maintenance Checklist, available directly at REMOS or on the website www.remos.com

8.2 Checking and Servicing Coolant

The REMOS GX is designed to be easily serviceable. A flap in the upper cowling allows checking the coolant level in the overflow bottle without removing the cowling.

Make sure there is app. 1 inch of coolant liquid visible in the overflow bottle. Exceeding this level is not required.

For filling up cooling liquid it is required to take off the cowling.

coolant	BASF Glysantin Protect Plus/G48
mixing ratio	1:1 (Glysantin : water)

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.3 Checking and Servicing Oil

The REMOS GX is designed to be easily serviceable. Access to all components which have to be lubricated or checked regularly is possible without detaching any panels. A flap in the upper cowling allows access to the oil bottle in order to check and add oil without removing the cowling.

For checking the oil remove the oil tank cap. Prior to oil check turn the propeller by hand in the direction of engine rotation several times to pump oil from the engine into the oil tank. It is essential to build up compression in the combustion chamber. Maintain the pressure for a few seconds to allow the pressure flow around the piston rings into the crankcase. The speed of rotation is not important for the pressure transfer into the crankcase.

This process is finished when air is returning back to the oil tank an can be noticed by a murmur from the open oil tank.

The oil level should be between the minimum and maximum marking on the oil dipstick. Avoid oil levels exceeding the maximum mark as excess oil will be poured through the venting line.

Difference between “min” and “max” marking is 0.95 US quart.

engine oil	synthetic or semi-synthetic
oil rating	API-SG or higher
engine oil capacity	min. 2.1 qts max. 3.1 qts
recommended oil	AeroShell Sport PLUS 4 10W-40

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.4 Fuelling the Aircraft

The fuel filler cap is located on the right-hand side of the fuselage behind the wing. After removing the lockable fuel filler cap, refuelling is easily possible.

Aircraft up to SN377 must be fuelled very carefully in order to prevent spilling of fuel. From SN378 on the fuel system has been modified to allow more rapid refuelling without spilling.

The fuel tank vent line is also the overflow line and is located on the belly of the airplane. If the fuel tank is full (recognizable by the fuel nozzle shutting down), further filling of the tank will lead the fuel to overflow.

The fuel tank is equipped with a sight tube to check fuel level. The sight tube can be found inside the cabin between the two seats.

usable fuel quantity	21 US gallons
total fuel quantity	22 US gallons
fuel qualities	AVGAS, MOGAS or min. AKI 91, ideally free of ethanol

NOTE	Please refer to REMOS notification NOT-001 and ROTAX SI-912-016/SI-914-019 for further information on suitable engine fluids (fuel, oil, cooling liquid, additives, etc). Have a frequent look on www.flyrotax.com and on www.remos.com for the latest information.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.5 Towing

Due to the low weight of the REMOS GX, it is very easy to move the aircraft by hand on the ground. That's why there is no special equipment for towing provided. Do not attempt under any circumstances to tow the aircraft by attaching any kind of towing equipment to the nose wheel!

Grab the aircraft at the propeller roots just outside the spinner to pull it forward. For pushing the aircraft backward it is recommended to push at the root of the horizontal tail. Bushing backward is also permitted at the strut. If this is done with open doors, one can grab the rudder pedal to steer backward.

8.6 Tie-Down

To tie down the aircraft we recommend the use of at least three ropes (left wing, right wing, and tail). Tie down each wing by attaching the rope to the lug located on the upper strut bracket. Another rope connection point is provided on the tail skid of the aircraft. When necessary, a fourth rope can be slid around the propeller/gear drive shaft at the nose of the aircraft.

Aircrafts from SN380 are equipped with a metric M8 thread on the lower side of the wing near the wingtips and are provided with bolt-in lugs. If required, bolt in the lugs and tie down the aircraft there. Do not fly with the tie-down lugs installed!

An additional rope may be applied to the propeller. Wrap the rope around the spacer between spinner and prop flange of the engine, accessible through the gap between cowling and spinner. In order to avoid damages to the spinner do not wrap the rope around the prop blade roots.

Secure the control stick by use of the safety belt to prevent the control surfaces from being slammed from stop to stop by the wind.

NOTE	The maximum wind velocity to leave a tied down aircraft in the open is 38 kts.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.7 Rigging a Folded Aircraft

The REMOS GX is manufactured to the highest quality standards. All components are very precise and provide the maximum aerodynamic quality. It is therefore strongly recommended that you be very careful when assembling or disassembling components such as the wings, stabilizer and other parts. The following instructions will provide you with all the necessary information.

NOTE	Folding or unfolding the wings and attaching or detaching the horizontal tail is a two person procedure. Do not to try this alone. Severe damage to the aircraft may result.

Tools, equipment and preparation

- bolt release tool (provided with the aircraft)
- screwdriver (Philips head)
- grease for bolts

- place the stabilizer behind the aircraft protective support
- remove both stabilizer bolts from their bushings
- remove both wing bolts from their bushings

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

Connecting folded wings to the fuselage

1. Unlock the fairings between the strut and the wing/fuselage and slide them along the strut.
2. Withdraw the main wing securing bolt from the wing and place it nearby. Ensure that the bolt stays clean until remounted.
3. Remove the wing support aid bracket while a second person supports the wing at the wing tip.
4. Now the second person at the wing tip moves the wing slowly forward while ensuring that the wing does not spin around its axis. The weight of the wing is supported by its strut, therefore, the wing must never be lifted or pushed down from the top.
5. When the wing has reached its maximum forward position, the person at the fuselage position must rotate the wing to align both connection latches. Care must be taken that the surface of the wing is not damaged by the fuselage connecting latches.
6. When the connecting latches between the fuselage and wing are aligned, the wing must be lifted by the person at the wing tip. The person at the fuselage must ensure that the flap drive connection fits correctly into the bushing on the fuselage.
7. If all latches have engaged and the wing fits properly to the fuselage, the main bolt can be pushed into its support tube. To install the main bolt correctly, please use the special installation tool which comes with the aircraft. Now secure the bolt with the securing pin. The person at the wing tip can now release the pressure supporting the wing tip.

8. Inside the cabin, the pushrod quick fasteners MUST properly be connected and secured.

   Insecure connection, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!! When in doubt contact your local REMOS dealer or service center.

9. Proceed in the same order with the second wing.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

Installing the horizontal tail

1. Hold the horizontal tail in place so that the bushings in the fuselage match up with those in the horizontal tail.
2. Apply the attachment bolts from left to right into their bushings. The forward bolt is marked by a "V", the rearward bolt by "H".
3. Align the hole of the attachment bolt with the one in the right bushing and secure the bolts with Fokker needles.
4. Connect the cable plug for the electric trim actuator
5. The pushrod quick fasteners MUST be connected properly and secured.

   Insecure connection, improper operation of control surfaces or insecurely locked fasteners will lead to loss of control of the aircraft!! When in doubt contact your local REMOS dealer or service center.

6. Attach the tail cover and secure it with the screws provided. Connect the electric jack for the taillight.

After rigging the aircraft perform a preflight check.

8.8 Folding a Rigged Aircraft

To disassemble the aircraft, perform the above described procedures in reverse order.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Servicing

8.9 Transportation of the Aircraft

If you intend to store the aircraft with the wings folded, we recommend using REMOS folding wing supports (ask your local dealer). With these supports mounted, the wings are secured properly and handling of the aircraft will be much easier.

When the aircraft has to be moved by trailer, please ask your authorized REMOS dealer for advice. When placed on a trailer in a wrong way, serious damage could result.

8.10 Cleaning and Care

After every day of flight, it is recommended that you clean the surface of the aircraft using pure water and a soft cotton towel only. Take special care when cleaning the windows to use lots of water to loosen and rinse away bugs and dirt and use with only a soft cotton towel, or otherwise you will create scratches. If cleaned regularly, you may not need to use any special cleaning products. If for any reason special cleaning products need to be used, please contact your dealer for advice. For polishing you can use almost any car polish but be sure that no silicone is used in that product.

Imprint

Pilot Operating Handbook REMOS GX

ASTM Edition

REMOS

REMOS GX

POH Supplement – Flight Training

Supplement Flight Training

Table of Content

1 Introduction

This chapter should enable you to familiarize yourself with the flight performance and flight characteristics of the REMOS GX. To complete these instructions, please refer to the appropriate sections in the POH.

The following pages describe flight characteristics experienced during various flight configurations and weather conditions:

- Take-off
- Climb
- Cruise
- Stall
- Slip
- Glide
- Descent
- Approach
- Touch down

NOTE	This chapter was introduced as an additional guide to experience the capabilities of the aircraft, It is not a substitute for flight school training! If you are not yet familiar with the aircraft, we strongly recommend that you follow these instructions only when accompanied by a skilled flight instructor.

2 Take-Off

Take-off under normal conditions

1. After the pre-flight check has been completed, extend flaps to 15°. Take-off may be performed without flaps, too, but this leads to higher take-off distances.
2. Ensure that the elevator trim is in the correct position.
3. Whenever possible, take-off directly into the wind. The maximum demonstrated crosswind component is 15 kts.
4. Smoothly apply full throttle (fully forward) and maintain runway heading.
5. As the aircraft accelerates, gently pull back on the control stick to raise the nose slightly until the aircraft becomes airborne at about V_{LO} = 50 kIAS (58 mph IAS).
6. Once airborne, slowly release the back pressure on the control stick to allow the airspeed to increase to $V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS (67 mph IAS). Maintain this speed and avoid making any climbing turns until a sufficiently safe altitude has been reached.
7. When at safe altitude, retract the flaps (if they were deployed) and accelerate to $V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS (69 mph IAS).

Take-off under tailwind conditions

Similar to normal take-off except that the take-off distance will be extended. Ensure that you determine the take-off distance required to ensure you have sufficient runway length prior to take-off.

Take-Off in rain or with a dirty aircraft

Surface conditions, high density altitude and temperatures, raindrops and bugs affect the performance of the aircraft. Be aware that in these conditions the performance figures will not meet the published figures, as they apply to a clean aircraft under standard atmospheric conditions. Expect a significant drop in performance.

3 Climb

Climb with Best Angle of Climb

With engine set to full power, establish V_X, which is $V_{X\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 39 kIAS (45 mph IAS) for flaps 15 deg and $V_{X\ clean}$ = 51 kIAS (59 mph IAS) with flaps up. At this airspeed the aircraft will achieve the steepest angle of climb. During climb it is essential to monitor oil and water (CHT) temperatures. Adjust the oil temperature regulation flap as required.

Climb with Best Rate of Climb

With engine set to full power, establish V_Y, which is $V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS (67 mph IAS) for flaps 15 deg and $V_{Y\ clean}$ = 60 kIAS (69 mph IAS) with flaps up. At this airspeed the aircraft will achieve the best rate of climb. During climb it is essential to monitor oil and water (CHT) temperatures. Adjust the oil temperature regulation flap as required.

Climb while in cruise

If you wish to climb in cruise, select an airspeed between 70 to 80 kIAS (80 to 90 mph IAS). At these speeds, the aircraft will climb between slower than best rate of climb due to the higher airspeed.

NOTE	It is strongly recommended that you monitor oil and water (CHT) temperatures. Under no circumstances should any of the engine temperature limits be exceeded, otherwise, an engine failure may result.

Climb in rain or with a dirty aircraft

Raindrops and bugs affect the performance of the aircraft. Be aware that in these conditions the performance figures will not meet the published figures, as they apply for a clean aircraft under standard atmospheric conditions. Expect a performance loss of 10% to15%.

4 Cruise

Normal cruise

An economical cruise is flown at engine speeds of 4,400 RPM to 4,800 RPM. With the Sensenich or Neuform propeller this will result in airspeeds between 98mph (85kts) and 111mph (97kts) with a fuel flow between 4 and 5 gph

High speed cruise is done with engine speeds between 5,000 RPM and 5,400 RPM. With the Sensenich or Neuform propeller this will result in airspeeds between 117mph (102kts) and 130mph (113kts) with a fuel flow between 5 and 7 gph.

If required, the aircraft is capable of achieving an airspeed up to 137 mph (119 kts) at full power settings. If doing so, always monitor the engine speed. The maximum continuous engine speed is 5,500 RPM and may only be sustained for 5 minutes. Do not exceed the maximum engine speed of 5,800 RPM.

Cruise in gusty conditions

When flying in gusty weather conditions, the normal operating airspeed V_{NO} = 107 kIAS = 123 mph IAS should not be exceeded for safety reasons. The REMOS GX offers very stable flight characteristics even in heavy weather conditions.

Cruise in rain or with dirty aircraft

Raindrops and bugs affect the performance of the aircraft. Be aware that in these conditions the performance figures will not meet the published figures, as they apply for a clean aircraft under standard atmospheric conditions. Expect a performance loss of 10% to15%. When flying in rain always activate the carburetor heat.

5 Stall

The REMOS GX is fully controllable when flying at a wide range of airspeeds. At airspeeds below the lower speed limit, the aircraft will display very stable stall characteristics. If the airspeed is reduced by the pilot gradually pulling back on the control stick, aerodynamic buffet will occur, indicating that the aircraft is approaching the stall speed. Should the aircraft then be allowed to stall, the aircraft still will remain controllable. The aircraft can be stalled with flaps both extended or retracted.

Conducting a stall maneuver does not require special skills. However, if you are not yet familiar with the aircraft, we recommend you do this exercise only when accompanied by an experienced flight instructor.

6 Slip

The slip is a very stable flight condition and is also very easy to perform. This maneuver is used to increase aerodynamic drag to enable a high rate of descent.

Before establishing a slip, you have to ensure that the airspeed is within the required limits. The maximum maneuvering speed V_A = 88 kIAS (101 mph IAS) should not be exceeded. If performing a slip with flaps extended, a maximum indicated airspeed of V_{FE}= 78 kIAS (90 mph IAS) must be maintained. You will achieve the maximum rate of descent when slipping with flaps fully extended and flying at V_{FE}.

Conducting a slip does not require special skills. However, if you are not yet familiar with the aircraft, we recommend to do this exercise only when accompanied by an experienced flight instructor.

7 Gliding

The aircraft can glide well with the engine off. Best glide ratios are achieved within an indicated airspeed of 60 kIAS (69 mph IAS). These speeds will establish a glide ratio of about 1:10 with the flaps retracted (0° position).

8 Descent

When descending from level flight it is important to monitor engine temperatures. During descent, the temperatures will decrease, which could cause engine failure or carburetor icing to develop. Therefore we strongly recommend that you not exceed the lower limits of these temperatures. Engage carburetor heat before beginning the descent.

9 Approach

Approach under normal conditions

Always land on the most suitable runway, taking into consideration wind direction, length of runway, obstacles on the approach, etc. It is recommended to fly the approach at 60 kIAS (69 mph IAS). The recommended target airspeed (airspeed on short final in app. 50ft altitude) for approach at MTOW is 55 kIAS (63 mph IAS).

Approach under tailwind conditions

When on final approach with a tailwind component, the REMOS GX does not require different approach or flare procedures than those used in calm or headwind conditions. However, you do have to keep in mind that the landing distance will increase significantly.

Approach in crosswind conditions

Crosswinds do not have a big effect on the flight characteristics of the REMOS GX, as long as the cross-wind component stays within the maximum demonstrated speed of up to 15 kts. Performing a crosswind landing does not require above-average piloting skills. Nevertheless, if not yet familiar with the aircraft, we recommend that you perform crosswind landings only when accompanied by an experienced flight instructor until sufficient experience has been gained.

Approach in turbulent weather conditions

It is recommended to fly the approach at 60 kIAS (69 mph IAS). The recommended target airspeed (airspeed on short final in app. 50ft altitude) for approach at MTOW is 55 kIAS (63 mph IAS). This will give you a reserve airspeed to balance any unexpected deviations in altitude and heading. In more gusty conditions it may be beneficial to stabilize the glide slope by keeping the flap setting to the 15° position.

9 Approach

Approach in rain showers

Raindrops on the wing surfaces influence the aerodynamic characteristics of the airfoil; drag will increase while lift decreases. The airfoil used on the REMOS GX features stable flight characteristics in rainy conditions. Therefore, there are no special advisories for flights within rain. we recommend that you operate the aircraft as you would in turbulent weather conditions (see "Approach in turbulent weather conditions). When flying in rain always activate the carburetor heat.

Approach in the slip configuration

If a high descent rate is required on final, we recommend that you conduct a slip maneuver. Conducting an approach in the slip configuration does not require special skills, however, if you are not yet familiar with the aircraft we recommend that yo do this exercise only when accompanied by an experienced flight instructor.

10 Touchdown

The aircraft has very good low speed characteristics and so is very controllable all the way through the landing phase. After a good approach has been conducted, the REMOS GX does not require much action to land with a perfect touch down. It is important to establish a safe and stable airspeed during the approach.

Imprint

Pilot Operating Handbook REMOS GX
Supplement Flight Training

ASTM Edition

REMOS

REMOS GX

POH Supplement – Glider Towing

Supplement Glider Towing

Table of Content

1 General Information

1.1 Introduction

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1.2 Certification

The REMOS GX is manufactured in compliance with the rules of the Light Sport Aircraft airworthiness standards and does not conform to standard category airworthiness requirements.

1.3 Quick Reference

For use as a glider towing aircraft, the REMOS GX is equipped with the TOST E85 tow release clutch, which is connected to the fuselage tail by a specially developed mounting frame. To release the tow rope a release lever is located on the left hand side of the pilot seat (colored yellow). Additionally, a rear view mirror must be installed inside the aircraft, above the pilot seat.

2 Operating Limitations

2.1 Towing Speed

max. towing speed	V_T of glider
min. towing speed	$1{,}3V_{S1}$ of glider, at least 53 kIAS = 61 mph IAS

2.2 Tow Ropes

length of tow rope	130 to 200 ft
weak link	max. 300 dN

2.3 Maximum Glider Take-Off Weight

The maximum permissible take-off weight of the glider to be towed varies with the propeller mounted to the REMOS GX. The following operating limitations may not be exceeded:

Propeller	Glider
Tonini GT-2	1,210 lb [550kg]
Woodcom SR38+1	1,210 lb [550kg]
Sensenich R70EN	1,580 lb [720kg]
Neuform CR3-65	1,580 lb [720kg]
Rospeller	1,430 lb [650kg]

2.4 Crew

During glider towing operations the REMOS GX must be operated only by one pilot (no passenger allowed, except for training/instruction). In all cases, the total take-off weight (towing aircraft + glider) must not exceed 2,900 lb.

2 Operating Limitations

2.5 Minimum Equipment List

- as per D-VFR minimum equipment list, plus
- TOST tow release clutch type E85
- REMOS mounting frame for tow release clutch
- yellow colored release handle
- rear view mirror placed on main spar carrythrough

2.6 Flying Without Doors

not permitted during towing operations

2.7 Required Placards and Markings

Adjacent to the airspeed indicator:

Adjacent to the tow release handle:

At the release clutch bracket:

3 Emergency Procedures

3.1 Engine Failure Procedure

Case 1: altitude not enough for engine re-start

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. landing site IDENTIFY
3. glider pilot NOTIFIED
4. glider pilot RELEASE ROPE
5. engine OFF
6. fuel valve CLOSE
7. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
8. master switch OFF
9. safety belts TIGHTEN
10. tow rope RELEASE
11. emergency landing APPROPRIATE TERRAIN

Case 2: altitude sufficient for engine re-start

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. landing site IDENTIFY
3. glider pilot NOTIFIED
4. glider pilot RELEASE ROPE
5. carburetor heat PULL
6. electric fuel pump ON
7. choke OFF
8. starter ENGAGE
9. if engine does not start continue with case 1
10. if engine starts, continue flight and land on an airfield

3 Emergency Procedures

3.2 Abnormal Flight Attitude Procedure

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. glider pilot NOTIFIED
3. engine REDUCE POWER
4. glider pilot RELEASE ROPE
5. recover gently and return to an airfield

NOTE	If the glider pilot cannot recover from the abnormal flight attitude and does not or cannot release the tow rope, the REMOS GX pilot must release the tow rope to recover from the abnormal flight attitude.

NOTE	If the abnormal flight attitude cannot be recovered from at all, the tow rope cannot be released, or the weak link does not break, activate the recovery system.

3.3 Failure of the Release Clutch Procedure

1. approach airspeed V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
2. full flaps airspeed V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
3. flaps DOWN
4. variable pitch prop 5,600 rpm
5. engine power AS REQUIRED
6. elevator trim AS REQUIRED
7. electrical fuel pump ON
8. touchdown on main wheels first with elevator fully held back.

NOTE	The rope will hang down significantly from the aircraft due to its own weight. Therefore it can become tangled with obstacles, plants, wires, vehicles, persons, etc.

4 Normal Procedures

4.1 Preflight Check Checklist

1. Perform standard preflight check
2. Check tow release clutch and test-release a tow rope

4.2 Take-Off Procedure

1.	oil cooler flap	OPEN
2.	carburetor heat	OFF
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
5.	flaps	15 degrees
6.	elevator trim	2/3 UP
7.	rudder and aileron	NEUTRAL
8.	variable pitch prop	5,600 rpm
9.	taxi forward	ROPE STRAIGHT
10.	engine power	FULL POWER
11.	rotate	V_R = 45 kIAS = 52 mph IAS
12.	lift-off	V_{LO} = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
13.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
14.	flaps	RETRACT

NOTE	During take-off, special care must be taken that the climb rate and airspeed are compatible with the required values of the towed glider. Watch your rate of climb immediately after take-off (do not exceed the glider's climb capability).

NOTE	To maintain permissible water and oil temperatures during climb and descent, the aircraft must be equipped with an oil temperature regulation flap. During climb the operating lever of this flap should be in the "open/cooler" position.

4 Normal Procedures

4.3 Climb Briefing

Flight tests have been conducted with various glider airplanes. These tests revealed that modern composite gliders, especially when loaded with water ballast, must be towed faster than older wooden sailplanes.

The modern gliders are usually towed with airspeeds of 75 mph = 65 kts or possibly above that with flaps retracted. Older sailplanes can be towed with airspeeds as low as 48 mph = 56 kts; in that case select the 15 degrees flap setting.

4.4 Descent Checklist

1.	flaps	CLEAN
2.	engine speed	AS REQUIRED
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	maneuvering speed	V_A = 88 kIAS = 101 mph IAS
5.	normal operating speed	V_{NO} = 107 kIAS = 123 mph IAS
6.	never exceed speed	V_{NE} = 135 kIAS = 155 mph IAS
7.	max. cont. engine speed	5,500 rpm
8.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
9.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
10.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
11.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
12.	oil temperature	120…266°F = 50…130°C

NOTE	Special care must be taken to keep all temperatures within the permissible range. To keep temperatures within the proper operation levels, the throttle may be left at a setting just above the idle position. Do not allow the oil temperature to drop rapidly.

4 Normal Procedures

4.5 Approach Briefing

1.	wind, weather, visibility	OK
2.	ATIS	CHECKED
3.	runway	CORRECT DIRECTION
4.	traffic circuit	ALTITUDE and ROUTING
5.	radios	ON and FREQUENCY SET
6.	transponder	AS REQUIRED
7.	full flaps	BELOW 81 mph = 70kts
8.	airspeed in pattern	80..110 kIAS = 95..125 mph IAS
9.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS

4.6 Landing Procedure

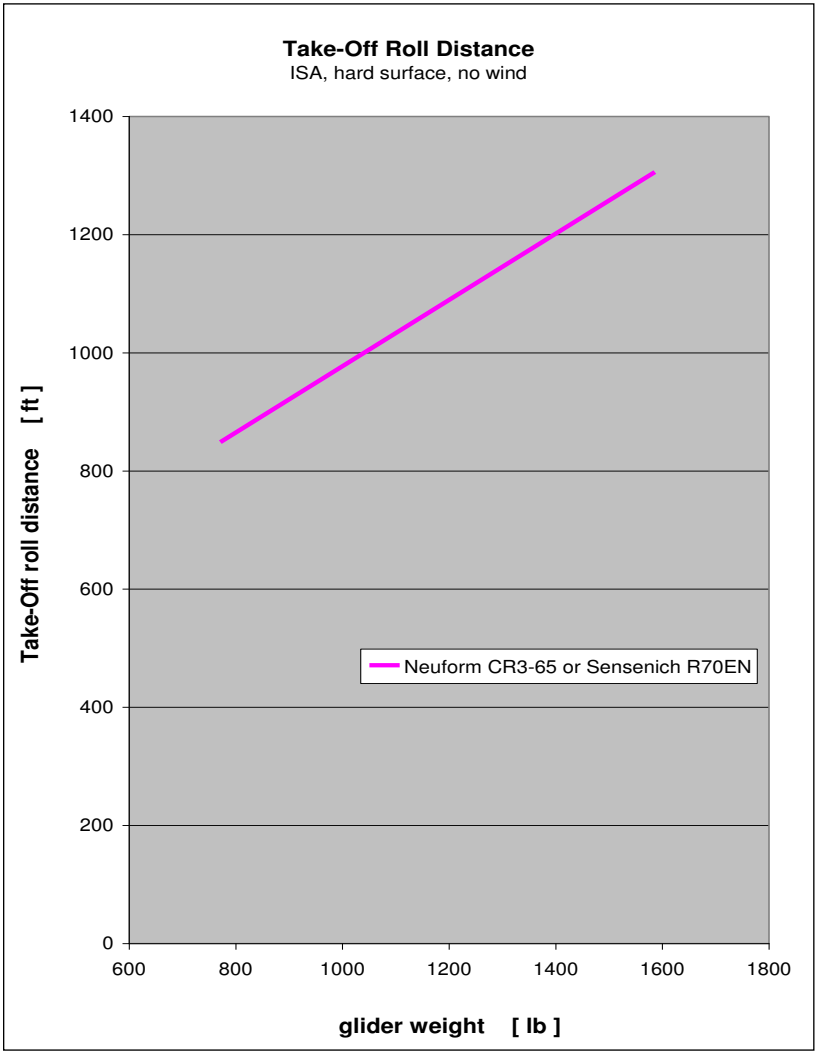
1.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
2.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
3.	target airspeed	V_T = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
4.	flaps	DOWN
5.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
6.	variable pitch prop	5,600 rpm
7.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
8.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
9.	electric fuel pump	ON
10.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
11.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
12.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
13.	oil temperature	120 to 266°F = 50 to 130°C
14.	tow rope	RELEASE ON THRESHOLD

15. touchdown on main wheels first with elevator fully held back.

5 Performance

5.1 Take-Off Roll Distance

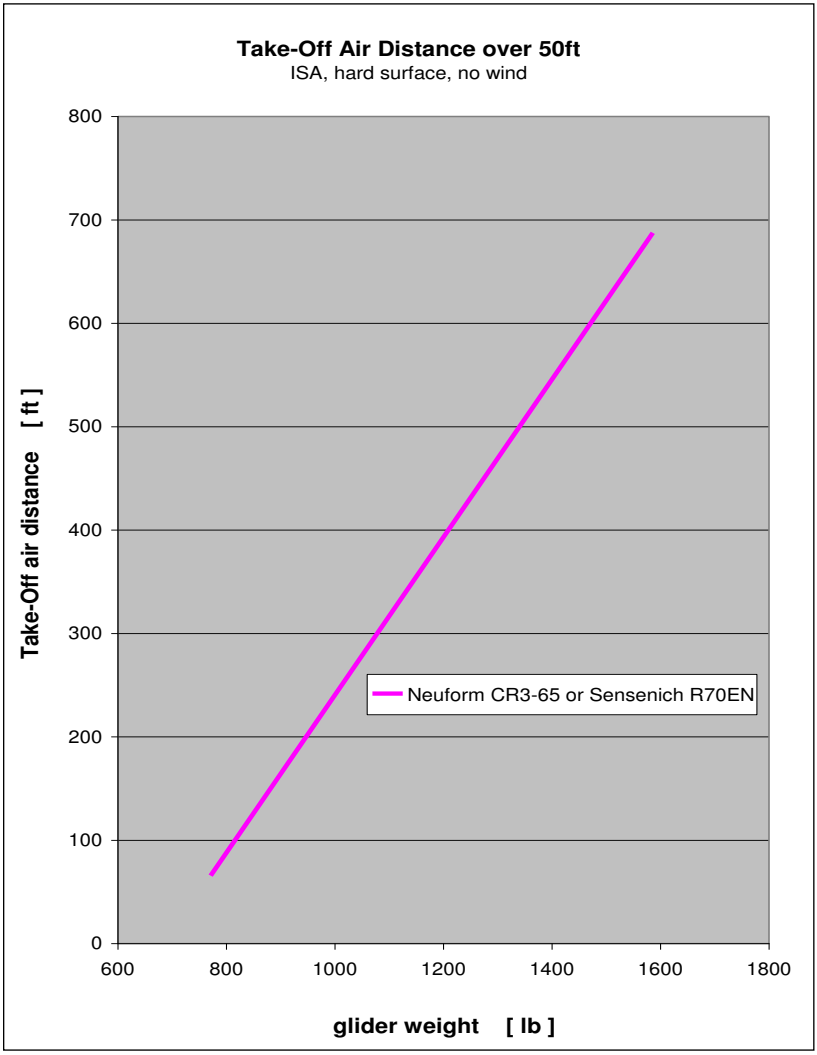
If the REMOS GX is equipped with a Sensenich R70EN or a Neuform CR3-65 propeller, the following take-off roll distances apply (under the conditions of a hard surface runway, ISA conditions, no wind and lift-off at V_Y = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS).



5 Performance

5.2 Take-Off Air Distance

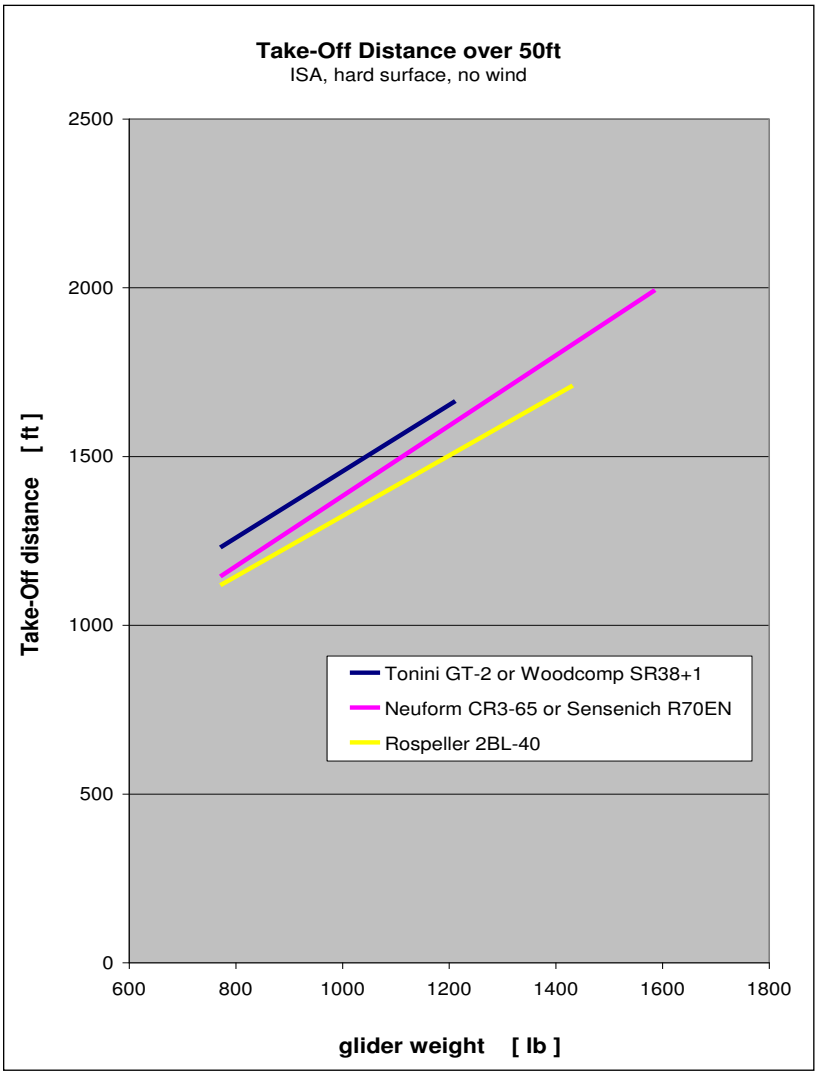
If the REMOS GX is equipped with a Sensenich R70EN or a Neuform CR3-65 propeller, the following take-off air distances apply (under the conditions of a hard surface runway, ISA conditions, no wind and lift-off at V_Y = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS).



5 Performance

5.3 Take-Off Distance over 50ft

The following diagram presents the total take-off distance over 50ft (under the conditions of a hard surface runway, ISA conditions, no wind and lift-off at V_Y = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS).



5 Performance

5.4 Effects on Take-Off Distance

Take-off distances given apply for ISA conditions and a dry, hard runway surface. Various circumstances have an effect on take-off and landing performance. According to ICAO-circular 601AN/55/2, it is recommended to use following add-ons for roll and air distances:

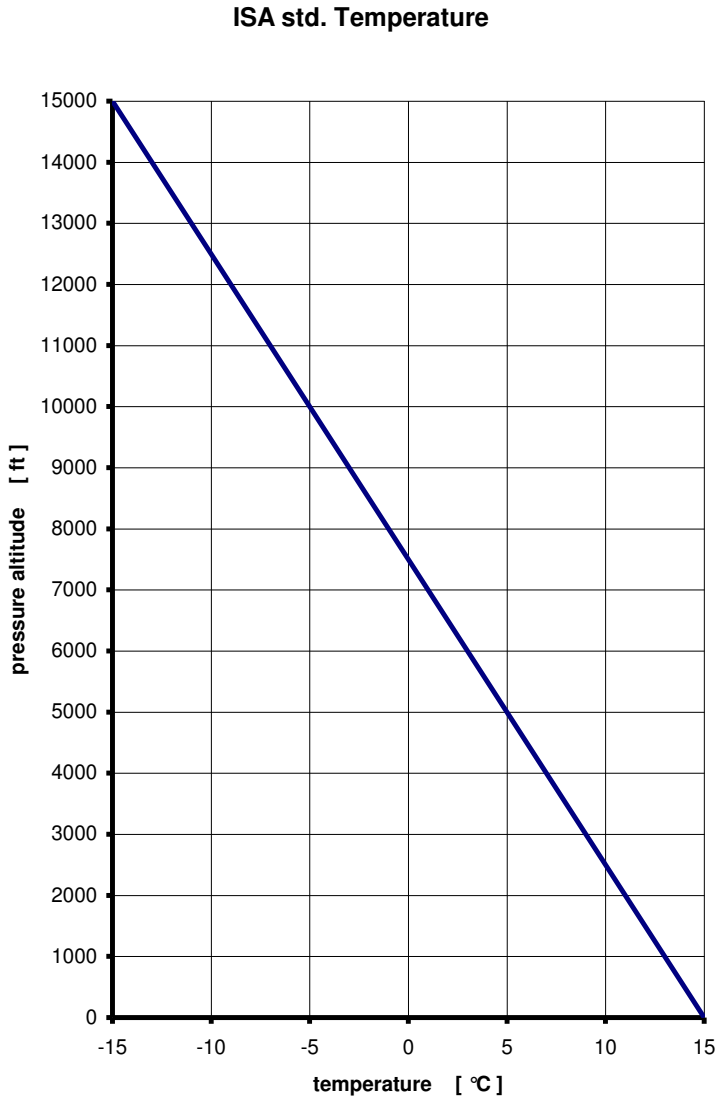
add-ons on take-off roll distance	
for dry grass	+ 20%
for wet grass	+ 30%
for soft surface	+ 50%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

add-ons on take-off air distance	
for dirty wings/raindrops	+ 15%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

All flight performance data are given for ISA standard atmosphere at sea level and standard temperature. To determine temperature in relation to ISA conditions please refer to the following chart.

NOTE	Especially in glider towing the take-off distances can vary significantly with precise flying habits and the drag of the glider.

5 Performance



5 Performance

5.5 Tested Glider Configuration

The following gliders have been towed during flight tests:

LS-1, LS-4, Baby-III, Astir and Twin Astir, Hornbach, Junior, Jantar, Pirat, Puchacz, Discus and DuoDiscus, Blanik, DG-100/300/500, DG-1000, ASK-21 and ASW-24, Nimbus and Cirrus, Cobra, PIK-20.

5.6 Remarks

Based on the rules of the Light Sport Aircraft airworthiness standards, the maximum dimension is defined by the weight of the glider to be towed, without consideration of glider aerodynamics. During the flight test with the DG-1000T, a maximum permissible glider weight of 1,580 lb has been demonstrated.

For gliders with a maximum permissible glider weight of 1,580lb, but less favourable aerodynamics than the DG-1000T, a lower climb rate and significantly longer take-off distance are to be expected.

NOTE	Inexperienced pilots should start with a one person lightweight glider and increase the glider weight step by step.

6 Weight and Balance

6.1 General

When the aircraft is used for glider towing, the weight and balance calculations for the standard configuration are valid also for towing operations. Concerning payload, there are some restrictions which have to be observed, see also Section 3 within this supplement.

6.2 Required Equipment

The following additional equipment is required to use aircraft the for glider towing, and must be taken into account in the weight and balance:

- TOST tow release clutch, type E 85
- REMOS mounting frame for tow release clutch
- release handle (colour yellow)
- REMOS oil temperature regulation flap
- rear view mirror

The following equipment is not part of the center of gravity calculation, but is also necessary for glider towing:

- towing rope with ring connector
- weak link 300 daN (green)

NOTE	The pilot has to ensure that the required weak link is attached to the tow rope; otherwise the structure of the aircraft may become overloaded!

7 Systems

The tow release handle is installed inside the cabin of the REMOS GX. The handle is located on the left hand side of the pilot seat, colored yellow. Pulling the handle releases the tow rope. The handle should provide a free play of 1/2 to 1 Inch.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Service

During regular servicing intervals, the tow release clutch must be cleaned, lubricated and checked to assure proper operation.

A general overhaul of the release clutch must be conducted every 4 years or 4,000 towing operations, whatever comes first. For further information refer to the separate operator's manual of the manufacturer.

Imprint

Pilot Operating Handbook REMOS GX
Supplement Glider Towing

ASTM Edition

REMOS GX

POH Supplement – Banner Towing

Supplement Banner Towing

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1.1 Introduction

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1.3 Quick Reference

For use as a banner towing aircraft, the REMOS GX is equipped with the TOST E85 tow release clutch, which is connected to the fuselage tail by a specially developed mounting frame. To release the tow rope a release lever is located on the left hand side of the pilot seat (colored yellow). Additionally, a rear view mirror must be installed inside the aircraft, above the pilot seat.

2 Operating Limitations

2.1 Towing Speed

max. towing speed	65 kIAS = 75 mph IAS

2.2 Tow Ropes

length of tow rope	130 to 200 ft
weak link	max. 300 dN

2.3 Banner

When towing banners the drag of the banner is relevant and not its size. Low drag banners up to 216m^2 have been tested.

max. drag	700 N at 73 kCAS
weak weight	20 kg

Approved banners should be used.

2.4 Crew

During banner towing operations the REMOS GX must be operated only by one pilot (no passenger allowed, except for training/instruction).

2.5 Minimum Equipment List

- as per D-VFR minimum equipment list, plus
- TOST tow release clutch type E85
- REMOS mounting frame for tow release clutch
- yellow colored release handle
- rear view mirror placed on main spar carrythrough

2 Operating Limitations

2.6 Flying Without Doors

not permitted during towing operations

2.7 Required Placards and Markings

Adjacent to the airspeed indicator:

Adjacent to the tow release handle:

At the release clutch bracket:

3 Emergency Procedures

3.1 Engine Failure Procedure

Case 1: altitude not enough for engine re-start

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. landing site IDENTIFY
3. engine OFF
4. fuel valve CLOSE
5. declare emergency MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY
6. master switch OFF
7. safety belts TIGHTEN
8. tow rope RELEASE
9. emergency landing APPROPRIATE TERRAIN
10. banner RELEASE BEFORE LANDING

Case 2: altitude sufficient for engine re-start

1. AVIATE – NAVIGATE – COMMUNICATE
2. landing site IDENTIFY
3. carburetor heat PULL
4. electric fuel pump ON
5. choke OFF
6. starter ENGAGE
7. if engine does not start continue with case 1
8. if engine starts, continue flight and land on an airfield

3 Emergency Procedures

3.2 Failure of the Release Clutch Procedure

1. approach airspeed V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
2. full flaps airspeed V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
3. max. airspeed with banner $V_{NE\ banner}$ = 65 kIAS = 75 mph IAS
4. flaps DOWN
5. engine power AS REQUIRED
6. elevator trim AS REQUIRED
7. electrical fuel pump ON
8. touchdown on main wheels first with elevator fully held back.

NOTE	The banner will hang down significantly from the aircraft due to its own weight. Therefore it can become tangled with obstacles, plants, wires, vehicles, persons, etc. Keep the approach as steep as possible so that banner and aircraft are on the ground at the same time.

4 Normal Procedures

4.1 Preflight Check Checklist

1. Perform standard preflight check
2. Check tow release clutch and test-release a tow rope

4.2 Take-Off Procedure

1.	oil cooler flap	OPEN
2.	carburetor heat	OFF
3.	electric fuel pump	ON
4.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
5.	flaps	15 degrees
6.	elevator trim	2/3 UP
7.	rudder and aileron	NEUTRAL
8.	taxi forward	ROPE STRAIGHT
9.	engine power	FULL POWER
10.	rotate	V_R = 45 kIAS = 52 mph IAS
11.	lift-off	V_{LO} = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
12.	best climb	$V_{Y\ Flaps\ 15}$ = 58 kIAS = 67 mph IAS
13.	max. airspeed with banner	$V_{NE\ banner}$ = 65 kIAS = 75 mph IAS
14.	flaps	retract

NOTE	During take-off, special care must be taken that the climb rate and airspeed are adjusted to the characteristics of the banner. Watch your rate of climb immediately after take-off.

NOTE	To maintain permissible water and oil temperatures during climb and descent, the aircraft must be equipped with an oil temperature regulation flap. During climb the operating lever of this flap should be in the "open/cooler" position.

4 Normal Procedures

4.3 Approach Briefing

1.	wind, weather, visibility	OK
2.	ATIS	CHECKED
3.	runway	CORRECT DIRECTION
4.	traffic circuit	ALTITUDE and ROUTING
5.	radios	ON and FREQUENCY SET
6.	transponder	AS REQUIRED
7.	electric fuel pump	ON
8.	max. airspeed with banner	$V_{NE\ banner}$ = 65 kIAS = 75 mph IAS
9.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS

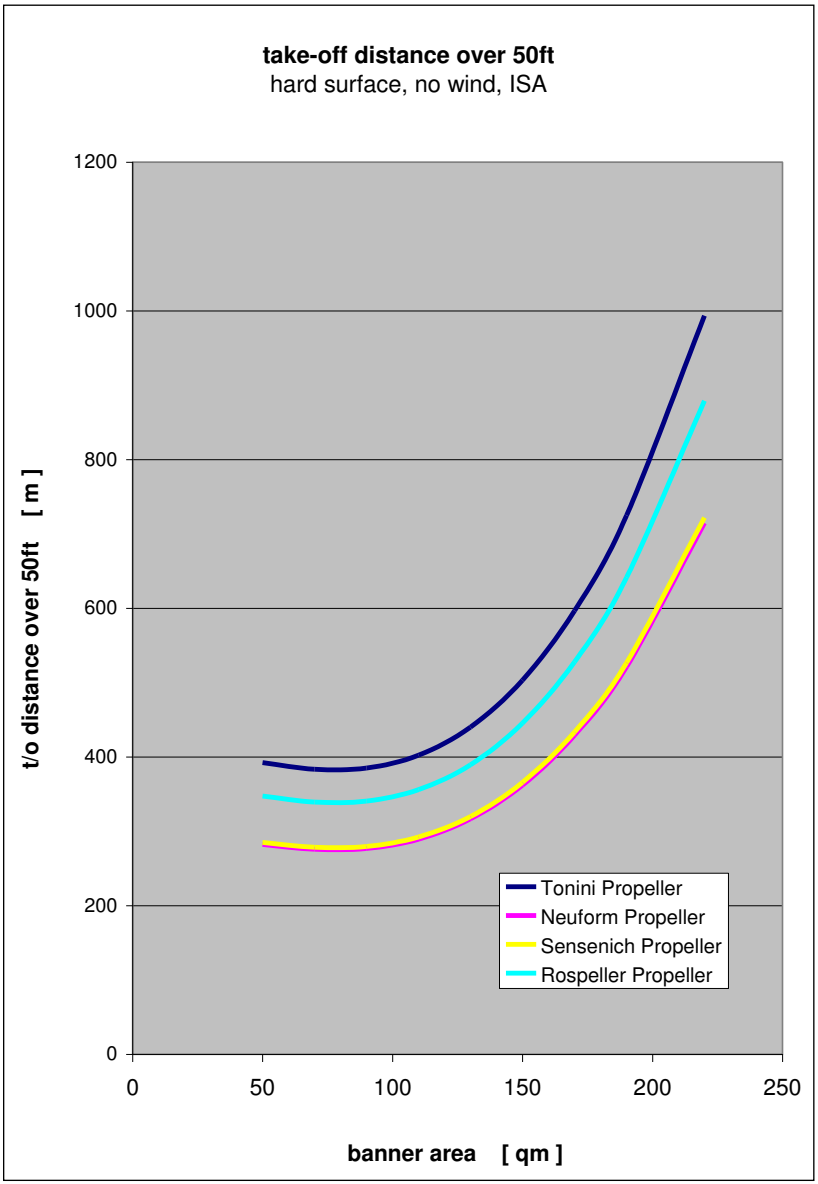
4.4 Landing Procedure

1.	full flaps airspeed	V_{FE} = 78 kIAS = 90 mph IAS
2.	max. airspeed with banner	$V_{NE\ banner}$ = 65 kIAS = 75 mph IAS
3.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
4.	approach airspeed	V_{APP} = 60 kIAS = 69 mph IAS
5.	target airspeed	V_T = 50 kIAS = 58 mph IAS
6.	flaps	DOWN
7.	landing light	RECOMMENDED
8.	engine power	AS REQUIRED
9.	elevator trim	AS REQUIRED
10.	electric fuel pump	ON
11.	carburetor heat	RECOMMENDED
12.	oil cooler flap	AS REQUIRED
13.	CHT	max. 275°F = 135°C
14.	oil temperature	120 to 266°F = 50 to 130°C
15.	banner	RELEASE ON THRESHOLD

16. touchdown on main wheels first with elevator fully held back.

5 Performance

5.1 Take-Off Distance



5 Performance

5.2 Effects on Take-Off Distance

Take-off distances given apply for ISA conditions and a dry, hard runway surface. Various circumstances have an effect on take-off and landing performance. According to ICAO-circular 601AN/55/2, it is recommended to use following add-ons for roll and air distances:

add-ons on take-off roll distance	
for dry grass	+ 20%
for wet grass	+ 30%
for soft surface	+ 50%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

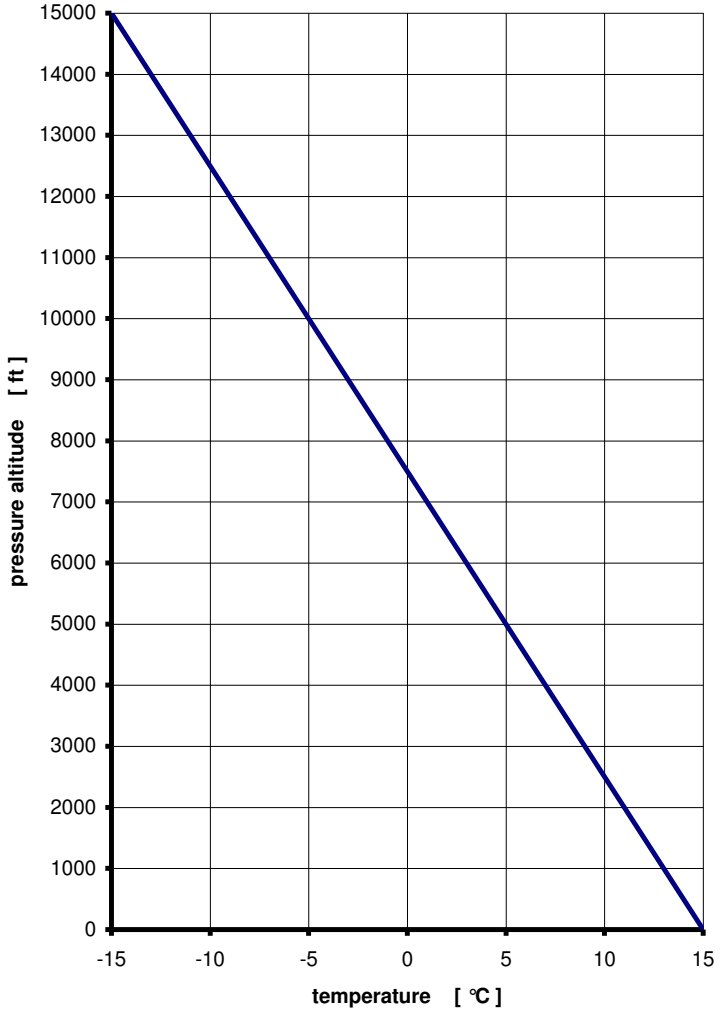
add-ons on take-off air distance	
for dirty wings/raindrops	+ 15%
per 2 knots tailwind component	+ 10%
per 10 knots headwind component	- 10%
for high temperatures above standard	+ 10% per 10°C
for altitude above sea level (density altitude)	+ 5% per 1,000 ft

All flight performance data are given for ISA standard atmosphere at sea level and standard temperature. To determine temperature in relation to ISA conditions please refer to the following chart.

NOTE	Especially in banner towing the take-off distances can vary significantly with precise flying habits and the drag of the banner.

5 Performance

ISA std. Temperature



6 Weight and Balance

6.1 General

When the aircraft is used for banner towing, the weight and balance calculations for the standard configuration are valid also for towing operations. Concerning payload, there are some restrictions which have to be observed, see also Section 3 within this supplement.

6.2 Required Equipment

The following additional equipment is required to use aircraft the for glider towing, and must be taken into account in the weight and balance:

- TOST tow release clutch, type E 85
- REMOS mounting frame for tow release clutch
- release handle (colour yellow)
- REMOS oil temperature regulation flap
- rear view mirror

The following equipment is not part of the center of gravity calculation, but is also necessary for glider towing:

- towing rope with ring connector
- weak link 300 daN (green)

NOTE	The pilot has to ensure that the required weak link is attached to the tow rope; otherwise the structure of the aircraft may become overloaded!

7 Systems

The tow release handle is installed inside the cabin of the REMOS GX. The handle is located on the left hand side of the pilot seat, colored yellow. Pulling the handle releases the tow rope. The handle should provide a free play of 1/2 to 1 Inch.

8 Aircraft Ground Handling and Service

During regular servicing intervals, the tow release clutch must be cleaned, lubricated and checked to assure proper operation.

A general overhaul of the release clutch must be conducted every 4 years or 4,000 towing operations, whatever comes first. For further information refer to the separate operator's manual of the manufacturer.

Imprint

Pilot Operating Handbook REMOS GX
Supplement Banner Towing

ASTM Edition

REMOS GX

POH Supplement – Continued Airworthiness

Supplement Glider Towing

Table of Content

1 Purpose

Continued Airworthiness is everything that is required to keep an aircraft in a safe condition to fly. This does not only include the technical part like maintenance and annual condition inspection. It also includes update of documentation, e.g. Pilot Operating Handbook, issuing repair instructions and repair approvals, change on equipment and feedback of the customer to the manufacturer. Especially the latter one is really important as this is the only way that the manufacturer gets to know of potential issues of safety of flight.

In some areas the procedures of the continued airworthiness system of an LSA differ significantly from the ones of a standard category aircraft. This POH supplement shall give guidance to the customer how to act correctly in the continued airworthiness system and how to keep his aircraft airworthy and legal to fly.

2 Continued Airworthiness System

REMOS AG shall be informed about potential issues of safety of flight or service difficulties by means of the Customer Feedback Form G3-8 MA CA 0050. This document is attached to the maintenance manual and is also available on the website www.remos.com. If a customer does not inform the manufacturer by means of this form, REMOS AG also accepts any way of information as long as it contains at least following information:

- aircraft make and model
- serial number and callsign
- propeller make and model
- total time of aircraft and engine
- use of aircraft: private or commercial
- name and contact data of reporting person
- description of potential issue of safety or service difficulty

Once the customer has notified REMOS AG, the information will be forwarded immediately to the Head of Design by means of the customer feedback form.

Shall the customer opt for e-mail notification via service@remos.com then this e-mail will immediately forwarded to the Head of Design.

Based on the information given in the customer feedback form, the Head of Design will perform a risk assessment. In most cases, the Head of Design will contact the customer to collect more and precise information. This includes eventual cooperation with authorities, e.g. in case of an accident.

2 Continued Airworthiness System

A risk assessment consists of:

- cause of accident/incident by pilot error or technical background
- safety effect determination
- risk assessment evaluation
- decision of required alerting of the public
- decision of corrective action

The continued airworthiness system of REMOS AG does not only cover events that have occurred during operation of the aircraft. Proposals for improvements or corrections, service difficulties, findings during maintenance events or annual condition inspections are also covered by the continued airworthiness system. In case that service staff identifies a potential safety of flight issue or a real service/maintenance problem, a customer feedback form must be filled out and handed forward to the Head of Design.

The customer shall not be afraid of consequences like revoking licenses. This is not the intention and not the job of an aircraft manufacturer. If there is no immediate danger for other customers or the flying public, REMOS AG will never notify authorities.

3 Owner/Operator Responsibilities

During handover of the aircraft the owner/operator is introduced into the continued airworthiness system of REMOS AG. The customer is informed about the following:

- The maintenance handbook provides all information that the customer needs to comply with the regulations, especially with continued airworthiness and maintenance.
- It is the owner/operator's responsibility to provide the manufacturer with current contact information. Only with current contact information the manufacturer is able to contact the customer in case service bulletins or safety alerts need to be sent out.
- In case a safety of flight issue or significant service difficulty reveals, it is the responsibility of the owner/operator to inform the manufacturer. The owner/operator shall not seek for solutions on his own and modify the aircraft I a way that is not covered by the maintenance manual.
- Shall the manufacturer release a notice of corrective action it is the responsibility of the owner/operator to comply with it. Furthermore the owner/operator has the responsibility to comply with all applicable aviation authority regulations in regard to maintaining the airworthiness of the LSA airplane.
- In case the manufacturer has released a notice of corrective action the owner complete it within the timeframe defined in the notice. If there is no timeframe defined, than the latest time to comply with it is the next annual condition inspection.
- In case the owner/operator does not comply with the maintenance manual and/or releases of corrective action, the LSA is not in compliance with the accepted ASTM consensus standards. This means that the aircraft is not airworthy and operating this aircraft is not legal. In case the responsible aviation authority (in case of the USA this is FAA) gets to know about this the owner/operator may be subject to regulatory action by the authority.

3 Owner/Operator Responsibilities

This information is provided by means of the customer commitment form, which is part of the maintenance manual. The owner/operator shall sign this form and send it to REMOS AG. On this form the owner/operator shall also provide the manufacturer with current contact data.

If the aircraft is sold to another customer a new customer commitment form needs to be signed. This form will have the identical document number added by a dash and a counting number starting with 1 to make clear that this new form is a new revision.

4 Releases of Notices to the Public

There are three different levels of notices to the public, each representing a different level of importance:

- SAFETY ALERT
  will be issued in case of an urgent safety of flight situations. Potentially an emergency safety of flight action is required in this case. Owner/operators will immediately be informed by postal mail and an immediate action is required. In addition, all safety alerts will be published on the website www.remos.com
- SERVICE BULLETIN
  will be issued in case a corrective action, a mandatory inspection or a modification of the aircraft is required. Owner/operators must be informed by postal mail. An immediate action is not required but a future action is required or recommended. In addition, all safety alerts will be published on the website www.remos.com
- NOTIFICATION
  will be issued in case service information is required, but owner/operators will not be informed by postal mail. The public is notified via the website www.remos.com only.

5 Documentation Update

Any documentation update will be released on the website www.remos.com Owner/operators will not be informed by postal mail, unless such a documentation update is mandatory for safety of flight and is released by a safety alert or a service bulletin. Examples for documentation updates are new revisions of:

- Pilot Operating Handbook
- Service and Maintenance Checklist
- Annual Condition Inspection Checklist
- Type Design Datasheet

For copyright reasons a new revision of the maintenance handbook is not available on the website, but only on request as hardcopy.

6 Maintenance and Annual Cond. Inspection

Maintenance intervals of all REMOS aircraft are 25h for the first maintenance event, followed by 100h inspections. In case that AVGAS 100LL is used for more than 30% of the time, oil change interval is reduced to 50h.
REMOS AG hereby defines the following persons that may perform maintenance and repair as defined in the Maintenance Manual including 25h and 100h inspection:

- Owner/operator: with Sport Pilot Certificate or higher: preventative maintenance, or line maintenance.
- LSA Repairman Maintenance: preventative maintenance, line maintenance, or heavy maintenance.
- A&P Mechanic: preventative, maintenance, line maintenance, or heavy maintenance.
- Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings: preventative maintenance, line maintenance, or heavy maintenance

REMOS AG hereby defines the following persons that may perform the annual condition inspection:

- LSA Repairman Maintenance
- A&P Mechanic
- Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings

Always use REMOS documents for your maintenance events and the annual condition inspection. These documents are available on the website www.remos.com

7 Modifications or Change of Equipment

Certified equipment is listed in the maintenance manual. Only listed equipment may be installed on the aircraft without notifying REMOS AG. In case equipment that is described in the maintenance manual shall be exchanged on the aircraft, it is required to:

- update equipment list
- weight and balance

Modifying the aircraft or changing equipment may be performed by any competent person. Updating the equipment list and the weight and balance report may only be performed by

- LSA Repairman Maintenance
- A&P Mechanic
- Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings

Any change that is not documented may not be performed on the aircraft without having it certified by REMOS AG. Nevertheless, it is possible to do so. Notify REMOS AG prior to the intended change of the aircraft. Engineering department will then decide which kind of documentation is required and will either prepare them or will ask the customer to have this documentation prepared. Followed by this a Letter of Approval (LOA) will be prepared that needs to be signed by either an A&P Mechanic or a Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings after the work is accomplished. Then this LOA will be signed by the Head of Design of REMOS AG and handed out to the customer. This procedure will be performed by e-mail.

The extent of work cannot generally be defined; it is always an individual project. Working hours of the engineering department will be charged by the hour according to actual pricelists.

This procedure is not intended and built up for the manufacturer to make money of it. In contrary, due to running projects within engineering department it usually costs more to prepare the documentation than it is charged for. This procedure is defined in the regulations, in this case ASTM F2483.

7 Modifications or Change of Equipment

Without having updated the equipment list and weight and balance or not having changes approved by the manufacturer that are not part of the maintenance manual, the aircraft is considered not airworthy and unsafe to fly. It is not legal to operate an aircraft without a current equipment list and weight and balance and required approvals by the manufacturer. Make sure the change of equipment is signed off in the aircraft's logbook and is entered in the aircraft's permanent record.

8 Repairs

Repairs are handled similarly as change of equipment. Any repair that is performed with standard tools by replacing damaged parts may be performed by any competent person. To release the aircraft back to service the repair must be signed off by

- Owner/Operator with at least a Sport Pilot Licence
- LSA Repairman Maintenance
- A&P Mechanic
- Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings

It is recommended to perform a standard maintenance event and an annual condition inspection once a repair has been performed that could affect safety of flight.
Structural repairs that are described in the maintenance manual are handled identically. In case the damage exceeds the described ones, an individual repair instruction is required. In this case notify REMOS AG by means of the customer feedback form. Engineering will then prepare individual and precise repair instructions. Repairing a composite aircraft is completely different from repairing a metal aircraft or a composite boat. Therefore only competent persons may perform the work. REMOS AG hereby defines the following persons that may perform the repair:

- LSA Repairman Maintenance with composite knowledge
- A&P Mechanic with composite knowledge
- Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings

Notify REMOS AG prior to the intended repair. Engineering department will then decide which kind of repair and documentation is required and will either prepare them or will ask the customer to have this documentation prepared. Followed by this a Repair Approval (LOA) will be prepared that needs to be signed by either an A&P Mechanic or a Part 145 Repair Station with appropriate ratings after the work is accomplished. Then this Repair Approval will be signed by the Head of Design of REMOS AG and handed out to the customer. This procedure will be performed by e-mail.

8 Repairs

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This procedure is not intended and built up for the manufacturer to make money of it. In contrary, due to running projects within engineering department it usually costs more to prepare the documentation than it is charged for. This procedure is defined in the regulations, in this case ASTM F2483.
Without having the repair performed and approved according to the manufacturer's instruction the aircraft is considered not airworthy and unsafe to fly. It is not legal to operate an aircraft without current documentation and required approvals by the manufacturer. Make sure the repair is signed off in the aircraft's logbook and is entered in the aircraft's permanent record.

9 Contact Data

The manufacturer of the REMOS aircraft and the only responsible entity for continued airworthiness is

REMOS AG

Franzfelde 31
D-17309 Pasewalk

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Fax: +49-3973-225519-99

Email: service@remos.com
Web: www.remos.com

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