PIPER

ARROW IV

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

CARD 1 OF 3

PA-28RT-201 ARROW IV

PA-28RT-201T TURBO ARROW IV

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

(PART NUMBER 761 694)

INTRODUCTION.

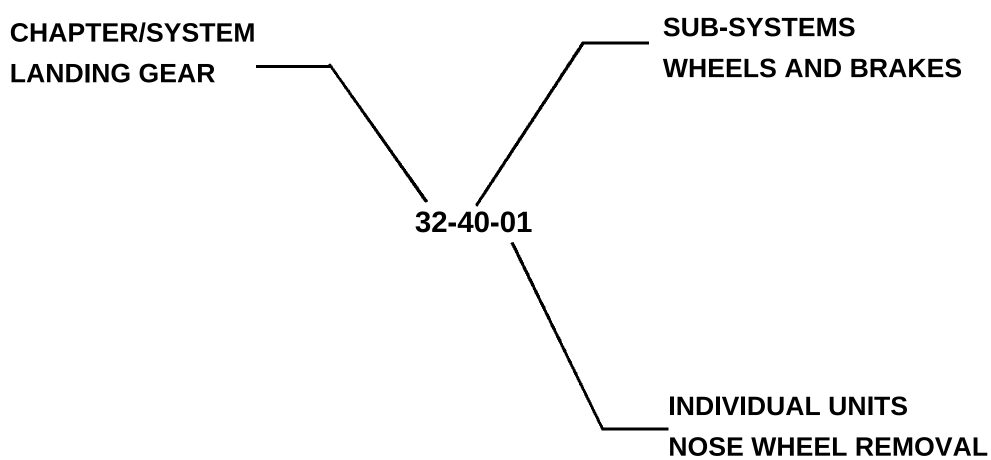
This PIPER AIRCRAFT Maintenance Manual is prepared in accordance with the GAMA (General Aviation Manufacturers Association) format. This maintenance manual is divided into various Groups which enable a broad separation of contents (Chapters) within each group.

The various Chapters are broken down into major systems such as Electrical Power, Flight Controls, Fuel, Landing Gear, etc. The System/Chapters are arranged more or less alphabetically rather than by precedence or importance. All System/Chapters are assigned a number, which becomes the first element of a standardized numbering system. Thus the element “32” of the number series 32-00-00 refers to the System/Chapter on “Landing Gear.” All information pertaining to the landing gear will be covered in this System/Chapter.

The major System/Chapters are then broken down into Sub-System/Sections. These sections are identified by the second element of the standardized numbering system. The number “40” of the basic number series 32-40-00 is for the “Wheels and Brakes” portion of the landing gear.

The individual units within a Sub-System/Section may be identified by a third element of the standardized numbering system, such as 32-40-0l. This number could be assigned by the manufacturer to fit the coverage requirements of the publication.

Example:



This manual does not contain hardware callouts for installation. Hardware callouts are only indicated where a special application is required. To confirm the correct hardware used, refer to the PA-28RT-201/201T Parts Catalog P/N 761 693, and FAR 43 for proper utilization.

VENDOR PUBLICATIONS.

ENGINE (LYCOMING):

Overhaul Manual = AVCO LYCOMING - OVERHAUL MANUAL
DIRECT DRIVE ENGINE - P/N 60294-7
Avco Lycoming Division
Williamsport, Pa. 17701

Parts Catalog = AVCO LYCOMING - P/N PC-102
Avco Lycoming Division
Williamsport, Pa. 17701

Operators Handbook = AVCO LYCOMING O-360, HO-360, IO-360,
AIO-360, HIO-360, LIO-360 and TIO-360
SERIES AIRCRAFT ENGINES - P/N 60297-12
Avco Lycoming Division
Williamsport, Pa. 17701

ENGINE (CONTINENTAL):

Overhaul Manual = CONTINENTAL - OVERHAUL MANUAL
Form No. X-30030A
Teledyne Continental Motors
Aircraft Products Division
Mobile, Alabama 36601

Parts Catalog = CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30031A
Teledyne Continental Motors
Aircraft Products Division
Mobile, Alabama 36601

Operators Handbook = CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30512
Teledyne Continental Motors
Aircraft Products Division
Mobile, Alabama 36601

PROPELLER:

Overhaul Instructions = HARTZELL COMPACT CONSTANT SPEED
and FEATHERING PROPELLER - P/N 113A
Hartzell Propeller Inc.
Piqua, Ohio 45356

Service Manual = McCAULEY C200 SERIES CONSTANT
SPEED PROPELLERS - P/N 780630
McCauley Accessory Division
3535 McCauley Drive
Vandalia, Ohio 45377

MAGNETOS:

Installation, Operation
and Maintenance
Instructions = D-2000 and D-2200 SERIES MAGNETO
IGNITION SYSTEM - P/N L-928
Bendix Electrical Components Division
Sidney, New York 13838

AUTOPILOT: CENTURY 41 AUTOPILOT, Edo-Aire Mitchell
Box 610, Mineral Wells, Texas 76067

PIPER PUBLICATIONS.

ELECTRONICS:	
AutoFlight II Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 481
Pitch Trim Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 771
AutoControl III B and Altimatic III B Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 502
Altimatic III C Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 602
79 Vero Beach Avionics Wiring Diagrams Manual =	Piper P/N 761 713
AEROFICHE:	
PA-28RT-201/201T Parts Catalog =	Piper P/N 761 693
INSPECTION:	
PA-28RT-201/201T Program Inspection Manual =	Piper P/N 761 736
Inspection Forms =	Piper P/N 230 818

AEROFICHE EXPLANATION AND REVISION STATUS

Maintenance manual information incorporated in this set of Aerofiche cards is arranged in accordance with the general specifications of Aerofiche adopted by the General Aircraft Manufacturer's Association. The information compiled in this Aerofiche maintenance manual will be kept current by revisions distributed periodically. These revisions supersede all previous revisions and are complete Aerofiche card replacements and supersede Aerofiche cards of the same number in the set.

Identification of revised material:

Revised text and illustrations are indicated by a black vertical line along the left-hand margin of the frame, opposite revised, and added material. Revision lines indicate only current revisions with changes and additions to existing text and illustrations. Changes in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, indexing, the physical location of the material or complete page additions are not identified by revision lines.

A reference and record of the material revised is included in each chapter's Table of Contents/Effectivity. The codes used in the effectivity columns of each chapter are defined as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY CODES

Original Issue: None
First Revision: Revision Identification, (1R Month-Year)
Second Revision: Revision Identification, (2R Month-Year)
All subsequent revisions will follow with consecutive revision numbers such as 3R, 4R, etc., along with the appropriate month-year.
Added Subject: Revision Identification, (A Month-Year)

Revisions to Maintenance Manual 761 694 issued December 1, 1978 are as follows:

Revisions	Date	Aerofiche Card Effectivity
ORG 781201	December 1, 1978	1, 2, and 3
PR790223	February 23, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR791106	November 6, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR800818	August 18, 1980	1, 2, and 3
PR810724	July 24, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR811221	December 21, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR820817	August 17, 1982	1, 2, and 3
PR830713	July 13, 1983	1, 2, and 3
PR840808	August 8, 1984	1, 2, and 3
IR860730	July 30, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR860921	September 21, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR950227	February 27, 1995 (Interim)*	1, 2, and 3

***INTERIM CHANGE TO MAINTENANCE MANUAL 761-694**

Chapters 5, 6, and 27 of Card 1, Chapters 32 and 51 of Card 2, and Chapter 71 of Card 3 have been revised. There are no other changes included in this interim change revision. Please discard your current cards 1, 2, and 3, and replace them with the revised ones.

SERIAL NUMBER INFORMATION

PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7918002 to 28R-7918267 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8018001 to 28R-8018106 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8118001 to 28R-8118082 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8218001 to 28R-8218026 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7931002 to 28R-7931310 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8031001 to 28R-8031178 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8131001 to 28R-8131208 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8231001 to 28R-8231080 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1983 - Serial Numbers 28R-8331001 to 28R-8331051 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1984 - Serial Numbers 28R-8431001 to 28R-8431032 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1985 - Serial Numbers 28R-8531001 to 28R-8531015 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1986 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631001 and 28R-8631005 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1987 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631002 to 28R-8631004 inclusive
Serial Numbers 2831001 to 2831033 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1988 - Serial Numbers 2831034 to 2831038 inclusive

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF CHARTS (cont)

CHAPTER

4

AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATIONS

CHAPTER 4 - AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

AIRWORTHINESS LIMITATIONS.

GENERAL.

The airworthiness limitations is FAA approved and specifies inspections and maintenance required under Part 91.163 of the Federal Aviation Regulations.

The following limitations related to fatigue life of the airplane and its components have been established with respect to the PA-28RT-201/201T airplane:

1. The safe life of the airframe structure will be released when the information becomes available.
2. The safe life limit of the propeller blades is unlimited.

—NOTE—

Refer to the LIMITATIONS in the Pilot's Operating Handbook and FAA Approved Airplane Flight Manual for a detailed delineation of the flight limitations of the airplane. The mandatory replacement time and/or inspection intervals of life limited parts are contained in Chapter 5 of this manual.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

5

TIME LIMITS/MAINT CHECKS

CHAPTER 5- TIME LIMITS/MAINTENANCE CHECKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter provides instructions for conducting inspections. Repair or replacement instructions for those components found to be unserviceable at inspection may be found in the chapters covering the applicable aircraft system. When working on engines, ground the magneto primary circuit before performing any operation.

TIME LIMITS.

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS.

The required inspection procedures are listed in Periodic Inspections. The inspection procedure is broken down into major groups which include Propeller, Engine, Cabin, Fuselage and Empennage, Wing, Landing Gear, Engine Run-up Inspection and General. The first column in each group lists the inspection or procedure to be performed. The second column is divided into four columns indicating the required inspection intervals of 50 hours, 100 hours, 500 hours, and 1000 hours. Each inspection or operation is required at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). If an item is not entirely accessible or must be removed, refer to the applicable chapter of this manual for instructions on how to gain access to remove the item. When performing inspections, use inspection forms P/N 230 818 furnished by the Piper Factory Service Department, available through Piper Dealers or Distributors.

—NOTE—

In addition to inspection intervals required in Periodic Inspections, preflight inspections must be performed.

PREFLIGHT CHECKS.

This check is for the pilot and/or mechanic and should become part of the airplane operational routine and/or preflight check before each flight. Refer to Section IV of the Pilot's Operating Manual for a listing of items that must be checked.

OVERLIMITS INSPECTION.

If the airplane has been operated so that any of its components have exceeded their maximum operational limits, check with the appropriate manufacturer.

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE CHECKS.

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each inspection interval as indicated by a circle (O). (See notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
A. PROPELLER GROUP				
1. Inspect spinner and back plate for cracks	O	O	O	O
2. Inspect blades for nicks and cracks	O	O	O	O
3. Inspect for grease and oil leaks	O	O	O	O
4. Lubricate propeller per lubrication chart	O	O	O	O
5. Inspect complete spinner and spinner mounting bulkheads for security, chafing, cracks, deterioration, wear and correct installation		O	O	O
6. Inspect propeller mounting bolts and safety (check torque if safety is broken) (see note 18)		O	O	O
7. Inspect hub parts for cracks and corrosion		O	O	O
8. Rotate blades of propeller and check for tightness in hub pilot tube		O	O	O
9. Remove propeller and clean sludge from propeller and crankshaft			O	O
10. Inspect complete propeller assembly for security, chafing, cracks, deterioration, wear, and correct installation		O	O	O
11. Overhaul Hartzell propeller (refer to latest revision of Hartzell Service Letter 61)				
12. Overhaul McCauley propeller (refer to latest revision of McCauley Service Bulletin 137)				
B. ENGINE GROUP (CONTINENTAL)				
WARNlNG: Refer to latest Teledyne Continental Service Bulletin M86-11 before completing this inspection group.				
WARNlNG: Ground magneto primary circuit before working on engine.				
NOTE: Read notes 6 and 24 prior to completing this inspection group.				
1. Remove the engine cowling	O	O	O	O
2. Clean and inspect cowling for cracks, distortion and loose or missing fasteners		O	O	O
3. Drain oil sump (drain while engine is warm)		O	O	O
4. Change full flow (spin on type) oil filter element (inspect element for foreign particles). Check oil level after installing new filter	O	O	O	O
5. Inspect oil temperature sender unit for leaks and security		O	O	O
6. Inspect oil lines and fittings for leaks, security, chafing, dents, and cracks (see note 8)	O	O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
B. ENGINE GROUP (CONTINENTAL) (cont)				
7. Clean and inspect oil radiator cooling fins..		O	O	O
8. Fill engine with oil per information on cowl or lubrication chart.......		O	O	O
9. Clean engine..		O	O	O
CAUTION: Use caution not to contaminate pressure pump with cleaning fluid.				
10. Inspect condition of spark plugs (Clean and adjust gap as required) (See Note 10)		O	O	O
11. Check cylinder compression (See Note 14)......................................		O	O	O
12. Inspect ignition harness and insulators (high tension leakage and ..... continuity) (See Note 7 and 23)..	O	O	O	O
13. Check magneto points for proper clearance (Maintain clearance at .018 ± .006) (See Note 7)...		O	O	O
14. Inspect magneto for oil seal leakage..		O	O	O
15. Inspect breaker felts for proper lubrication.......................................		O	O	O
16. Inspect distributor block for cracks, burned areas or corrosion, and height of contact springs..			O	O
17. Inspect magnetos to engine timing (See Note 17)		O	O	O
18. Overhaul or replace magnetos (See Note 7)				
19. Remove induction air filter and tap gently to remove dirt particles (Replace as required)	O	O	O	O
20. Clean injector nozzles as required (Clean with acetone only)...........	O	O	O	O
21. Inspect induction airbox valve and check for excessive wear or cracks, replace defective parts		O	O	O
22. Inspect fuel injector attachments for loose hardware.........................		O	O	O
23. Inspect intake seals for leaks and clamps for tightness......................		O	O	O
24. Inspect all air inlet duct hoses (Replace as required)..........................		O	O	O
25. Inspect condition of flexible fuel lines...		O	O	O
26. Replace flexible fuel lines (See Note 7)...				O
27. Clean gascolator bowl and screen..	O	O	O	O
28. Inspect fuel system for leaks..		O	O	O
29. Inspect condition and operation of fuel pumps (engine driven and electric)		O	O	O
30. Overhaul or replace fuel pumps (engine driven and electric) (See Note 7)				
31. Inspect pressure pump and lines..		O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
B. ENGINE GROUP (CONTINENTAL) (cont)				
32. Overhaul or replace pressure pump (See Note 7)				
33. Inspect throttle, alternate air, mixture and propeller governor controls for travel and operating condition		O	O	O
34. Inspect exhaust stacks, connections and gaskets (Replace gaskets as required)	O	O	O	O
35. Inspect breather tubes for obstructions and security		O	O	O
36. Inspect crankcase for cracks, leaks and security of seam bolts		O	O	O
37. Inspect engine mounts for cracks and loose mountings		O	O	O
38. Inspect rubber engine mount bushings for deterioration (Replace as required)		O	O	O
39. Inspect all engine baffles and seals		O	O	O
40. Inspect fire wall seals		O	O	O
41. Inspect condition of alternator and starter		O	O	O
42. Inspect all lines, air ducts, electrical leads and engine attachments for security, proper routing, chafing, cracks, deterioration and correct installation (See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 561)	O	O	O	O
43. Check air conditioning compressor oil level (See Note 15)				
44. Inspect condition and tension of compressor drive belt		O	O	O
45. Inspect security of compressor mounting		O	O	O
46. Inspect compressor clutch security and condition of wiring (See Note 16)		O	O	O
47. Check fluid in brake reservoir (fill as required)	O	O	O	O
48. Overhaul or replace propeller governor (Refer to latest revision of Hartzell Service Letter No. 61)				
49. Complete overhaul of engine or replace with factory rebuilt (See Note 7)				
C. TURBOCHARGER GROUP (CONTINENTAL)				
1. Inspect all air inlet ducting and compressor discharge ducting for worn spots, loose clamps or leaks	O	O	O	O
2. Inspect engine air inlet assembly for cracks, loose clamps and screws	O	O	O	O
3. Inspect exhaust ducting and exhaust stacks for signs of leaks or cracks. Check all clamps for tightness	O	O	O	O
4. Inspect exhaust heat exchanger		O	O	O
5. Carefully check all turbo support brackets, struts, etc., for breakage, sagging or wear	O	O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
C. TURBOCHARGER GROUP (CONTINENTAL) (cont)				
6. Inspect all oil lines and fittings for wear, leakage, heat damage or fatigue	O	O	O	O
7. Inspect bypass valve for security and safety	O	O	O	O
8. Run up engines, check all instruments for smooth, steady response	O	O	O	O
9. Remove all turbocharger components from the engine. Inspect and repair or replace as necessary. Check turbocharger rotor for excessive play, carbon and dirt deposits. Remove turbine and compressor housings. Inspect turbine wheel and impeller for physical damage and excessive build up of deposits. If excessive, replace Turbocharger Assembly				O
D. ENGINE GROUP (LYCOMING)				
NOTE: Read Note 5 prior to completing this inspection group.				
CAUTION: Ground Magneto Primary Circuit before working on engine.				
1. Remove engine cowl and inspect for damage	O	O	O	O
2. Clean and inspect cowling for cracks, distortion, and loose or missing fasteners. (See Note 25)		O	O	O
3. Drain oil sump (Drain while engine is warm)		O	O	O
4. Clean oil suction and oil pressure strainers at oil change (Inspect strainers for foreign particles)		O	O	O
5. Change full flow (cartridge type) oil filter element (Inspect element for foreign particles)	O	O	O	O
6. Inspect oil temperature sender unit for leaks and security		O	O	O
7. Inspect oil lines and fittings for leaks, security, chafing, dents and cracks (See Note 8)	O	O	O	O
8. Clean and inspect oil radiator cooling fins		O	O	O
9. Remove and flush oil radiator			O	O
10. Fill engine with oil		O	O	O
11. Clean engine		O	O	O
CAUTION: Do not contaminate the vacuum pump with cleaning fluid. (Refer to latest revision of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1221.)				

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
D. ENGINE GROUP (LYCOMING) (cont)				
12. Inspect condition of spark plugs (Clean and adjust gap as required, per latest revision of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1042)..........		O	O	O
NOTE: If fouling of spark plugs has been apparent, rotate bottom plugs to upper plugs, and vice versa.				
13. Inspect spark plug cable leads and ceramics for corrosion and deposits	O	O	O	O
14. Check cylinder compression (Refer to latest revision of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1191)........		O	O	O
15. Inspect cylinders for cracked or broken fins (See Note 12)...............		O	O	O
16. Inspect rocker box covers for evidence of oil leaks. If found, replace gasket; torque cover screws 50 inch-pounds (See Note 11)	O	O	O	O
NOTE: Lycoming requires a valve inspection be made after every 400 hours of engine operation. (See Note 11.)				
17. Inspect ignition harness and insulators (high tension leakage and continuity)........		O	O	O
18. Inspect magneto points for condition and proper clearance		O	O	O
19. Inspect magneto for oil leakage........		O	O	O
20. Inspect breaker felts for proper lubrication........		O	O	O
21. Inspect distributor block for cracks, burned areas or corrosion and height of contact springs			O	O
22. Check magnetos to engine timing........		O	O	O
23. Overhaul or replace magnetos (See Note 7)				
24. Remove air filter and tap gently to remove dirt particles (Replace as required)........	O	O	O	O
25. Clean fuel injector inlet line screen (Clean injector nozzles as required) (Clean with acetone only)........	O	O	O	O
26. Inspect condition of injector, alternate air door and box (See Note 9)	O	O	O	O
27. Inspect vent lines for evidence of fuel or oil seepage........	O	O	O	O
28. Inspect intake seals for leaks and clamps for tightness........	O	O	O	O
29. Inspect all air inlet duct hoses (Replace as required)........	O	O	O	O
30. Inspect condition of flexible fuel lines........		O	O	O
31. Replace flexible fuel lines (See Note 7)........				O
32. Clean gascolator bowl and screens........	O	O	O	O
33. Inspect fuel system for leaks........	O	O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
D. ENGINE GROUP (LYCOMING) (cont)				
34. Inspect fuel pumps for operation (engine driven and electric)...........		O	O	O
35. Overhaul or replace fuel pumps (engine driven and electric) (See Note 7)				
36. Check vacuum pump and lines..		O	O	O
37. Overhaul or replace vacuum pump (See Note 7)				
38. Inspect throttle, alternate air, mixture, propeller and governor controls for travel and operating condition.......................................		O	O	O
39. Inspect exhaust stacks, connections and gaskets (Replace gaskets as required) (Refer to Chapter 78)		O	O	O
40. Inspect muffler, heat exchange and baffles (Refer to latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin No. 691).......................................		O	O	O
41. Inspect breather tube for obstructions and security		O	O	O
42. Inspect crankcase for cracks, leaks, and security of seam bolts		O	O	O
43. Inspect engine mounts for cracks and loose mountings.....................		O	O	O
44. Inspect all engine baffles..		O	O	O
45. Inspect all wiring connected to the engine or accessories		O	O	O
46. Inspect rubber engine mount bushings for deterioration (Replace as required)...		O	O	O
47. Inspect fire wall seals..		O	O	O
48. Inspect condition and tension of alternator drive belt........................		O	O	O
49. Alternator and compressor idler pulleys (if installed); remove front grease seal and add grease...		O	O	O
50. Inspect condition of alternator and starter..		O	O	O
51. Inspect security of alternator mounting		O	O	O
52. Check air conditioning compressor oil level (See Note 15)				
53. Inspect condition of compressor belt and tension..............................		O	O	O
54. Inspect compressor clutch security and wiring..................................		O	O	O
55. Inspect security of compressor mounting...		O	O	O
56. Check fluid in brake reservoir (Fill as required)................................	O	O	O	O
57. Lubricate all controls		O	O	O
58. Overhaul or replace propeller governor (Refer to latest revision of Hartzell Service Letter No. 61)				
59. Complete overhaul of engine or replace with factory rebuilt (See Note 7)				
60. Reinstall engine cowl...	O	O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
E. CABIN GROUP				
1. Inspect cabin entrance, door and windows for damage, operation and security	O	O	O	O
2. Inspect upholstery for tears		O	O	O
3. Inspect seats, seat belts, security brackets and bolts		O	O	O
4. Inspect trim operation		O	O	O
5. Inspect rudder pedals		O	O	O
6. Inspect parking brake and brake handle for operation and cylinder leaks		O	O	O
7. Inspect control wheels, column, pulleys and cables		O	O	O
8. Inspect flap control cable attachment bolt (See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 965.)		O	O	O
9. Inspect landing, navigation, cabin and instrument lights	O	O	O	O
10. Inspect instruments, lines and attachments		O	O	O
11. Inspect gyro operated instruments and electric turn and bank (Overhaul or replace as required)		O	O	O
12. Replace instrument air, central air filter		O	O	O
13. Inspect or replace vacuum regulator filter		O	O	O
14. Inspect altimeter (Calibrate altimeter system in accordance with FAR 91.170, if appropriate) (See Note 13).		O	O	O
15. Inspect operation of fuel selector valve		O	O	O
16. Inspect condition of heater controls and ducts		O	O	O
17. Inspect condition and operation of air vents		O	O	O
18. Inspect condition of air conditioning ducts		O	O	O
19. Remove and clean air conditioning evaporator filter		O	O	O
F. FUSELAGE AND EMPENNAGE GROUP				
1. Remove inspection plates and panels (See Note 26)		O	O	O
2. Inspect baggage door, latch and hinges for condition, operation and security		O	O	O
3. Inspect battery, box and cables (Inspect at least every 30 days. Flush box as required and fill battery per instructions on box)	O	O	O	O
4. Inspect electronic installations		O	O	O
5. Inspect bulkheads and stringers for damage		O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
F. FUSELAGE AND EMPENNAGE GROUP (cont)				
6. Inspect antenna mounts and electric wiring for security and corrosion in plugs........		O	O	O
7. Check hydraulic pump fluid level (Fill as required)........	O	O	O	O
8. Inspect hydraulic pump lines for damage and leaks		O	O	O
9. Inspect for obstructions and contamination in inlet of backup landing gear extender actuator inlet head........	O	O	O	O
10. Inspect air conditioning system for freon leaks		O	O	O
11. Check freon level in sight gauge of receiver-dehydrator........	O	O	O	O
12. Inspect air conditioner condenser air scoop rigging	O	O	O	O
13. Inspect fuel lines, valves, sender units, and gauges for damage and operation........		O	O	O
14. Inspect security of all lines........		O	O	O
15. Inspect vertical fin and rudder surfaces for damage		O	O	O
16. Inspect rudder hinges, horn and attachments for damage and operation.		O	O	O
17. Inspect vertical fin attachments........		O	O	O
18. Inspect rudder hinge bolts for excess wear (Replace as required)........		O	O	O
19. Inspect rudder control stops to ensure stops have not loosened and locknuts are tight........		O	O	O
20. Inspect stabilator surfaces for damage........		O	O	O
21. Inspect stabilator, tab hinges, horn and attachments for damage and operation........		O	O	O
22. Inspect stabilator attachments........		O	O	O
23. Inspect stabilator and tab hinge bolts and bearings for excess wear (Replace as required)........		O	O	O
24. Inspect stabilator control stops to ensure stops have not loosened and locknuts are tight		O	O	O
24a. Inspect stabilator trim mechanism		O	O	O
25. Inspect fuselage wing attach fittings for corrosion, general condition and security. (See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 977.)........		O	O	O
26. Inspect all cable tensions (use tensiometer) (See Note 19)........		O	O	O
27. Inspect cables, aileron, rudder, stabilator, stabilator trim, turnbuckles, guides and pulleys for safety, damage and operation (See Note 27)........		O	O	O
28. Inspect and lubricate stabilator trim drum screw.			O	O
29. Inspect stabilator balance weight attachments and arm for security and condition........		O	O	O
30. Inspect emergency locator transmitter battery for replacement date per Maintenance Manual (Refer to latest revision of Piper Service Letter No. 820)........		O	O	O
31. Clean and lubricate all exterior needle bearings........				O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
F. FUSELAGE AND EMPENNAGE GROUP (cont)				
32. Lubricate per lubrication chart	O	O	O	O
33. Inspect security of Autopilot bridle cable clamps		O	O	O
34. Inspect all control cables, air ducts, electrical leads, lines, radio antenna leads and attaching parts for security, routing, chafing, deterioration, wear and correct installation		O	O	O
35. Reinstall inspection plates and panels		O	O	O
G. WING GROUP				
1. Remove inspection plates and fairings		O	O	O
2. Inspect surfaces and tips for damage, loose rivets, and condition of walkway		O	O	O
3. Inspect aileron hinges and attachments		O	O	O
4. Inspect aileron control stops to ensure stops have not loosened and locknuts are tight		O	O	O
5. Inspect aileron balance weight and arm for security and condition		O	O	O
6. Inspect aileron cables, pulleys and bellcranks for damage and operation		O	O	O
7. Inspect flaps and attachments for damage and operation		O	O	O
8. Inspect condition of bolts used with hinges (Replace as required)				O
9. Lubricate per lubrication chart	O	O	O	O
10. Inspect forward and aft wing attach fittings for corrosion, general condition and security. (See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 977.)		O	O	O
11. Inspect wing attachment bolts and brackets		O	O	O
12. Inspect fuel tanks and lines for leaks and water (See Note 21)		O	O	O
13. Fuel tanks marked for capacity		O	O	O
14. Fuel tanks marked for minimum octane rating		O	O	O
15. Inspect fuel cell vents		O	O	O
16. Inspect all control cables, air ducts, electrical leads, lines and attaching parts for security, routing, chafing, deterioration, wear, and correct installation (See Note 21)		O	O	O
17. Reinstall inspection plates and fairings		O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform an inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
H. LANDING GEAR GROUP				
1. Inspect oleo struts for proper extension (Check fluid level as required)	O	O	O	O
2. Inspect nose gear steering control and travel		O	O	O
3. Check wheels for alignment		O	O	O
4. Put airplane on jacks		O	O	O
5. Inspect tires for cuts, uneven or excessive wear and slippage		O	O	O
6. Remove wheels, clean, check and repack bearings		O	O	O
7. Inspect wheels for cracks, corrosion and broken bolts		O	O	O
8. Check tire pressure	O	O	O	O
9. Inspect brake lining and disc		O	O	O
10. Inspect brake backing plates		O	O	O
11. Inspect brake and hydraulic lines		O	O	O
12. Inspect shimmy dampener		O	O	O
13. Inspect gear forks for damage		O	O	O
14. Inspect oleo struts for fluid leaks and scoring		O	O	O
15. Inspect gear struts, attachments, torque links, retraction links and bolts for condition and security		O	O	O
16. Inspect downlock for operation and adjustment (See Note 20)	O	O	O	O
17. Inspect torque link bolts and bushings (Rebush as required)			O	O
18. Inspect drag and side brace link bolts (Replace as required)				O
19. Inspect gear doors and attachments		O	O	O
20. Inspect warning horn and light for operation		O	O	O
21. Retract gear- check operation		O	O	O
22. Retract gear- check doors for clearance and operation		O	O	O
23. Inspect anti-retraction system		O	O	O
24. Inspect actuating cylinders for leaks and security		O	O	O
25. Inspect all hydraulic lines, electrical leads, and attaching parts for security, routing, chafing, deterioration, wear and correct installation (See latest revisions of Piper Service Letters 808 and 810)		O	O	O
26. Inspect position indicator switch and electrical leads for security		O	O	O
27. Lubricate per lubrication chart	O	O	O	O
28. Insure landing gear is down and locked; then remove airplane from jacks		O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS. (cont)

—NOTE—

Perform all inspections or operations at each of the inspection intervals as indicated by a circle (O). (See Notes 1, 2 and 3.)

Nature of Inspection	Inspection Time (hrs)			
	50	100	500	1000
I. OPERATIONAL INSPECTION				
1. Check fuel pump and fuel tank selector	O	O	O	O
2. Check fuel quantity, pressure and flow readings	O	O	O	O
3. Check oil pressure and temperature readings	O	O	O	O
4. Check alternator output	O	O	O	O
5. Check manifold pressure indication	O	O	O	O
6. Check alternate air	O	O	O	O
7. Check parking brake	O	O	O	O
8. Check vacuum gauge indication	O	O	O	O
9. Check gyros for noise and roughness	O	O	O	O
10. Check cabin heater operation	O	O	O	O
11. Check magneto switch operation	O	O	O	O
12. Check magneto RPM variation	O	O	O	O
13. Check throttle and mixture operation	O	O	O	O
14. Check propeller smoothness	O	O	O	O
15. Check propeller governor action	O	O	O	O
16. Check engine idle	O	O	O	O
17. Check electronic equipment operation	O	O	O	O
18. Check operation of Autopilot, including automatic pitch trim, and manual electric trim (See Note 22)	O	O	O	O
19. Check air conditioner compressor clutch operation	O	O	O	O
20. Check air conditioner condenser scoop operation	O	O	O	O
21. Check (FLY Aircraft) Landing Gear System (See Note 16)		O	O	O
J. GENERAL				
1. Aircraft conforms to FAA Specification	O	O	O	O
2. All latest FAA Airworthiness Directives complied with	O	O	O	O
3. All latest revisions of Manufacturers Service Bulletins and Letters complied with	O	O	O	O
4. Check for proper Flight Manual	O	O	O	O
5. Aircraft papers in proper order	O	O	O	O

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (cont)

NOTES:

1. Refer to the last card of the Piper parts price list - Aerofiche, for a check list of current revision dates to Piper inspection reports and manuals.

2. All inspections or operations are required at each inspection interval as indicated by a (O). Both the annual and 100 hour inspections are complete inspections of the airplane, identical in scope, while both the **500 and 1000** hour inspections are extensions of the annual or 100 hour inspections, which require a more detailed examination of the airplane, and overhaul or replacement of some major components. Inspections must be accomplished by persons authorized by the FAA.

3. Piper service bulletins are of special importance and Piper considers compliance mandatory.

4. Piper service letters are product improvements and service hints pertaining to servicing the airplane and should be given careful attention.

5. Inspections given for the Lycoming power plant are based on the engine manufacturer's operator's manual (Lycoming Part No. 60297- 12) for this airplane, dated August 1973. Any changes issued to the engine manufacturer's operator's manual after this date supersede or supplement the inspection outlined in this report.

6. Inspections given for the Continental power plant are based on the engine manufacturer's operator's manual (Continental Part No. X-30512) for this airplane, dated June 1976. Any changes issued to the engine manufacturer's operator's manual after this date shall supersede or supplement the inspection outlined in this report.

7. Replace or overhaul as required or at engine overhaul. For engine overhaul, refer to one of the following: latest revision of Lycoming Service Letter L201, for recommended engine overhaul period, or latest revision of Continental Service Bulletin No. M74-20, for recommended engine overhaul period.

8. Replace flexible oil lines as required, but no later than 1000 hours of service.

9. Check throttle body attaching screws for tightness; the correct torque for these screws is 40 to 50 inch-pounds.

10. Rotate spark plugs from upper to lower positions and vice versa to lengthen plug life.

11. At every 400 hours of engine operation, remove the rocker box covers and check for freedom of valve rockers when valves are closed. Look for evidence of abnormal wear or broken parts in the area of the valve tips, valve keeper, springs and spring seat. If any indications are found, the cylinder and all of its components should be removed (including the piston and connecting rod assembly) and inspected for further damage. Replace any parts that do not conform with limits shown in the latest revision for Lycoming Service Table of Limits No. SSP-1776.

12. Check cylinders for evidence of excessive heat indicated by burned paint on the cylinders. This condition is indicative of internal damage to the cylinder and, if found, its cause must be determined and corrected before the aircraft is returned to service.

Heavy discoloration and appearance of seepage at the cylinder head barrel attachment area is usually due to emission of thread lubricant used during assembly of the barrel at the factory, or by slight gas leakage which stops after the cylinder has been in service for awhile. This condition is neither harmful nor detrimental to engine performance and operation. If it can be proven that leakage exceeds these conditions, the cylinder should be replaced.

13. If the altimeter is damaged, defective, or inaccurate, work must be done by an FAA approved instrument repair facility only, and a logbook entry made.

14. Refer to latest revision of Continental Motors Service Bulletin M73-19.

15. The compressor oil level should not be checked unless a Freon leak has occurred which requires an addition of Freon to the system.

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (cont)

NOTES (cont):

16. Fly the aircraft to check the landing gear system in accordance with instructions given in chapter 32 of the maintenance manual (refer to latest revision of Piper Service Letter 810).
17. More frequent ignition system maintenance is required for operation above 12,000 feet.
18. Check torque of mounting bolts on Continental engine installation.
19. Maintain cable tensions specified in chapter 27 of this maintenance manual.
20. Refer to latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 578 for nose gear down lock replacement.
21. Refer to latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 625, Fuel and Vapor Return Lines Support.
22. Refer to flight manual supplement for preflight and flight check, for intended function in all modes.
23. Refer to latest revision to Bendix Service Bulletin 612 for inspecting magneto and ignition harnesses.
24. Refer to VSP 69.

—NOTE—

Printed copies of this 100 Hour/Annual Inspection Report can be obtained from Piper Service Sales - under Piper Part Number 230 818. Refer to Piper Parts Price List Aerofiche last card for revision check list to insure obtaining latest copy of Inspection Report.

25. Inspect Teflon bushing (lower to upper cowling attachment) for condition at each 100 hours. Replace bushing on condition, but no later than 500 hours time in service. Inspect pin for condition and replace as necessary.
26. If not already installed, add access panels per instructions in Chapter 51. See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 977.
27. Special care should be taken to inspect stabilator control cables beneath aft baggage compartment floor. Add access panels per instructions in Chapter 51, to ease this inspection.

PROGRAMMED INSPECTION.

The programmed inspection was designed to permit the best utilization of the aircraft, by scheduling inspections through the use of a planned inspection schedule. This programmed inspection schedule is prepared in a manual form which is available from Piper Service Sales under Part No. 761 736. Refer to Piper Parts Price List Aerofiche, last card for revision check list to insure obtaining latest issue.

UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE CHECKS.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AS REQUIRED, UPON CONDITION.

The special inspections given, supplement the scheduled inspections as outlined in Periodic Inspections, to include inspections which are required at intervals not compatible with airframe operating time or inspection intervals. Typical of this type are:

1. Inspections required because of special conditions or incidents that arise, and because of these conditions or incidents, an immediate inspection would be required to insure further safe flight.
2. Hard or Overweight Landing. This inspection should be performed after a known rough landing is made or when a landing is made while the aircraft is known to exceed the design landing weight. Check the following areas and items:
   - Wings - for wrinkled skins, loose or missing rivets.
   - Fuel leaks around the fuel tanks.
   - Wing spar webs, bulkheads, wing and fuselage stringers and skins for any signs of overstress or damage.
   - A possible alignment check to clarify any doubt of damage.
3. Severe Turbulence Inspection. The same items and locations should be checked as stated for Hard or Overweight Landings along with the following:
   - Top and bottom fuselage skins for loose or missing rivets and wrinkled skins.
   - Empennage skins and attachments.
4. Engine overspeed, sudden stoppage, loss of oil, overtemperature and lightning strike. Check with Avco Lycoming for necessary corrective action.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

6

DIMENSIONS AND AREAS

CHAPTER 6- DIMENSIONS AND AREAS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

DIMENSIONS.

The principal airplane dimensions are shown in Figures 6-1 and 6-2 and are listed in Chart 601.

CHART 601. LEADING PARTICULARS AND PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS

MODEL	PA-28RT-201	PA-28RT-201T
ENGINE		
Manufacturer	Lycoming	Continental
Model	IO-360-CIC6	TSIO-360-FB
FAA Type Certificate		
Rated Horsepower	200	200
Rated Speed:		
Full Throttle	2700 RPM	2575 RPM @ 41.0 in. Hg. Manifold Pressure
Propeller Drive Ratio	1:1	1:1
Propeller Shaft Rotation	Clockwise	Clockwise
Bore	5.125 in.	4.438 in.
Stroke	4.375 in.	3.875 in.
Displacement	361 cu. in.	360 cu. in.
Compression Ratio	8.7:1	7.5:1
Weight (with starter and alt.)	328 lbs.	393 lbs.
Dimensions:		
Height	19.48 in.	
Width	34.25 in.	31.38 in.
Length	33.65 in.	57.08 in.
Oil Sump Capacity	8 U.S. quarts	8 U.S. quarts
Oil Consumption, Maximum	.010 lb/bhp/hr	.009 above 75% power
Fuel, Aviation Grade, Minimum and Specified Octane	100/130 or 100LL	100/130 or 100LL
Fuel Injector	Bendix	Continental
Magnetos, Bendix:		
Left	S4LN-1227	10-79020-18L[1]
Right	S4LN-1209	10-79020-19L[1]
Magneto Drive, Ratio to Crankshaft	1:1	1.5:1
Magneto Drive, Rotation	Clockwise	Clockwise
Magneto Timing	20° BTC	20° BTC
Magneto Point Clearance	.016	.018
FOOTNOTE: 1 A pressurized magneto retrofit kit is available. Installation of this kit (764921v) will provide pressurized air to the magneto, improving ignition system operation at higher altitudes and reducing the frequency of ignition system maintenance.		

CHART 601. LEADING PARTICULARS AND PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS (cont)

MODEL	PA-28RT-201	PA-28RT-201T
ENGINE (cont)		
Spark Plugs (Shielded):		
AC	SR86	SR86, S86R, HSR86
Champion	REM38E	REM38W, RHM38W, RHM38EP, REM38P, REM38E, RHM38E
Autolite	SH-15	PH26, PH260
Red Seal		SE270, SE270P, SJ270, SJ270P
Spark Plug Gap Setting	0.015 to 0.021	0.15 to 0.19
Firing Order	1-3-2-4	1-6-3-2-5-4
Starter - Prestolite (12-volt)	MZ4206	MCL-6501
Alternator:		
Chrysler (60 AMP)	3656624 or 4111810	—
Prestolite (60 AMP)	ALY-6422	—
Prestolite (65 AMP)		ALX-9425
Alternator Voltage Regulator, WICO	X16300B	X16300B
Alternator Overvoltage Relay, WICO	X16799B	X16799B
PROPELLER - Constant Speed		
Manufacturer	McCauley	Hartzell
Hub, Model	B2D34C213[1] or 2D34C215[2]	BHC-C2YF-1-BF
Blade, Model	90DHA-16[1]or 90DJA-14E[2]	F8459A-8R
Diameter (in.)	74.0	76.0
Diameter, Minimum (in.)	73.0	75.0
Blade Angle, Low Pitch*	12.5° ± 0.2°	14.4° ± 0.2°
Blade Angle, High Pitch*	29.8° ± 0.5°	29° ± 1.0°
Governor Control and Model	Hartzell F-2-7( )	Hartzell E-5 or Wood ward G210681
Manufacturer	Hartzell	Hartzell
Hub, Model	HC-C2YK-1BF	PHC-C3YF-1( )F
Blade, Model	F7666A-2R	F7663-2R
Diameter (in.)	74.0	76.0
Diameter, Minimum (in.)	72.5	72.0

*MEASURED AT 30 INCH STATION
1 USED ON S/N 28R-7918001 TO 28R-7918306 INCL.
2 USED ON S/N 28R-8018001 AND UP

CHART 601. LEADING PARTICULARS AND PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS (cont)

MODEL	PA-23RT-201	PA-28RT-201T
PROPELLER (cont)		
Blade Angle, Low Pitch*	14.0° ± 0.2°	13.2 ± .2°
Blade Angle, High Pitch*	29° ± 2°	33 ± 1°
Governor Control and Model	Hartzell F-2-7 ( )	Hartzell E-5 or Woodward G210681
LANDING GEAR		
Type	Hydraulically Retractable	Hydraulically Retractable
Shock Strut Type	Combination Air-Oil	Combination Air-Oil
Fluid Required (Struts, Hydraulic System and Brakes)	MIL-H-5606	MIL-H-5606
Strut Exposure (Exposure under Static Load):		
Nose	2.75 ±.25 in.	2.75 ±.25 in.
Main	2.00 ±.25 in.	2.00 ±.25 in.
Wheel Tread	10 ft. 5.72 in.	10 ft. 5.72 in.
Wheel Base	7 ft. 10.38 in.	7 ft. 10.38 in.
Nose Wheel Travel	30° ± 2° left and right	30° ± 2° left and right
Turning Radius (Min):		
Nose Wheel	15 ft. 8.4 in.	15 ft. 8.4 in.
Wing Tip	29 ft. 9.6 in.	29 ft. 9.6 in.
Wheel Nose	Cleveland 40-77B or McCauley D-30500, 5:00 x 5	Cleveland 40-77B or McCauley D-30500, 5:00 x 5
Wheel Main	Cleveland 40-84, 6:00 x 6	Cleveland 40-84, 6:00 x 6
Brake Type	Cleveland 30-55	Cleveland 30-55
Tires, Nose	5:00 x 5, 4 ply rating	5:00 x 5, 4 ply rating
Tires, Main	6:00 x 6, 6 ply rating	6:00 x 6, 6 ply rating
Tire Pressure, Nose	27 psi	27 psi
Tire Pressure, Main	30 psi	30 psi

* MEASURED AT 30 INCH STATION

CHART 601. LEADING PARTICULARS AND PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS (cont)

MODEL	PA-28RT-201	PA-28RT-201T
FUEL SYSTEM		
Fuel Tanks:		
Capacity (each)	38.5 gal.	38.5 gal.
Unusable Fuel (each)	2.5 gal.	2.5 gal.
Total Capacity	77 gal.	77 gal.
Total Unusable Fuel (Refer to Owner's Handbook, Pilot's Information Manual or Flight Manual for Particular Airplane)	5 gal.	5 gal.
OVERALL		
Gross Weight (lbs.)	2750	2900
Wing Loading (lbs/sq. ft.)	16.2	17.0
Length Ft.	24 ft. 8.25 in.	25 ft. 0.23 in.
Width (Span) (Wing Tip to Wing Tip)	35 ft. 5.11 in.	35 ft. 5.11 in.
Height (Static Ground Line)	7 ft. 10.22 in.	7 ft. 10.22 in.
Height, Propeller Hub, Thrust Line Level	47.64 in.	46.64 in.
Clearance, Propeller Tips, Normal Static Load	10.40 in.	8.20 in.
Clearance, Propeller Tips, Nose Strut and Tire Flat	5.47 in.	3.15 in.

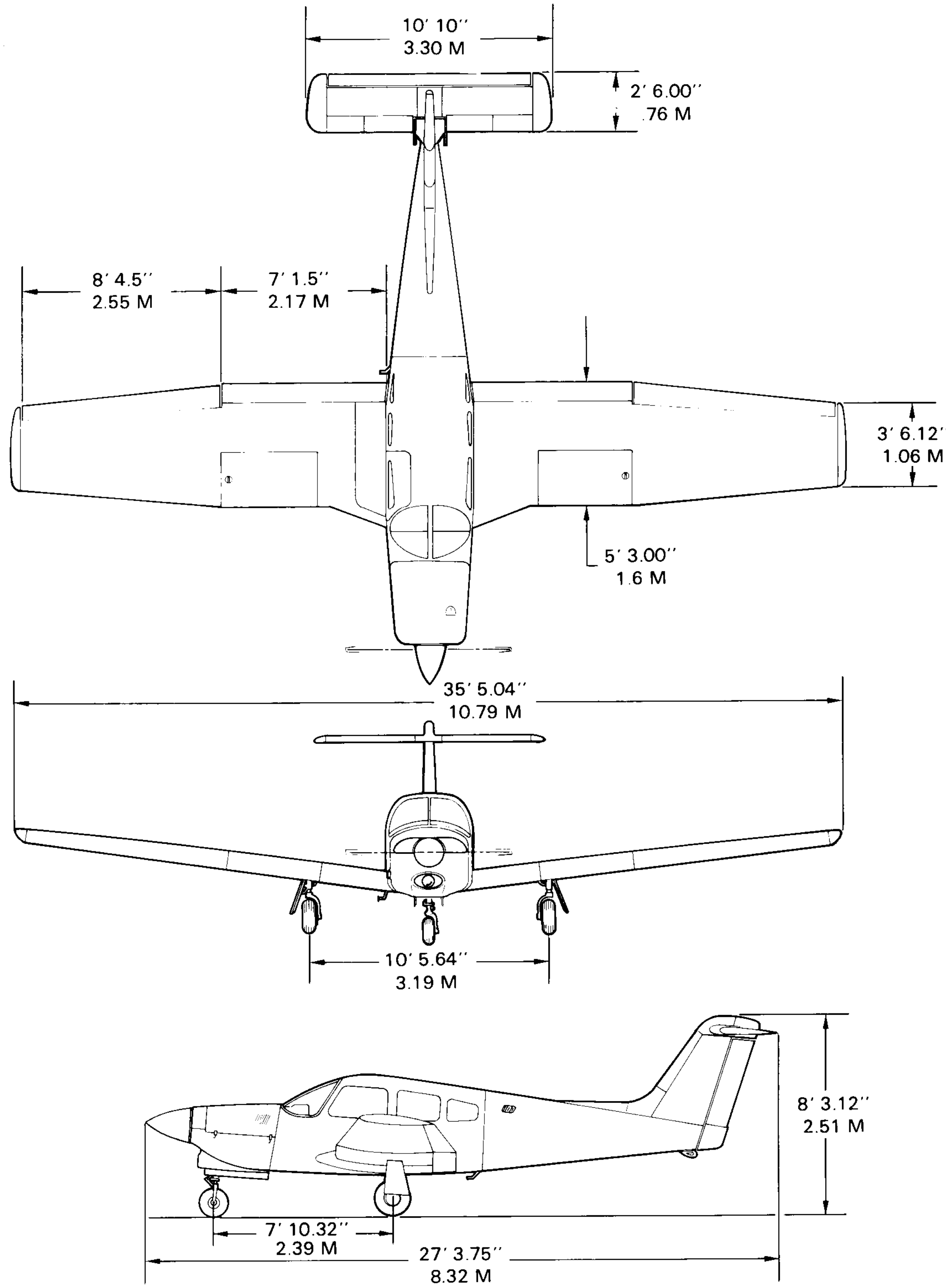


Figure 6-1. Three View of PA-28RT-201T

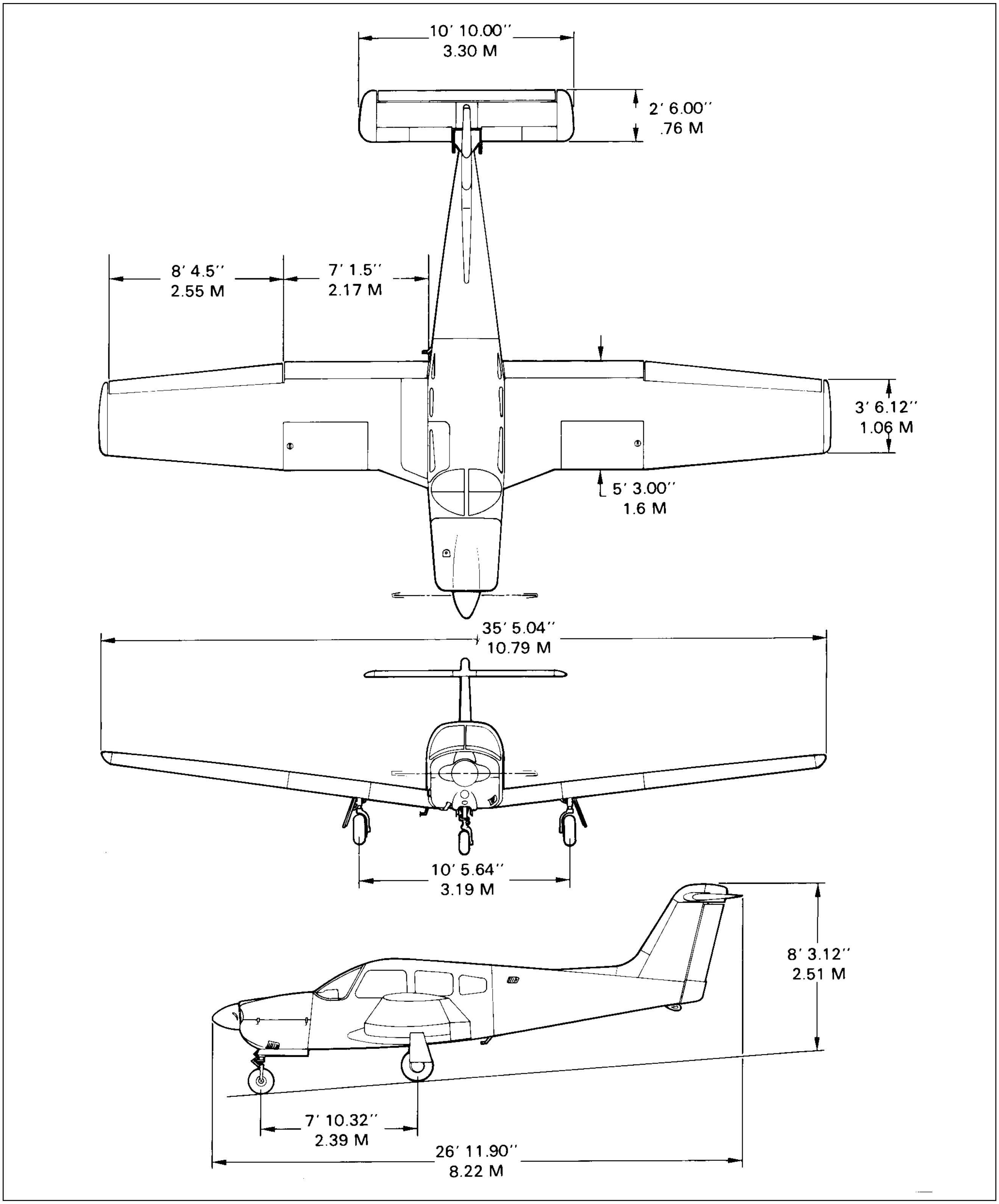


Figure 6-2. Three View of PA-28RT-201

STATION REFERENCE LINES.

In order to facilitate the location of various components of the airplane which require maintenance and servicing, a method utilizing fuselage station (Sta.) wing station or buttock line (BL), and water line (WL) designations is frequently employed in this manual. (Refer to Figure 6-3.) Fuselage stations, buttock and water lines are reference points measured by inches in the vertical or horizontal direction from a given reference line which indicates station locations of structural members of the airplane. Station O of the fuselage is 44.5 inches ahead of the lower edge of the firewall; station O (BL) of the wing and stabilator is the centerline of the airplane; and station O (WL) of the fuselage vertical stabilizer and rudder is 20.5 inches below the cabin floor as measured at the rear wing spar with the airplane level.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

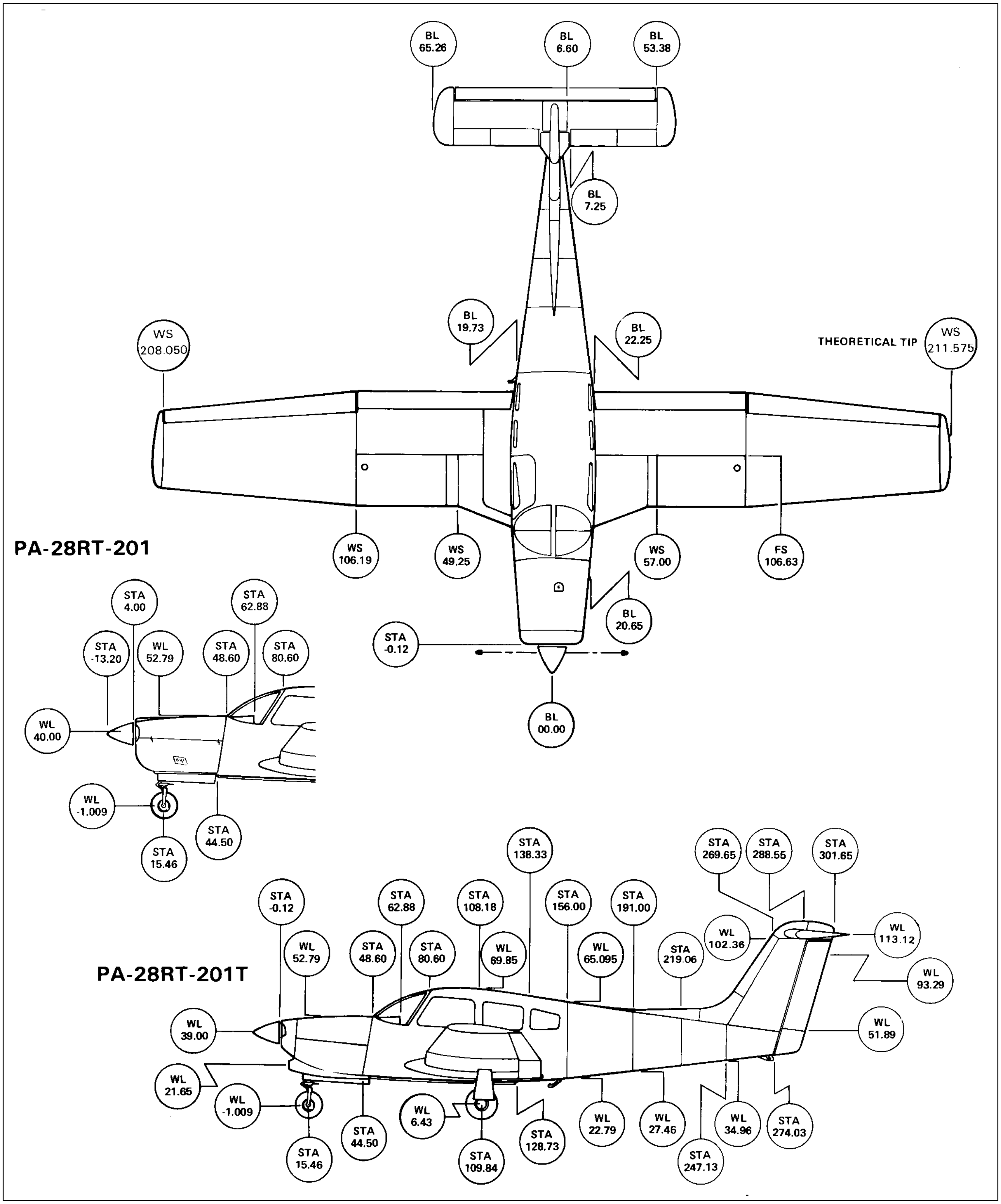


Figure 6-3. Station Reference Lines of PA-28RT-201/201T

ACCESS AND INSPECTION PROVISIONS.

The access and inspection provisions for the airplane are shown in Figure 6-4. The component to be serviced or inspected through each opening is identified in the illustration. All access plates and panels are secured by either metal fasteners or screws. To enter the aft section of the fuselage, open the baggage compartment door and remove the access panel.

—CAUTION—

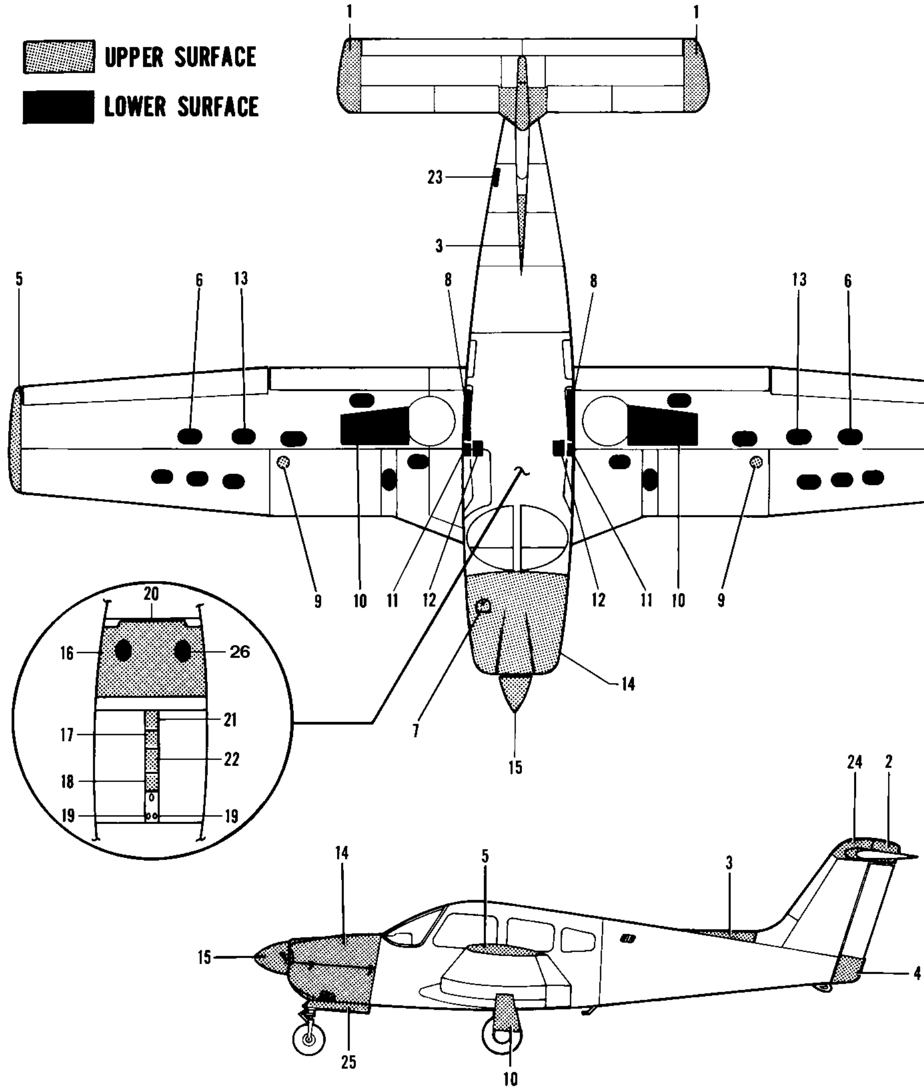
Before entering the aft section of the fuselage, be sure the airplane is supported at the tail skid.

WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA.

When figuring various weight and balance computations, the empty, static and gross weight, and center of gravity of the airplane may be found in the Weight and Balance Form of the Airplane Flight Manual.

SERIAL NUMBER PLATE.

The serial number plate is located on the left side of the fuselage near the leading edge of the stabilator. The serial number should always be used when referring to the airplane on service or warranty matters.



1. TIP, STABILATOR
2. TIP, RUDDER, TRIM SCREW
3. FAIRING, FIN
4. RUDDER FAIRING, CONTROL CABLE AND RUDDER HORN
5. TIP, WING
6. COVER, BELLCRANK AND CONTROL CABLES
7. DOOR, OIL FILLER (TYPICAL)
8. FAIRING, FLAP TORQUE TUBE AND AILERON CABLES
9. CAP, FUEL TANK FILLER
10. DOOR, MAIN GEAR
11. FAIRING, FUEL LINES
12. COVER, FUEL LINES AND SPAR ATTACHMENT BOLTS
13. COVER CONTROL CABLES
14. COWL ASSEMBLY, ENGINE AND BATTERY FOR 28RT-201
15. SPINNER, PROPELLER
16. SEAT, TORQUE TUBE AND CONTROL CABLES
17. PLATE, CONTROL CABLES, MIDDLE
18. PLATE, AILERON AND STABILATOR CONTROL CABLE, FORWARD
19. COVERS, AILERON AND STABILATOR CONTROL CABLE
20. PANEL, AFT AREA OF FUSELAGE, STROBE LIGHT POWER SUPPLY, HYDRAULIC PUMP, BATTERY 28RT-201T, ALTIMATIC IIIC, AIR CONDITIONER, CONTROL CABLES
21. PLATE, CONTROL CABLES AND PULLEYS, REAR
22. COVER, FLAP CONTROL
23. EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER
24. FIN TIP AND TRIM SCREW
25. DOOR, NOSE GEAR
26. **CONTROL CABLE INSPECTION PANELS (Airplanes manufactured before 1979 may not have these panels installed. Refer to Chapter 51 for procedures to install control cable inspection panels.)**

Figure 6-4. Access Plates and Panels

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

7

LIFTING AND SHORING

CHAPTER 7- LIFTING AND SHORING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

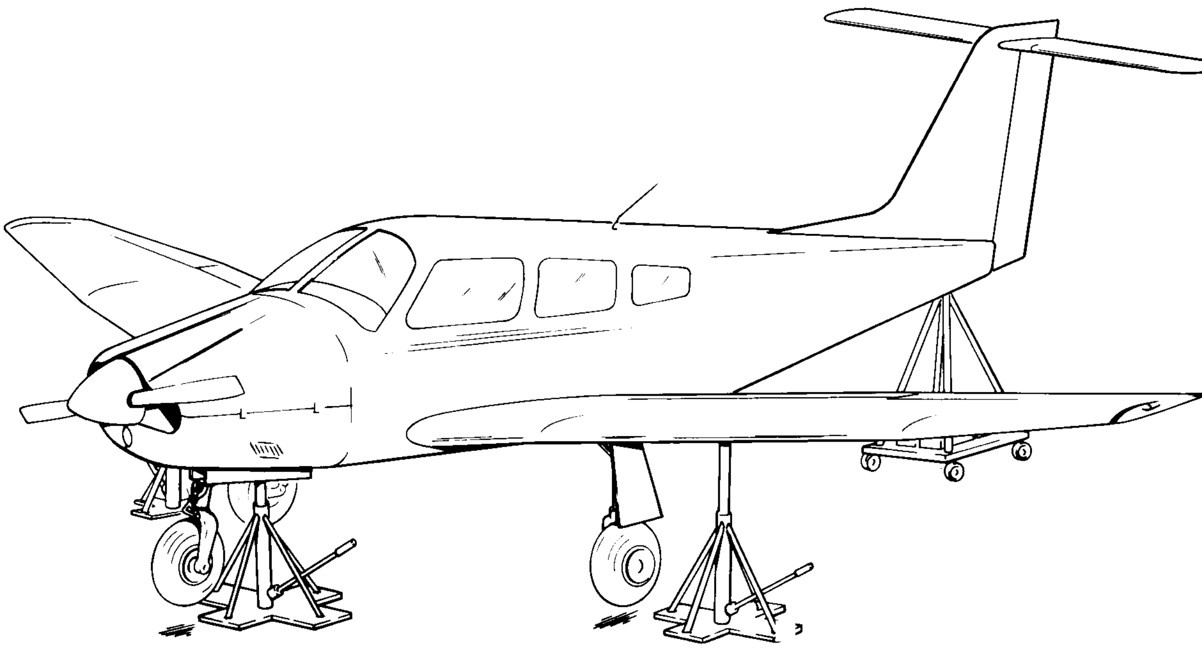


Figure 7-1. Jacking Arrangement

JACKING.

Jacking the airplane is necessary to service the landing gear and to perform other service operations. Proceed as follows:

1. Place jacks under jack pads on the front wing spar. (Refer to Figure 7-1.)

—NOTE—

A jacking point on the airplane is also provided on the underside of the fuselage directly behind the nose gear actuating cylinder. This may be used along with the wing jack points to raise the airplane, or alone it may be used to raise the front end.

2. Attach the tail support to the tail skid. Place approximately 250 pounds of ballast on the base of the tail support to hold down the tail.

—CAUTION—

Be sure to apply sufficient tail support ballast; otherwise the airplane will tip forward.

3. Raise the jacks until all three wheels are clear of the surface.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

8

LEVELING AND WEIGHING

CHAPTER 8- LEVELING AND WEIGHING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

LEVELING.

The airplanes are provided with a means for longitudinal and lateral leveling. The airplanes may be leveled while on jacks, during the weighing procedure while the wheels are on scales, or while the wheels are on the ground. To level the airplane for purposes of weighing or rigging, the following procedures may be used:

1. To longitudinally level the airplane, partially withdraw the two leveling screws located immediately below the left front side window. (Refer to Figure 8-1.) Place a level on these screw heads and adjust the jacks until the level is centered. Should the airplane be either on scales or on the floor, first block the main gear oleos to full extension; then deflate the nose wheel until the proper position is reached.
2. To laterally level the airplane, place a level across the spar box assembly located under the rear seat. (Refer to Figure 8-2.) Raise or lower one wing tip by deflating the appropriate tire on the high side of the airplane or adjust either jack until the bubble of the level is centered.

WEIGHING. (Refer to Figure 8-3.)

The airplane may be weighed by the following procedure:

1. Position a scale and ramp in front of each of the three wheels.
2. Secure the scales from rolling forward and tow the airplane up onto the scales.
3. Remove the ramp so as not to interfere with the scales.
4. If the airplane is to be weighed for weight and balance computations, level the airplane per instructions given in Paragraph titled Leveling.

—END—

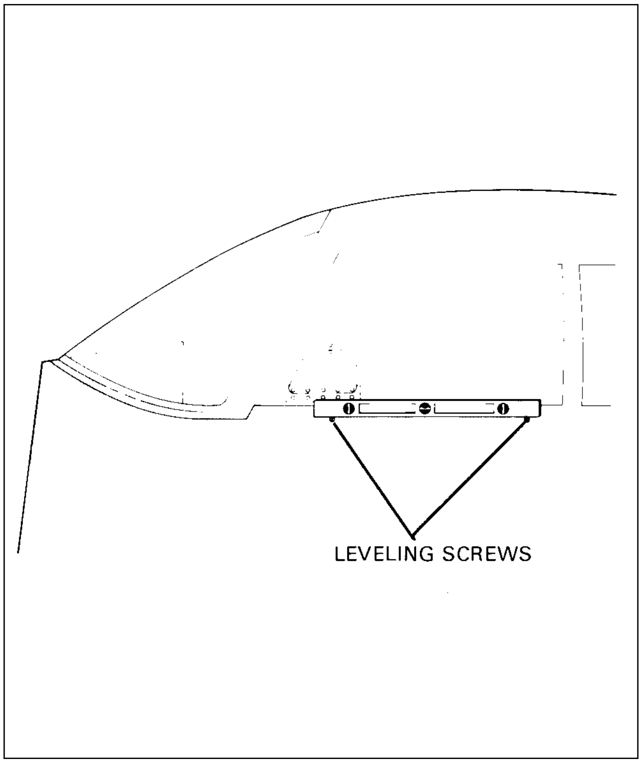


Figure 8-1. Leveling Longitudinally

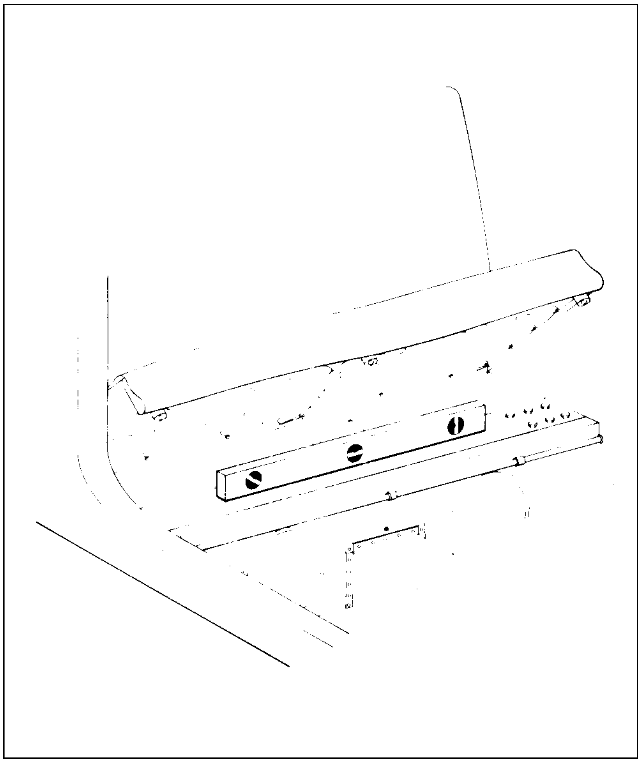


Figure 8-2. Leveling Laterally

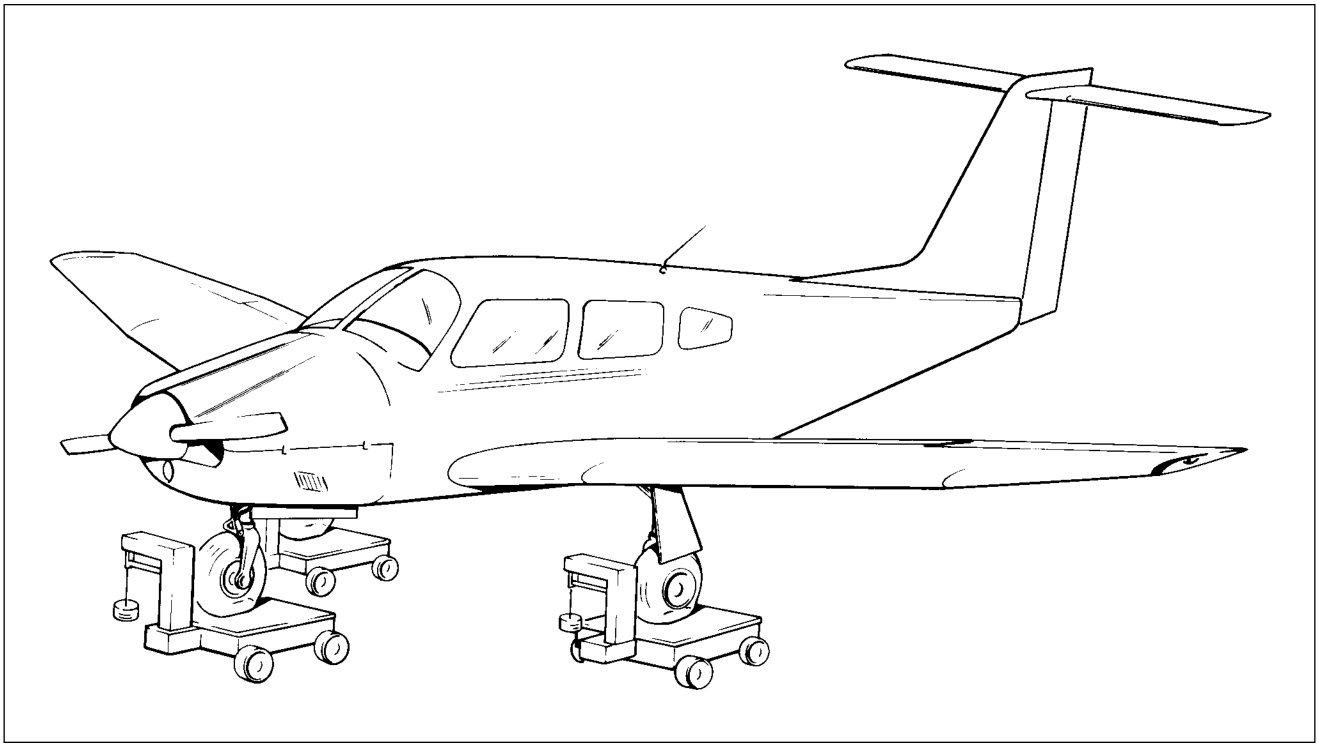


Figure 8-3. Weighing Arrangement

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

9

TOWING AND TAXIING

CHAPTER 9 - TOWING AND TAXIING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

TOWING.

The airplane may be moved by using the nose wheel steering bar that is stowed in the baggage area or power equipment that will not damage or cause excess strain to the nose gear steering assembly. The stem on the bar is inserted in the hollow of the nose wheel axle at its right side.

—CAUTION—

When towing with power equipment, do not turn the nose gear in either direction beyond its steering radius limits as this will result in damage to the nose gear and steering mechanism.

In the event towing lines are necessary, lines (rope) should be attached to both main gear struts as high up on the tubes as possible. Lines should be long enough to clear the nose and/or tail by not less than 15 feet, and a qualified person to ride in the pilot's seat to maintain control by use of the brakes.

TAXIING.

Before attempting to taxi the airplane, ground personnel should be checked out by a qualified pilot or other responsible person. Engine starting and shut-down procedures should be covered as well. When it is ascertained that the propeller back blast and taxi areas are clear, apply power to start the taxi roll and perform the following checks:

1. Taxi forward a few feet and apply brakes to determine their effectiveness.
2. Taxi with propeller set in low pitch, high RPM setting.
3. While taxiing, make slight turns to ascertain the effectiveness of steering.
4. Observe wing clearances when taxiing near buildings or other stationary objects. If possible, station a guide outside the airplane to observe.
5. When taxiing on uneven ground, avoid holes and ruts.
6. Do not operate the engine at high RPM when running up or taxiing over ground containing loose stones, gravel or any loose material that may cause damage to the propeller blades.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

10

PARKING AND MOORING

CHAPTER 10 - PARKING AND MOORING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

PARKING.

When parking the airplane, insure that it is sufficiently protected against adverse weather conditions and presents no danger to other aircraft. When parking the airplane for any length of time or overnight, it is recommended that it be moored.

1. To park the airplane, head it into the wind, if possible.
2. Set the parking brake by pulling back the brake lever and depressing the knob attached to the left side of the handle, then release the handle. To release the parking brake, pull back on the brake lever to disengage the catch mechanism, and allow the handle to swing forward.

—NOTE—

Care should be taken when setting brakes that are overheated or during cold weather when accumulated moisture may freeze the brakes.

3. The aileron and stabilator may be locked by using the front seat belt.

MOORING.

The airplane is moored to insure its immovability, protection and security under various weather conditions. In order to properly moor the airplane use the following procedures:

1. Head the airplane into the wind, if possible.
2. Block the wheels.
3. Lock the aileron and stabilator controls using the front seat belt.
4. Secure tie-down ropes to the wing tie-down rings and the tail skid at approximately 45 degree angles to the ground. When using rope constructed of non-synthetic material, leave sufficient slack to avoid damage to the airplane when the ropes contract due to moisture.

—CAUTION—

Use square or bowline knots. Do not use slip knots.

—NOTE—

Additional preparations for high winds include using tie-down ropes from the landing gear forks, and securing the rudder.

5. Install pitot tube cover, if available.

LOCKING AIRPLANE.

The cabin and baggage compartment doors are provided with a key lock on the outside. The ignition switch and cabin door require the same key while the baggage compartment door has a separate key.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

11

REQUIRED PLACARDS

CHAPTER 11- REQUIRED PLACARDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

EXTERIOR PLACARDS AND MARKINGS.

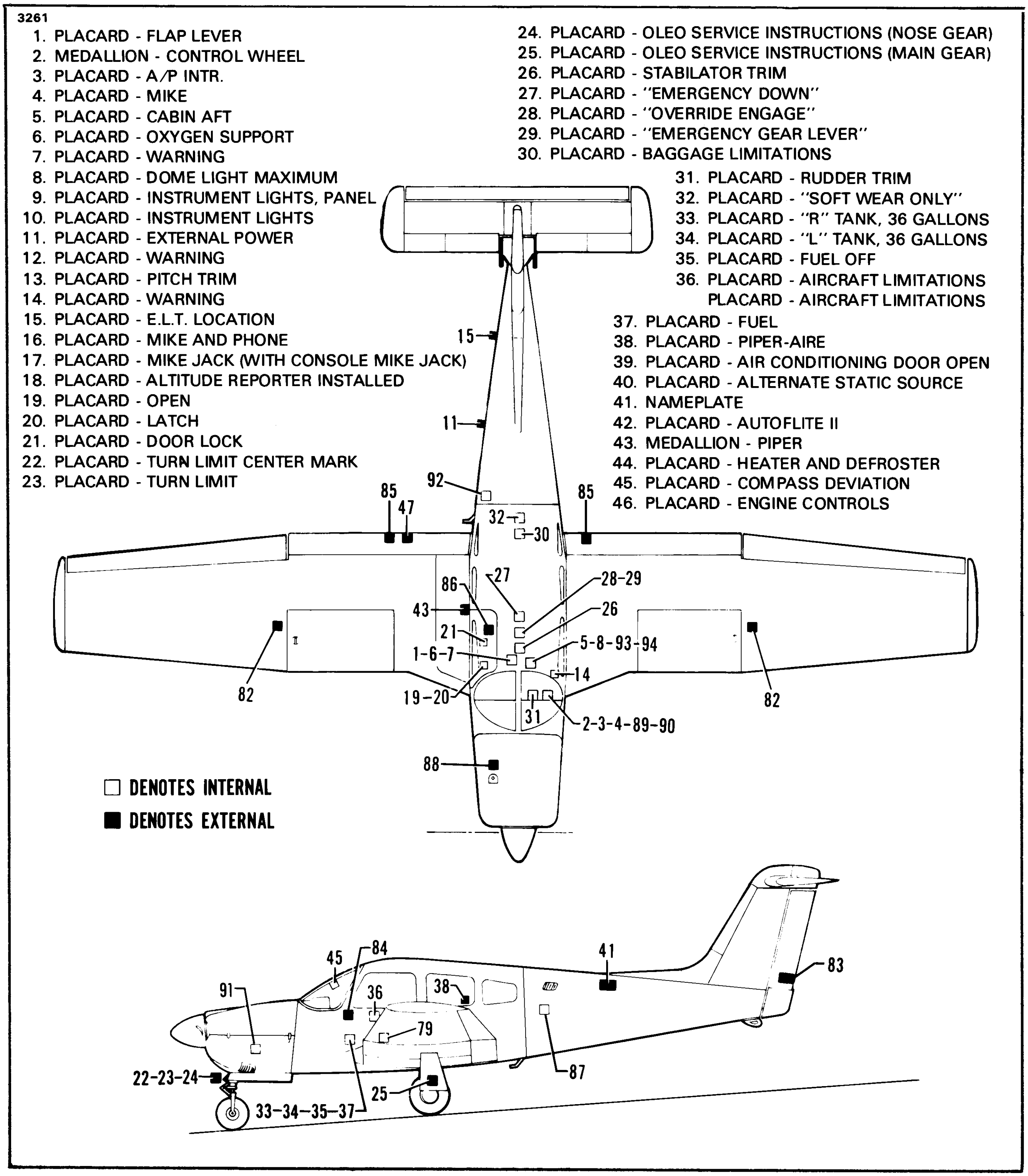
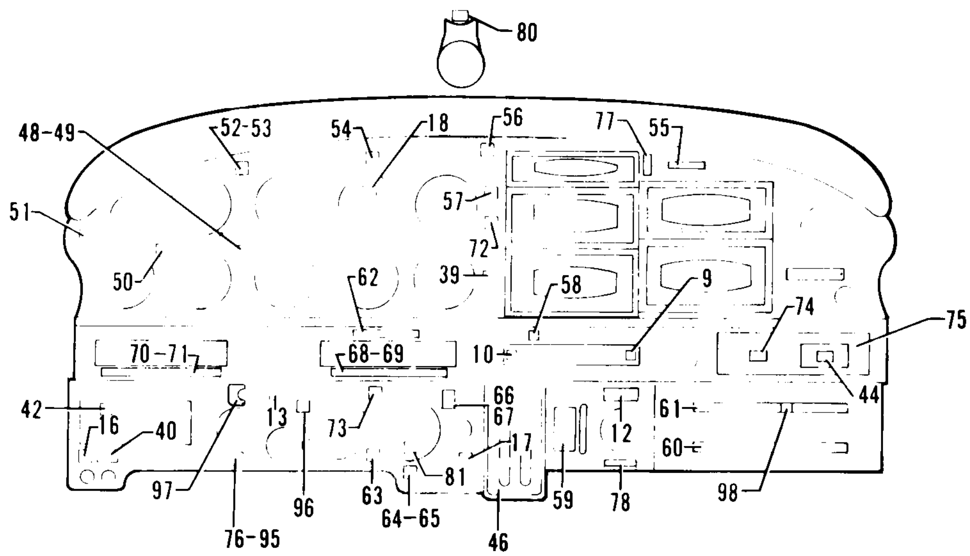


Figure 11-1. Placards and Decals

INTERIOR PLACARDS AND MARKINGS.



47. PLACARD - FLAP STEP
48. PLACARD - MANEUVERING SPEED
49. PLACARD - MANEUVERING SPEED
50. PLACARD - CROSSWIND COMPONENT
51. PLACARD - MANEUVERS LIMITATIONS
52. PLACARD - GEAR ACTUATION SPEEDS
53. PLACARD - GEAR ACTUATION SPEEDS
54. PLACARD - ANNUNCIATOR, PRESS TO TEST
55. PLACARD - OIL COOLER WINTERIZATION
56. PLACARD - EMERGENCY FUEL ON
57. PLACARD - PRIMER
58. PLACARD - AUXILIARY FUEL PUMP
59. PLACARD - ALTERNATE AIR
60. PLACARD - CIRCUIT PROTECTOR, LOWER
61. PLACARD - CIRCUIT PROTECTOR, UPPER
62. PLACARD - FUEL
63. PLACARD - GROUND OPERATION
64. PLACARD - IN-FLIGHT RPM RESTRICTIONS
    PLACARD - IN-FLIGHT RPM RESTRICTIONS
65. PLACARD - IN-FLIGHT RPM RESTRICTIONS
    PLACARD - IN-FLIGHT RPM RESTRICTIONS
66. PLACARD - GEAR SWITCH
67. PLACARD - GEAR SWITCH
68. PLACARD - LANDING CHECKLIST
69. PLACARD - LANDING CHECKLIST
70. PLACARD - TAKE-OFF CHECKLIST
71. PLACARD - TAKE-OFF CHECKLIST
72. PLACARD - OPTIONAL ENGINE PRIMER
73. PLACARD - FUEL FLOW
74. PLACARD - VENT FAN
75. PLACARD - CLIMATE CONTROL CENTER
76. PLACARD - OMNI COUPLER SWITCH
77. PLACARD - RADIO POWER ON-OFF
78. PLACARD - EMERGENCY BUS SWITCH
79. PLACARD - PITOT DRAIN
80. PLACARD - CAUTION
81. PLACARD - R.P.M. INSTRUCTIONS
82. PLACARD - FUEL
83. PLACARD - DO NOT PUSH
84. PLACARD - LEVEL POINT
85. PLACARD - NO STEP
86. PLACARD - DOOR RELEASE
87. PLACARD - MAXIMUM BAGGAGE
88. PLACARD - OIL SPEC.
89. PLACARD - PITCH SYNC.
90. PLACARD - TRANSPONDER IDENTIFIER
91. PLACARD - UNAPPROVED OIL DRAIN VALVE CAUTION
92. PLACARD - HYDRAULIC FLUID SPEC.
93. PLACARD - OXYGEN GAUGE LIGHT
94. PLACARD - OXYGEN
95. PLACARD - NAV 1 OFF NAV 2
96. PLACARD - ON-OFF

Figure 11-1. Placards and Decals (cont)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

12

SERVICING

CHAPTER 12 - SERVICING

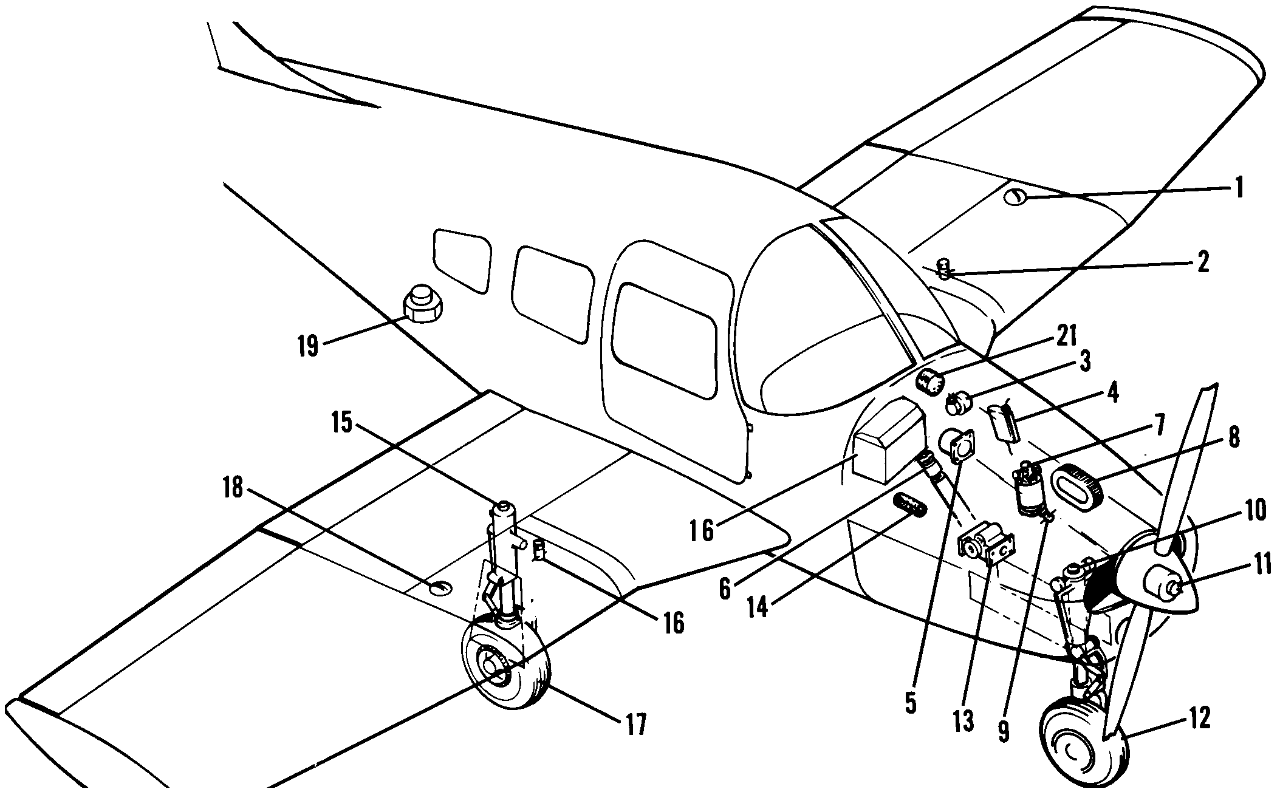
TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 12- SERVICING (cont)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

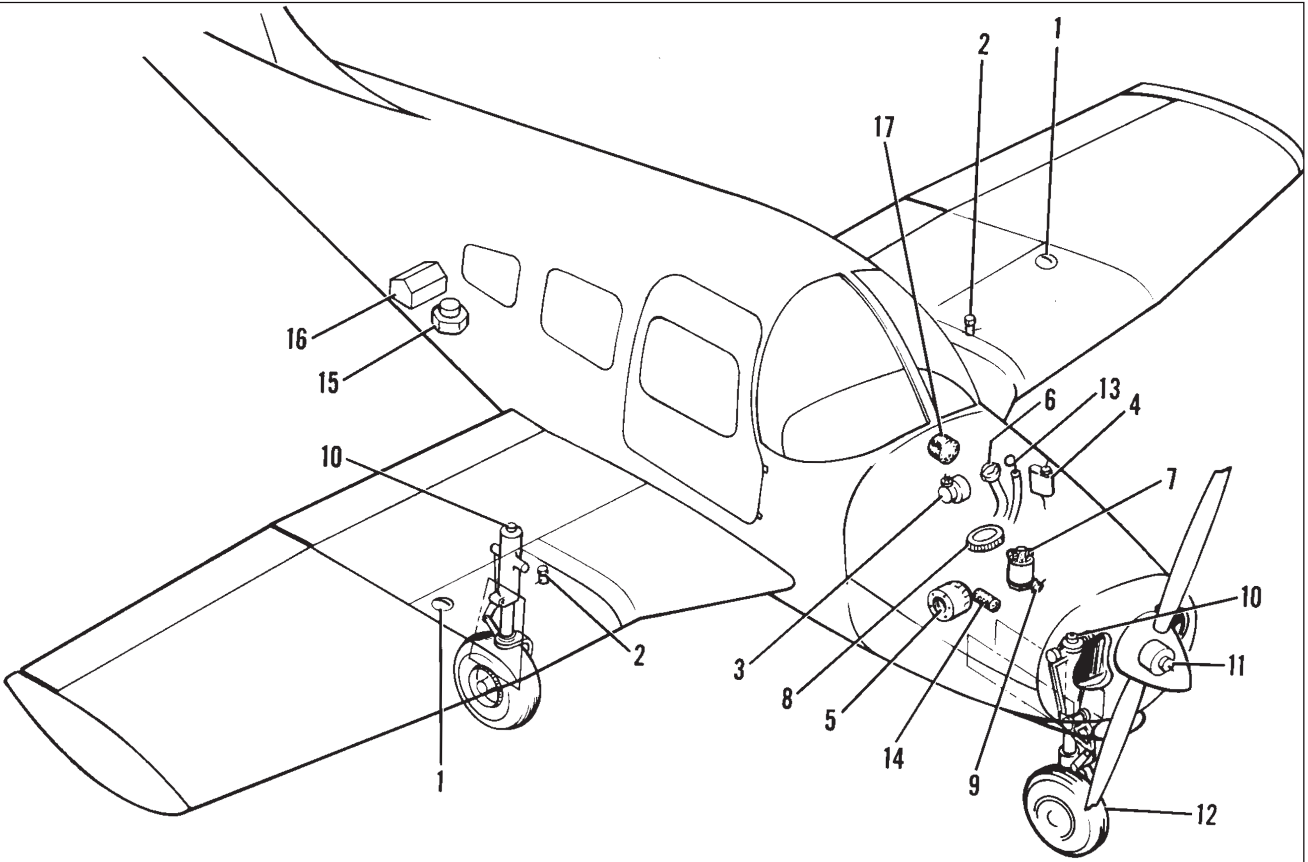
GENERAL.

Servicing the airplane includes the replenishment of fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, tire pressures, lubrication requirements and other required items.



1. FILLER, FUEL TANK, LEFT
2. DRAIN, FUEL TANK, LEFT
3. FILTER, VACUUM REGULATOR AND CENTRAL AIR
4. RESERVOIR, BRAKE SYSTEM
5. ENGINE OIL FILTER
6. FILLER/INDICATOR, OIL, ENGINE
7. SCREEN, FUEL DRAIN
8. FILTER, CARTRIDGE, ENGINE INDUCTION
9. DRAIN, FUEL ENGINE
10. FILLER, OLEO SHOCK STRUT, NOSE
11. PROPELLER (HARTZELL)
12. TIRE, NOSE
13. INJECTOR, FUEL
14. SCREEN, OIL SUCTION, ENGINE
15. FILLER, OLEO SHOCK STRUT, L AND R
16. DRAIN, FUEL TANK, RIGHT
17. TIRE, L AND R
18. FILLER, FUEL TANK, RIGHT
19. PUMP/RESERVOIR, HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
20. BATTERY
21. FILTER, INSTRUMENTS

Figure 12-1. Servicing Points (PA-28RT-201)



1. FILLER, FUEL TANK
2. DRAIN, FUEL TANK
3. FILTER, VACUUM REGULATOR
4. RESERVOIR, BRAKE SYSTEM
5. FILTER, ENGINE OIL
6. FILLER, ENGINE OIL
7. SCREEN, FUEL DRAIN
8. FILTER, INDUCTION AIR
9. DRAIN, FUEL ENGINE
10. FILLER, OLEO SHOCK STRUT
11. PROPELLER
12. TIRES
13. DIPSTICK, OIL
14. SUCTION SCREEN, ENGINE OIL
15. PUMP/RESERVOIR, HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
16. BATTERY
17. FILTER, INSTRUMENT AIR

Figure 12-2. Servicing Points (PA-28RT-201T)

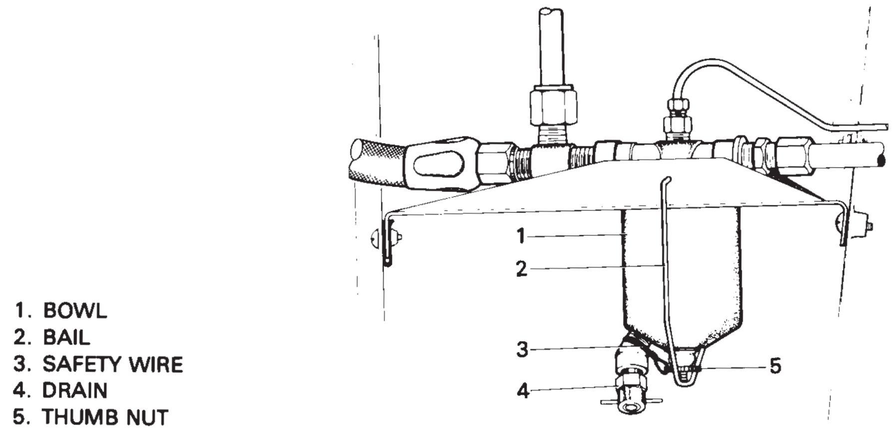


Figure 12-3. Fuel Strainer

REPLENISHING.

FUEL SYSTEM.

At intervals of 50-hours or 90 days, whichever comes first, clean the fuel strainer screen, located in the fuel bowl mounted on the lower left side of the firewall, and clean the screen in the inlet side of the injector. Remove and clean the fuel strainer screen in accordance with the instructions outlined in Chapter 28. Additional fuel system service information may also be found in Chapter 28. Inspection intervals of the various fuel system components may be found in Chapter 5.

FILLING FUEL TANKS.

Observe all required precautions for handling gasoline. Fill the fuel tanks with the fuel as specified on the placard adjacent to the filler neck. Each wing tank has a capacity of 38-1/2 U.S. gallons, for a total capacity of 77 U.S. gallons. Five U.S. gallons are considered unusable fuel.

FUEL ANTI-ICING ADDITIVE.

This aircraft is approved for operation with a fuel anti-icing additive. The anti-icing additive used must meet specification MIL-1-27686 and must be uniformly blended with the fuel while refueling. The additive must not exceed .15% by volume of the refueled quantity and to ensure its effectiveness should be blended at not less than .10% by volume (approximately 1 1/2 liquid ozs. per ten gallons of fuel). A blender supplied by the additive manufacturer should be used. Except for the information contained in this section, the manufacturer's mixing or blending instructions should be carefully followed.

—CAUTION—

Assure that the additive is directed into the flowing fuel stream. The additive flow should start after and stop before the fuel flow. Do not permit the concentrated additive to come in contact with the aircraft painted surfaces or the interior surfaces of the fuel tanks.

Some fuels have anti-icing additives pre-blended in the fuel at the refinery so no further blending should be performed.

Fuel additive cannot be used as a substitute for preflight draining of the fuel system drains.

DRAINING MOISTURE FROM FUEL SYSTEM.

The fuel tanks and fuel strainer should be drained daily prior to first flight and after refueling to avoid the accumulation of water or sediment. Each fuel tank is equipped with an individual quick drain located at the lower inboard rear corner of the tank. The fuel strainer with a quick drain valve (refer to Figure 12-3) is located on the lower left side of the firewall. Drain fuel tanks and strainer per the following:

1. Drain each tank through its individual quick drain located at the lower inboard rear corner of the tank, making sure that enough fuel has been drained to insure that all water and sediment is removed.
2. Place a container under the fuel strainer drain. Drain the fuel strainer by opening the quick drain on the strainer.
3. Examine the contents of the container placed under the fuel strainer drain for water and sediment and dispose of the contents.

—CAUTION—

When draining any amount of fuel, care should be taken to insure that no fire hazard exists before starting engine.

DRAINING FUEL SYSTEM.

Fuel may be drained from the system by opening the valve at the inboard end of each fuel tank. The drain valve requires the drain cup pin to hold valve open. The remaining fuel in the system may be drained through the filter bowl. Any individual tank may be drained by closing the selector valve and then draining as desired.

SERVICING OIL SYSTEM.

The engine oil level should be checked before each flight and changed after each 100 hours of engine operation. During oil change the oil screen(s) should be removed and cleaned, and the oil filter cartridge replaced. Replace oil filter at 50-hour intervals. Use a quality brand aviation grade oil of the proper season viscosity. For information on the use of detergent oil, on the PA-28RT-201 airplanes refer to Application of Oil and/or latest revision Lycoming Service Instruction Letter 1014. Detergent oil that meets Continental Motors Corporation Specification MHS-24, is the only recommended lubricating oil for the PA-28RT-201T airplanes.

—CAUTION—

Do not introduce any trade additive to the basic lubricant unless recommended by the engine manufacturer.

FILLING OIL SUMP.

The oil sump should normally be filled with oil to the mark on the engine dipstick. The quantity of oil required for the engines may be found in Chapter 6. The specified grade of oil may be found in the Lubrication Chart, or on the access door. To service the engine with oil, open the access door and remove the oil filler cap.

DRAINING OIL SUMP.

To drain the oil sump, provide a suitable container with a minimum capacity of that required to fill the sump. Remove the engine cowl and on PA-28 RT-201 airplanes open the oil drain valve by pushing the center of the drain up and turning counterclockwise. This will hold the drain in the open position. On PA-28RT-201T airplanes remove the fuel drain probe from the clip on the right rear engine baffle. Install suitable hose on probe and insert in quick drain valve located on the underside of the engine. It is recommended the engine be warmed to operating temperature to insure complete draining of the old oil.

OIL FILTER. (Full Flow)

1. The oil filter element should be replaced after each 50-hours of engine operation; this is accomplished by removing the lockwire from the bolthead at the end of the filter, loosening the bolt, and removing the filter assembly from the adapter.
2. Before discarding the filter element, remove the outer perforated paper cover, and using a sharp knife, cut through the folds of the element at both ends, close to the metal caps. Then, carefully unfold the pleated element and examine the material trapped in the filter for evidence of internal engine damage such as chips or particles from bearings. In new or newly overhauled engines, some small particle of metallic shavings might be found; these are generally of no consequence and should not be confused with particles produced by impacting, abrasion or pressure. Evidence of internal engine damage found in the oil filter justifies further examination to determine the cause.
3. On Continental engines proceed as follows:

—NOTE—

Ascertain that oil filter complies with specifications of the latest revision of Continental Aircraft Engine Service Bulletin M75-7.

   A. Before installing the new filter, lubricate the gasket on the filter with engine oil, then install. Tighten slightly more than hand tight or 3/4 to 1 full turn after gasket makes contact. Do not over torque.
   B. Run the engine and check for oil leaks; then install lockwire between nut on filter and oil filter adapter assembly.

4. On Lycoming engines proceed as follows:
   A. After the element has been replaced, tighten the attaching bolt 15 to 18 foot-pounds of torque.
   B. Lockwire the bolt through the loops on the side of the housing to the drilled head of the thermostatic valve. Be sure the lockwire is replaced at both the attaching bolthead and the thermostatic oil cooler bypass valve.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGING OIL.

The engine manufacturer recommends that the oil supply be drained and the entire sump filled with fresh oil after each 100-hours of engine operation. Always start and warm the engine to operating temperature before performing an oil change. While draining the oil, the screens should be removed from the crankcase cover and cleaned thoroughly. If sludge deposits are heavy, subsequent oil changes should be made at shorter intervals.

1. Note the following for Continental engines:
   A. Detergent oil that meets Continental Motors Corporation Specification MHS-24, is the only recommended lubricating oil.
   B. Use SAE-30 or 10W-30 below 40° F and SAE-50 above 40° F. When the average ambient air temperature is approximately at the dividing line, use the lighter oil.
2. Note the following for Lycoming engine.
   A. Non-detergent oil that meets MIL-L-6082 specification is recommended by Lycoming. (See Lubrication Chart.)
   B. For use of detergent oil note the following: Also refer to the latest revision of Lycoming Service Information No. 1014.
      (1) In engines that have been operating on straight mineral oil for several hundred hours, a change to additive oil should be made with a degree of caution, since the cleaning action of some additive oils will tend to loosen sludge deposits and cause plugged oil passages. When an engine has been operating on straight mineral oil and is known to be in excessively dirty condition, the switch to additive or compounded oil should be deferred until after the engine is overhauled.
      (2) When changing from straight oil to compound oil, the following precautionary steps should be taken:
         (a) Do not add additive oil to straight mineral oil. Drain the straight mineral oil from the engine and fill with additive oil.
         (b) Do not operate the engine longer than five hours before the first oil change.
         (c) Check all oil screens for evidence of sludge or plugging and change oil every ten hours if sludge conditions are evident. Resume normal oil drain periods after sludge conditions improve.

WINTERIZATION PLATE.

(PA-28RT-201 Only.) For winter operations there is a winterization plate kit available. When the ambient temperature is 50° F or less the plate is installed on the inlet opening of the oil cooler plenum chamber. When the plate is not being used it can be stowed on a bracket, provided for this purpose, located on the oil cooler plenum chamber.

(PA-28RT-201T Only.) The winterization plate is mounted on the firewall when not in use (temperature is above 50° F). The plate is mounted to the oil cooler baffle when ambient temperature is 50° F or less.

SCHEDULED SERVICING.

LANDING GEAR.

The landing gear consists of tires, brakes and oleo strut assemblies. These should be inspected for proper gear extension, scored piston tubes, possible hydraulic fluid leakage and security and condition of all connection points. Check the brake linings for wear and frayed edges, and brake discs for scoring. Replace if found necessary. Checked for proper adjustment of downlock hooks, looseness of drag links and side brace links. Minor servicing is described in the following paragraphs, and for detailed service and overhaul instructions refer to Chapter 32.

OLEO STRUTS.

The air-oil type oleo strut should be maintained at proper strut tube exposures for best oleo action. The nose gear strut must have approximately 2.75 inches of piston tube exposed, while the main gear strut requires approximately 2.0 inches of tube exposure. These measurements are taken with the airplane sitting on level surface under normal static load. (Empty weight of airplane plus full fuel and oil.) If the strut has less tube exposure than prescribed, determine whether it needs air or oil by rocking the airplane. If the oleo strut oscillated with short strokes (approximately one inch) and the airplane settles to its normal position within one or two cycles after the rocking force is removed, the oleo strut requires inflating. Check the valve core and filler plug for air leaks, correct if required, and add air as described in Inflating Oleo Struts. If the oleo strut oscillates with long strokes (approximately three inches) and the airplane continues to oscillate after the rocking force is removed, the oleo struts require fluid. Check the oleo for indications of oil leaks, correct if required and add fluid as described in Filling Oleo Struts. For repair procedures of the landing gear and/or oleo struts, refer to Chapter 32.

—WARNING—

Do not release air by removing the strut valve core or filler plug. Depress the valve core pin until strut chamber pressure has diminished.

—CAUTION—

Dirt and foreign particles form around the filler plugs of the landing gear struts, therefore, before attempting to remove these plugs, the tops of the struts should be cleaned with compressed air and/or with a dry solvent.

FILLING OLEO STRUTS.

To fill the nose or main gear oleo strut with fluid (MIL-H-5606), whether it be the addition of a small or large amount, proceed as follows:

1. Raise the airplane on jacks.
2. Place a pan under the gear to catch spillage.
3. At the filler plug, relieve air pressure from the strut housing chamber by removing the cap from the air valve and depressing the valve core.
4. There are two methods by which the strut chamber may be filled and these are as follows:

Method I.

A. Remove the valve core from the filler plug at the top of the nose gear strut housing or at the top inboard side of the main gear housing. Allow the filler plug to remain installed.
B. Attach one end of a clean plastic hose to the valve stem of the filler plug and submerge the other end in a container of hydraulic fluid.

—NOTE—

An air-tight connection is necessary between the plastic tube and the valve stem. Without such a connection, a small amount of air will be sucked into the oleo strut during each sequence, resulting in an inordinate amount of air bubbles and a prolonged filling operation.

C. Fully compress and extend the strut thus drawing fluid from the fluid container and expelling air from the strut chamber. By watching the fluid pass through the plastic hose, it can be determined when the strut is full and no air is present in the chamber.
D. When air bubbles cease to flow through the hose, compress the strut fully and remove the hose from the valve stem.
E. With the strut compressed, remove the filler plug to determine that the fluid level is visible up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
F. Reinstall the core in the filler plug and apply thread lubricant (Parker No. 6PB) to the threads of the filler plug and install the plug in the top of the strut housing. Torque the plug to 45 foot-pounds.

Method II.

A. Remove the filler plug from the top of the nose gear strut housing or at the top inboard side of the main gear housing.
B. Raise the strut piston tube until it is fully compressed.
C. Pour fluid from a clean container through the filler opening until it reaches the bottom of the filler plug hole. (Air pressure type oil container may be helpful.)
D. Install the filler plug finger tight and extend and compress the strut two or three times to remove air from the housing.
E. Remove the filler plug, raise the strut to full compression and fill with fluid if needed.
F. Apply thread lubricant (Parker No. 6PB) to the threads of the filler plug. Reinstall the filler plug and torque to 45 foot-pounds.

5. With the airplane raised, compress and extend the gear strut several times to ascertain that the strut actuates freely. The weight of the gear fork and wheel should extend the strut.
6. Clean off overflow of fluid and inflate the strut as described in Inflating Oleo Struts.
7. Check that fluid is not leaking around the strut piston at the bottom of the housing.

INFLATING OLEO STRUTS.

After making certain that an oleo strut has sufficient fluid, attach a strut pump to the air valve and inflate the oleo strut. The strut should be inflated until the correct inches of piston is exposed with normal static load (empty weight of the airplane plus full fuel and oil) on the gears. Rock the airplane several times to ascertain that the gear settles back to the correct strut position. (If a strut pump is not available, the airplane may be raised and line pressure from a high pressure air system used. Lower the airplane and while rocking it, let air from the valve to bring the strut down to the proper extension. (Before capping the valve, check for valve core leakage.)

BRAKE SYSTEM.

The brake system incorporates a hydraulic fluid reservoir through which the brake system is periodically serviced. Fluid is drawn from the reservoir by the brake cylinders to maintain the volume of fluid required for maximum braking efficiency. Spongy brake pedal action is often an indication that the brake fluid reservoir is running low on fluid. Instructions for filling the reservoir are given in the next paragraph. When found necessary to accomplish repairs to any of the brake system components, or to bleed the system, these instructions may be found in Chapter 32.

FILLING BRAKE CYLINDER RESERVOIR.

The brake cylinder reservoir should be filled to the level marked on reservoir, with the fluid specified in Chapter 6. The reservoir, located on the left side of the firewall in the engine compartment, should be checked at every 50-hour inspection and replenish as necessary. No adjustment of the brakes is necessary, though they should be checked periodically per instructions given in Chapter 32.

DRAINING BRAKE SYSTEM.

To drain the brake system, connect a hose to the bleeder fitting on the bottom of the cylinder and place the other end of the line in a suitable container. Open the bleeder and slowly pump the hand brake lever and the desired brake pedal until fluid ceases to flow. To clean the brake system, flush with denatured alcohol.

TIRES.

The tires should be maintained at the pressure specified in Chapter 6. When checking tire pressure, examine the tires for wear, cuts, bruises and slippage on the wheel. The tire, tube, and wheel should be properly balanced when installed with the index mark on the tire aligned with the index mark on the tube.

TIRE BALANCE.

Proper balancing is critical for the life of aircraft tires. If a new tire is balanced upon installation it will usually remain balanced for the life of the tire without having any shimmy or flat spots, and an inexpensive balancer can be made that will balance almost any tire for light aircraft. Refer to Chapter 91 for balancer details. Balance the tire as follows:

1. Mount the tire and tube (if one is used) on the wheel, but do not install the securing bolts. Install the wheel bearings in the wheel; then, using the -7 bushings, -6 spacers, and -5 nuts, install the wheel-tire assembly on the -8 pipe. Secure the -5 nuts finger tight so that the wheel halves touch each other. Be sure the bolt holes are aligned. Insert the -4 axle through the -8 pipe and place the wheel in the center of the balancer. Make sure the axle is only on the chamfered edges of the balancer and that it is at 90° to the sides of the balancer.
2. Release the tire. If it is out of balance it will rotate, coming to rest with the heaviest point on the bottom. Tape a 1/2 ounce patch across top center of the tire. Rotate the tire 45° and release it again. If the tire returns to the same position, add a 1 ounce patch and again rotate the tire and release it. Continue this procedure until the tire is balanced.
3. When balance is attained, put a chalk mark on the sidewall directly below the patch. Use one mark for each half ounce of weight needed. Mark the valve stem location on the tire and the opposite wheel half to assure reassembly in the same position. Remove the wheel from the balance stand, break it down and clean the inside of the tire with toluol. Apply a coat of patch cement to both the patch and the inside center of the tire in line with the chalk marks. When the cement has dried, install the patches making certain they are on the centerline of the tire and aligned with the chalk marks on the sidewall. Burnish the patches to remove trapped air, etc.
4. When reassembling the wheel, powder the inside of the tire. Mount the tire on the valve side of the wheel in the same position it was in when it was balanced. Install the other wheel half, aligning the chalk marks. Install the bolts and tighten to required torque, then air the tire and recheck the balance. The wheel should not be more than 1/2 ounce out of balance.

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM.

The general condition of the hydraulic pump and landing gear actuating cylinders should be checked. Ensure that there are no leaks and that the line fittings are tight. The cylinder rods are to be free of all dirt and grit. To clean the rods use an oil soaked rag and carefully wipe them. All the hydraulic lines should also be checked for leaks, kinks, and corrosion. Check the tightness of the attachment fittings.

The gear back up extender actuator assembly is located beneath the rear seat and should be checked to determine that it is operating properly. The diaphragm shaft may be operated by hand to make sure that it is free to fluctuate and that the actuating arm and its components are operating freely. Check the pressure housing assembly for cracks, breaks, or fatigue. Check to ensure that the hydraulic valve and fittings are free of leaks.

Repair and check procedures for the hydraulic pump, cylinders and various components may be found in Chapter 29 of this manual.

SERVICING HYDRAULIC PUMP/RESERVOIR.

The fluid level of the reservoir of the combination pump and reservoir should be checked every 50 hours by viewing the fluid through the filler plug hole in the hydraulic pump. Access to the pump is through the panel at the right rear side of the baggage compartment.

To check fluid level, remove the filler plug located on the forward side of the pump and ascertain that fluid is visible up to the bottom of the filler plug hole. Should fluid be below the hole, add fluid, MIL-H-5606, through the filler hole until full. Reinstall the filler plug and tighten.

—NOTE—

A small vent hole is located under the vent screw head. Retain 1/64 inch clearance between the screw head and the small vent hole.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

Servicing the electrical system involves adding distilled water to the battery to maintain correct electrolyte level and checking cable connections and for any spilled electrolyte that would lead to corrosion. The security of all electrical connections should be checked as well as the operation of all lights, general condition of the alternator and starter. All electrical wires should be inspected for chafing and bare wires. For detailed information on this system, refer to Chapter 24 of this manual.

BATTERY.

Access to the battery is through the aft side of the baggage compartment on the PA-28RT-201T and located in the engine compartment on the PA-28RT-201. The battery is enclosed in a thermoplastic box on the PA-28RT-201T and a stainless steel box on the PA-28RT-201 with a vent system and a drain. The vents allow fresh air to enter the box and draw off fumes that may accumulate due to the charging process of the battery. The drain is clamped off and should be opened occasionally to drain any accumulation of liquid or during cleaning of the box. The battery should be checked for fluid level but must not be filled above the baffle plates. A hydrometer check should be performed to determine the percent of charge in the battery. All connections must be clean and tight.

INDUCTION AIR FILTER.

REMOVAL OF AIR FILTER.

The location of the PA-28RT-201 filter is on the left side and just in front of the firewall. The PA-28RT-201T filter is located just in front of the firewall above the turbocharger. Remove filter by the following procedure:

1. Remove upper engine cowl.
2. Loosen studs and carefully move the cover assembly aside.
3. The filter is now free for removal. Clean or replace the filter.

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS. (Cleaning and Inspection)

1. The filter should be cleaned daily when operating in dusty conditions and if any holes or tears are noticed, the filter should be replaced immediately. For replacement filter, refer to Parts Catalog.
2. Remove the filter element and shake off loose dirt by tapping on a hard surface, being careful not to damage or crease the sealing ends.

—CAUTION—

Never wash the filter element in any liquid or soak in oil. Never attempt to blow off dirt with compressed air.

3. The filter housing can be cleaned by wiping with a clean cloth soaked in suitable quick drying type solvent. When the housing is dry, reinstall in accordance with Installation of Air Filter.

INSTALLATION OF AIR FILTER.

After cleaning and inspection, install the filter element and cover in reverse order of removal instructions.

ALTERNATE AIR DOOR.

On the PA-28RT-201T the alternate air door is located in the alternate air box to provide a source of air to the engine should there be an air stoppage through the filter system. The following should be checked during inspection:

1. Check that air door seals are tight and the hinge and torsion spring are secure.
2. Adjust the control cable to position the roller on the arm assembly clear of the door in the closed position. Check that when the cockpit control is in the closed position the door is properly seated in the closed position.
3. Actuate the door by operating the control lever in the cockpit to determine that it is not sticking or binding.
4. Check the cockpit control cable for free travel.

On the PA-28RT-201 the alternate air door is located in the induction bracket mounted on the fuel injector. The door provides a source of air to the engine should there be an air stoppage through the filter system. The following should be checked during inspection:

1. Check that air door seals are tight and hinge is secure.
2. Ascertain that the spring tension of the door is tight enough to allow the door to remain closed at full engine RPM, yet should there be an air stoppage, it will be drawn open.
3. Actuate the door by pushing in on it with the fingers to determine that it is not sticking or binding.
4. Check the cockpit control cable for free travel.
5. Check that when the control lever in the cockpit is in the open position, the cable is adjusted to allow approximately .0625 to .125 of an inch between the actuating arm roller and the door when fully closed.

POWER PLANT.

Regularly check the engine compartment for oil and fuel leaks, chafing of lines, loose wires and tightness of all parts. Maintenance instructions for the power plant may be found in Chapter 71 of this manual and in the appropriate manufacturer's manuals.

PROPELLER.

The spinner, back plate and propeller surfaces should be cleaned and inspected frequently for nicks, scratches, corrosion and cracks. Minor nicks and scratches may be removed as found in Chapter 61. The face of each blade should be painted when necessary with a flat paint to retard glare. To prevent corrosion, wipe surfaces with a light oil or wax.

In addition, propellers should be inspected for grease or oil leakage and freedom of rotation on the hub pilot tube. To check freedom of rotation, rock the blade back and forth through the slight freedom allowed by the pitch change mechanism. Lubricate the propeller at 100-hour intervals in accordance with the Lubrication Chart.

Additional service information for the propeller may be found in Chapter 61.

CLEANING.

ENGINE COMPARTMENT.

Before cleaning the engine compartment, place a strip of tape on the magneto vents to prevent any solvent from entering these units.

1. Place a pan under the engine to catch waste.
2. With the engine cowling removed, spray or brush the engine with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser, as desired. It may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed where heavy grease and dirt deposits have collected in order to clean them.

—CAUTION—

Do not spray solvent into the alternator, starter, air intake, and alternate air inlets.

3. Allow the solvent to remain on the engine from five to ten minutes, then rinse the engine clean with additional solvent and allow to dry.

—CAUTION—

Do not operate engine until excess solvent has evaporated or other wise been removed.

4. Remove the protective covers from the magnetos.
5. Lubricate controls, bearing surfaces, etc., per Lubrication Chart.

LANDING GEAR.

Before cleaning the landing gear, place a plastic cover or similar material over the wheel and brake assembly.

1. Place a pan under the gear to catch waste.
2. Spray or brush the gear area with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser, as desired. It may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed where heavy grease and dirt deposits have collected in order to clean them.
3. Allow the solvent to remain on the gear from five to ten minutes, then rinse the gear with additional solvent and allow to dry.
4. Remove the cover from the wheel and remove the catch pan.
5. Lubricate the gear per Lubrication Chart.

EXTERIOR SURFACES.

The airplane should be washed with a mild soap and water. Harsh abrasives or detergents used on painted or plastic surfaces could make scratches or cause corrosion of metal surfaces. Cover areas where cleaning solution could cause damage. Cover the mast of the gear back-up extender. To wash the airplane, the following procedure may be used:

1. Flush away loose dirt with water.
2. Apply cleaning solution with a rag, sponge or soft bristle brush.
3. To remove stubborn oil and grease, use a cloth dampened with naptha.
4. Where exhaust stains exist, allow solution to remain on the surface longer.
5. Any good automotive wax may be used to preserve the painted surfaces. Soft cleaning cloths or a chamois should be used to prevent scratches when cleaning or polishing. A heavier coating of wax on the leading surfaces will reduce the abrasion problems in these areas.

WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS.

1. Remove dirt, mud, etc., from exterior surfaces with clean water.
2. Wash with mild soap and warm water or an aircraft plastic cleaner using a soft cloth or sponge and a straight rubbing motion. Do not harshly rub surfaces.
3. Remove oil and grease with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

—NOTE—

Do not use gasoline, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, thinner, acetone or window cleaning sprays.

4. After cleaning plastic surfaces, apply a thin coat of hard polishing wax. Rub lightly with a soft cloth. Do not use a circular motion.
5. A severe scratch or mar in plastic can be removed by using jeweler’s rouge to rub out the scratch. Smooth both sides and apply wax.

HEADLINER, SIDE PANELS AND SEATS.

1. Clean headliner, side panels and seats with a stiff bristle brush and vacuum where necessary.
2. Soiled upholstery, except leather, may be cleaned by using an approved air type cleaner or foam upholstery cleaner. Carefully follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Avoid soaking or harsh rubbing.

—CAUTION—

Solvent cleaners require adequate ventilation.

3. Leather material should be cleaned with saddle soap or mild soap and water.

CARPETS.

Use a small whisk broom or vacuum to remove dirt. For soiled spots, use a non-inflammable dry-cleaning fluid.

LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS.

Proper lubrication procedures are of immeasurable value both as a means of prolonging the service life of the airplane and as a means of reducing the frequency of extensive and expensive repairs. The periodic application of recommended lubricants to their relevant bearing surfaces, as detailed in the following paragraphs, together with the observance of cleanliness will insure the maximum efficiency and utmost service of all moving parts. Lubrication instruction regarding the locations, time intervals, and type of lubricants used may be found in the Lubrication Chart. To insure the best possible results from the application of lubricants, the following precautions should be observed:

1. Use recommended lubricants. Where general purpose lubricating oil is specified, but unavailable, clean engine oil may be used as a satisfactory substitute.
2. Check the components to be lubricated for evidence of excessive wear and replace them as necessary.
3. Remove all excess lubricants from components in order to prevent the collection of dirt and sand in abrasive quantities capable of causing excessive wear or damage to bearing surfaces.

—NOTE—

If the airplane is inactive for long periods of time, it should be lubricated in accordance with Lubrication Chart every 90 days.

APPLICATION OF OIL.

Whenever specific instructions for lubrication of mechanisms requiring lubrication are not available, observe the following precautions:

1. Apply oil sparingly, never more than enough to coat the bearing surfaces.
2. Since the control cables are sufficiently coated by the manufacturer, additional protection for the prevention of corrosion is unnecessary.

3. Squeeze the magneto cam follower felt at regular inspection periods. If oil appears on fingers, do not add oil. If the felt is dry, moisten with light oil.

—CAUTION—

Be careful not to add too much oil, because the excess will be thrown off during operation and will cause pitting and burning of the magneto points.

APPLICATION OF GREASE.

Care must be taken when lubricating bearings and bearing surfaces with a grease gun, to insure that gun is filled with new, clean grease of the grade specified for the particular application before applying lubricant to the grease fittings.

1. Where a reservoir is not provided around a bearing, apply the lubricant sparingly and wipe off any excess.
2. Remove wheel bearings from the wheel hub and clean thoroughly with a suitable solvent. When repacking with grease, be sure the lubricant enters the space between the rollers in the retainer ring. Do not pack the grease into the wheel hub.
3. Use extra care when greasing the constant speed propeller hub to avoid blowing the clamp gaskets. Remove one grease fitting and apply grease to the other fitting until fresh grease appears at the hole of the removed fitting.

LUBRICATION CHARTS.

The lubrication charts consist of individual illustrations for the various aircraft systems, and each component to be lubricated is indicated by a number, the type of lubricant and the frequency of application. Special instructions are listed at the beginning of the lubrication charts and with the applicable component illustration.

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. MAIN GEAR PIVOT POINTS	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
2. MAIN GEAR DOOR HINGE	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3. MAIN GEAR TORQUE LINKS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
4. EXPOSED OLEO STRUT MAIN	MIL-L-60326	100 HRS
5. MAIN GEAR WHEEL BEARINGS	TEXACO MARFAX ALL PURPOSE GREASE OR MOBIL GREASE 77 (OR MOBIL EP2 GREASE)	100 HRS
6. MAIN GEAR DOOR CONTROL ROD ENDS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
7. MAIN GEAR SIDE BRACE LINK ASSEMBLY	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
8. UPPER SIDE BRACE SWIVEL FITTING	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
9. MAIN GEAR DOWNLOCK ASSEMBLY RETRACTION FITTING AND CYLINDER ATTACHMENT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
10. OLEO STRUT FILLER POINT (MAIN GEAR)	MIL-H-5606	AS REQUIRED
11. HYDRAULIC PUMP RESERVOIR	MIL-H-5606	100 HRS
12. BRAKE RESERVOIR	MIL-H-5606	100 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Main Wheel Bearings - Disassemble and clean with a dry type solvent. Ascertain that grease is packed between the roller and cone. Do not pack grease in wheel housing. Wheel bearings require cleaning and repacking after exposure to an abnormal quantity of water.
2. Oleo Struts, Hydraulic Pump Reservoir and Brake Reservoir - Fill per instructions on unit or container or refer to Maintenance Manual.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Figure 12-4. Lubrication Chart (Landing Gear, Main)

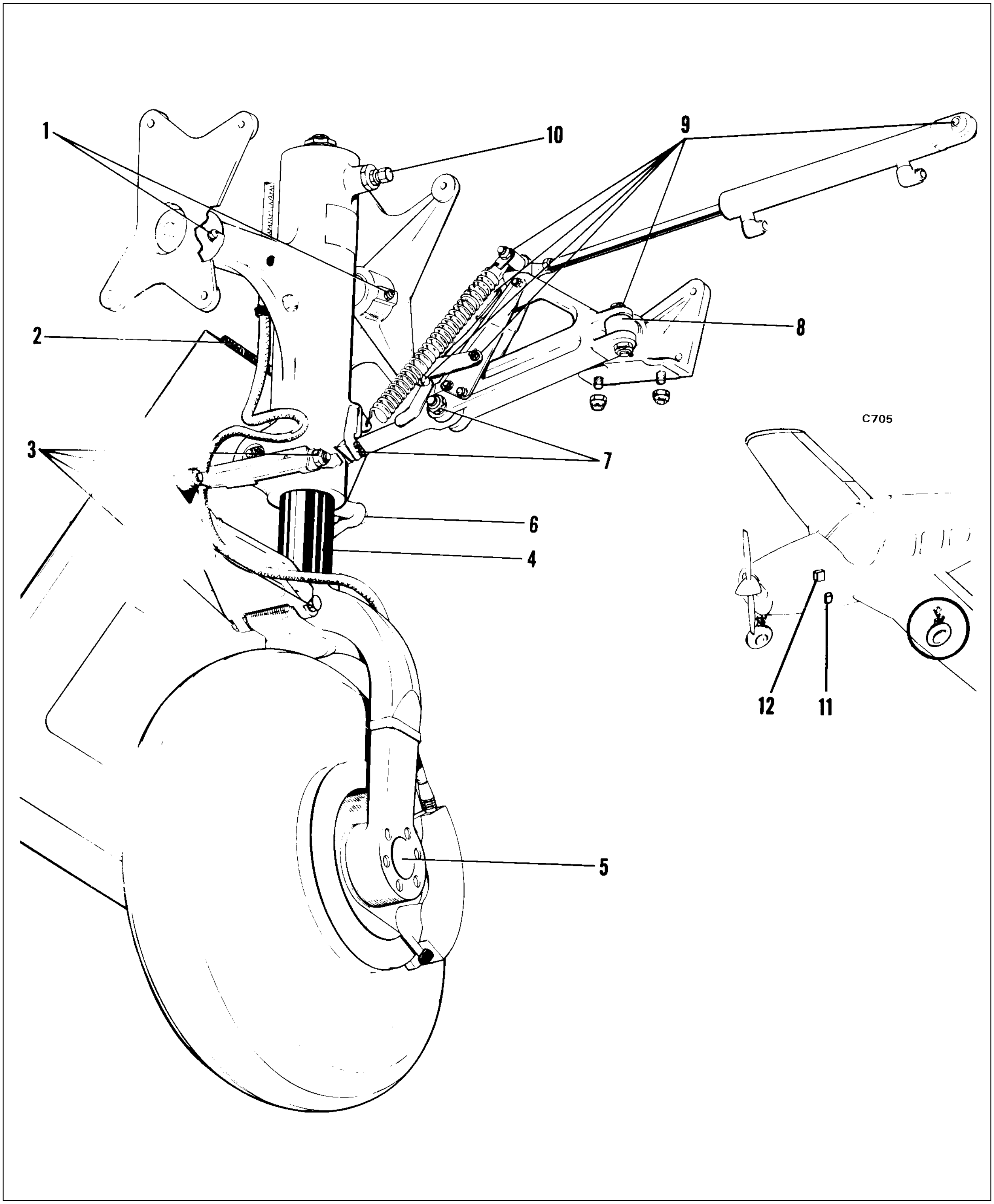


Figure 12-4. Lubrication Chart (Landing Gear, Main) (cont)

	COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1.	NOSE GEAR STRUT HOUSING GREASE FITTING	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
2.	NOSE GEAR PIVOT POINT AND HYDRAULIC CYLINDER ROD END	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3.	NOSE GEAR DOOR RETRACTION MECHANISM	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
4.	NOSE GEAR DOOR HINGES	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
5.	EXPOSED OLEO STRUT	MIL-L-60326	100 HRS
6.	NOSE WHEEL BEARINGS	TEXACO MARFAX ALL PURPOSE GREASE OR MOBIL GREASE 77 (OR MOBIL EP2 GREASE)	100 HRS
7.	NOSE GEAR DRAG LINK ASSEMBLIES	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
8.	NOSE GEAR TORQUE LINK ASSEMBLY AND STRUT HOUSING	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
9.	DOWNLOCK, ROLLER TENSION SPRING, SHIMMY DAMPENER AND ALIGNING ROLLER PIVOT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
10.	STEERING BELLCRANK PIVOT POINTS AND ROD ENDS	MIL-G-7711	100 HRS
11.	NOSE GEAR OLEO STRUT FILLER POINT	MIL-H-5606	AS REQUIRED
12.	BUNGEE SPRING	MIL-G-7711	100 HRS
13.	FIREWALL BUNGEE SEAL	AERO LUBRIPLATE. MAG-1 OR AERO SHELL #7	100 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Nose Wheel Bearings - Disassemble and clean with a dry type solvent. Ascertain that grease is packed between the roller and cone. Do not pack grease in wheel housing. Wheel bearings require cleaning and repacking after exposure to an abnormal quantity of water.
2. Oleo Struts - Fill per instructions on unit or refer to Maintenance Manual

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Figure 12-5. Lubrication Chart (Landing Gear, Nose)

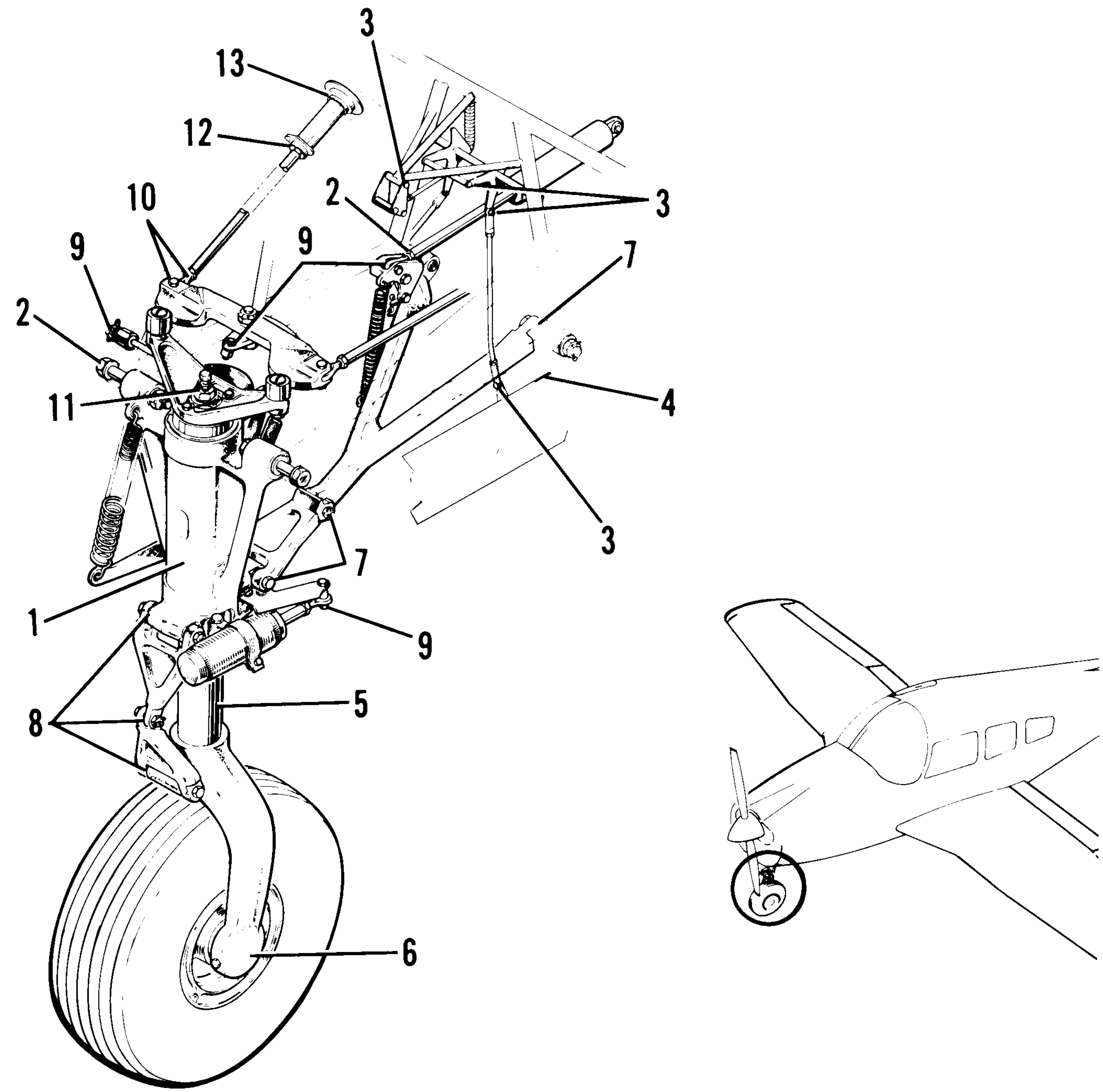


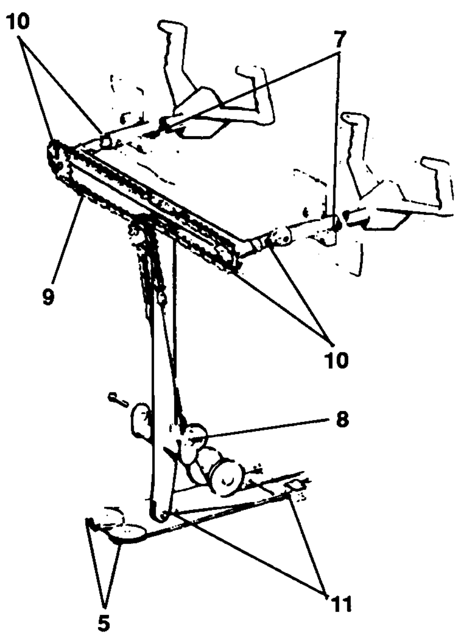
Figure 12-5. Lubrication Chart (Landing Gear, Nose) (cont)

—CAUTION—

Do not lubricate control wheel shaft or bushing. Clean only using alcohol or other suitable solvent.

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. AILERON HINGE PINS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
2. FLAP HINGE BEARINGS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3. STABILATOR HINGE PINS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
4. RUDDER HINGE BEARINGS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
5. CONTROL CABLE PULLEYS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
6. TRIM CONTROL WHEEL	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
7. O-RING, CONTROL SHAFT BUSHING	PARKER O-RING* LUBRICANT	AS REQUIRED
8. TEE BAR PIVOT POINT	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
9. CONTROL COLUMN CHAIN	MIL-L-7870	500 HRS
10. CONTROL COLUMN FLEX. JOINTS AND SPROCKET	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
11. STABILATOR CONTROL	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS

*SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Disassemble O-ring retainer plates from instrument panel; lubricate O-ring and reassemble.



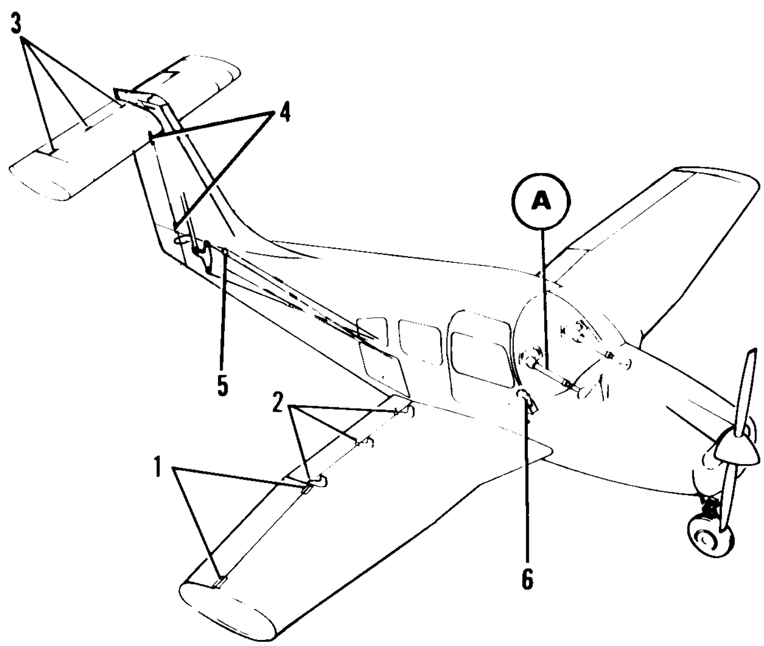
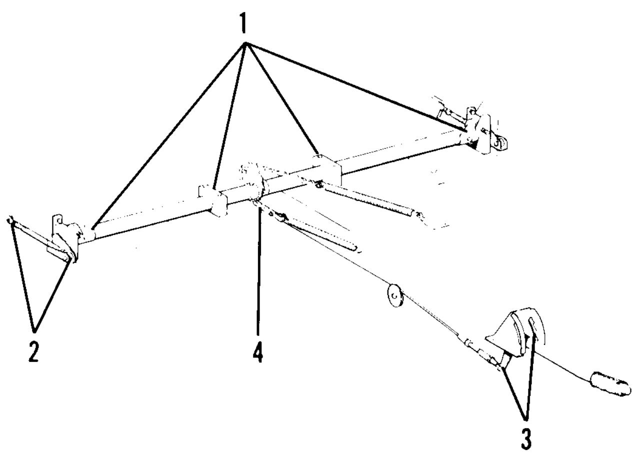
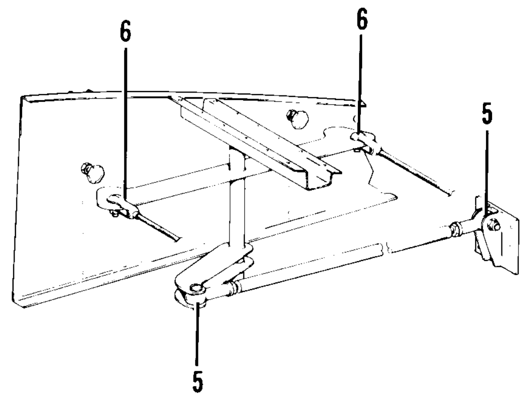


Figure 12-6. Lubrication Chart (Control System)

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. FLAP TORQUE TUBE BEARING BLOCKS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
2. FLAP CONTROL ROD END BEARINGS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3. FLAP HANDLE PIVOT POINT, LOCK MECHANISM AND TURNBUCKLE END	AERO LUBRIPLATE, MAG-1 OR AERO SHELL #7	100 HRS
4. FLAP RETURN AND TENSION CHAINS	MIL-L-7870	500 HRS
5. AILERON CONTROL ROD END BEARINGS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
6. AILERON BELLCRANK CABLE ENDS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS



SKETCH A



SKETCH B

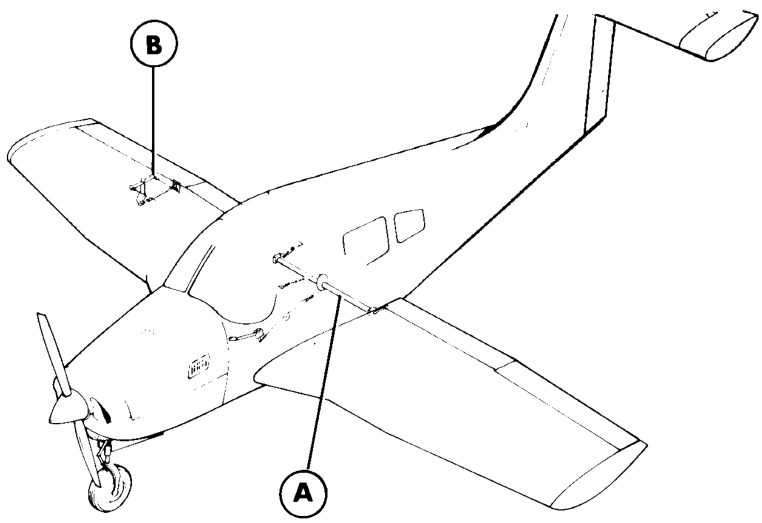
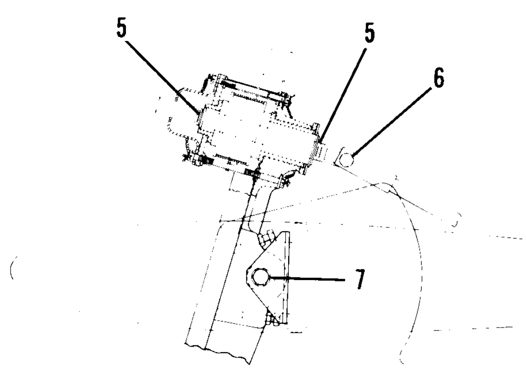
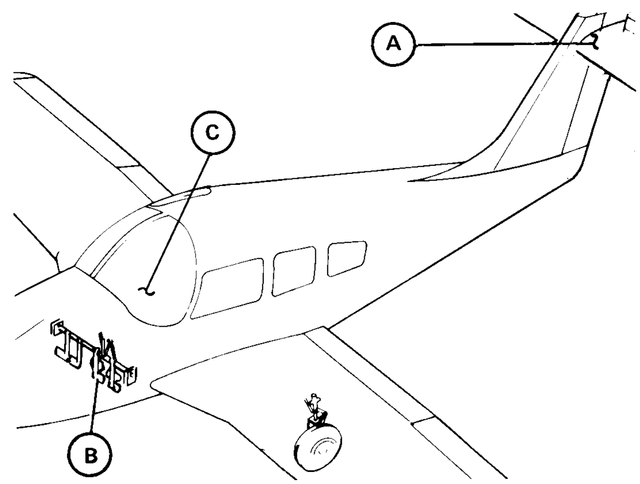


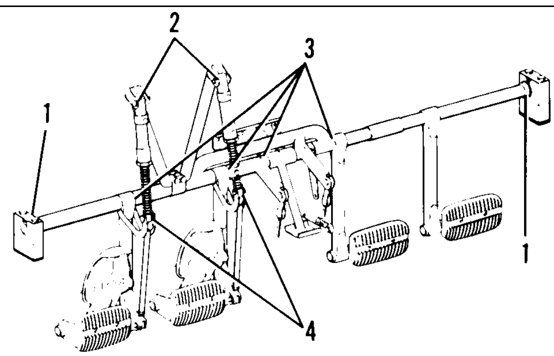
Figure 12-6. Lubrication Chart (Control System) (cont)

COMPONENT		LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1.	RUDDER TUBE BEARING BLOCKS	FLUOROCARBON RELEASE AGENT DRY LUBRICANT MS-122	100 HRS
2.	TOE BRAKE CYLINDER ATTACHMENTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3.	RUDDER TUBE CONNECTIONS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
4.	BRAKE ROD ENDS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
5.	STABILATOR TRIM SCREW	AERO LUBRIPLATE, MAG-1 FISKE BROS. REFINING CO. OR AERO SHELL #7	100 HRS
6.	STABILATOR SCREW ROD ENDS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
7.	STABILATOR HINGE POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
8.	RUDDER TRIM ASSEMBLY	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS

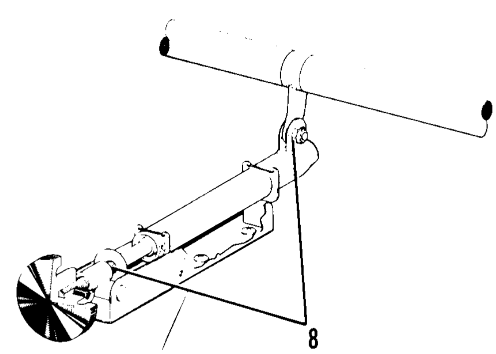


SKETCH A





SKETCH B



SKETCH C

Figure 12-6. Lubrication Chart (Control System) (cont)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. DOOR HINGES	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
2. DOOR SEALS	MIL-L-60326	50 HRS
3. DOOR LATCH MECHANISMS	AERO LUBRIPLATE, MAG-1 FISKE BROS. REFINING CO. OR AERO SHELL #7	500 HRS
4. SEAT TRACK ROLLERS, STOP PINS AND REAR SEAT LEG RETAINER (CLIP AND CAM)	AERO LUBRIPLATE, MAG-1 FISKE BROS. REFINING CO. OR AERO SHELL #7	100 HRS
5. SEAT LATCH STOP PIVOT POINT (COPILOT)	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apply fluorocarbon dry lubricant to door seals at least once a month to prevent the seal from sticking, and improve sealing characteristics.

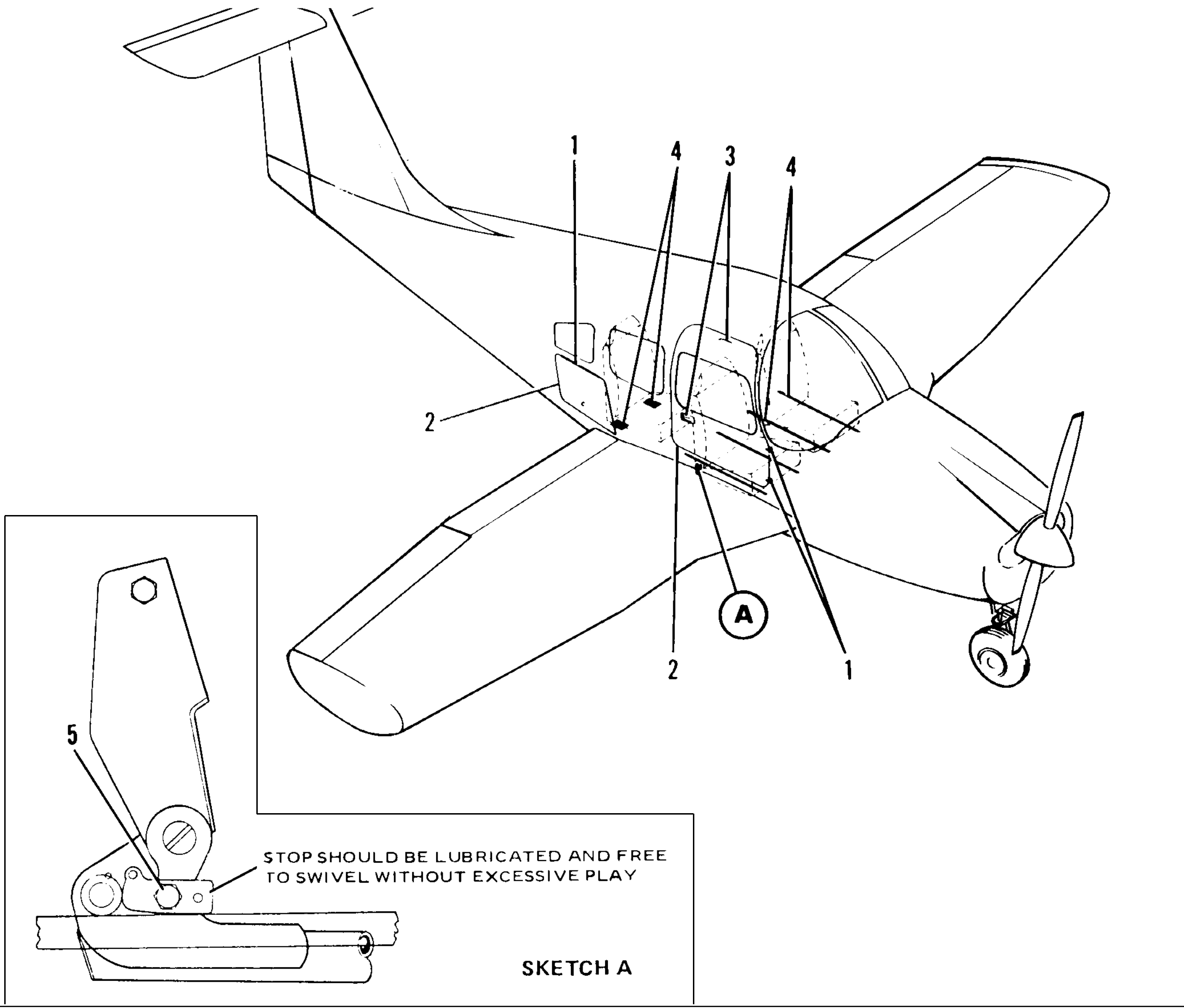


Figure 12-7. Lubrication Chart (Cabin Door, Baggage Door and Seat)

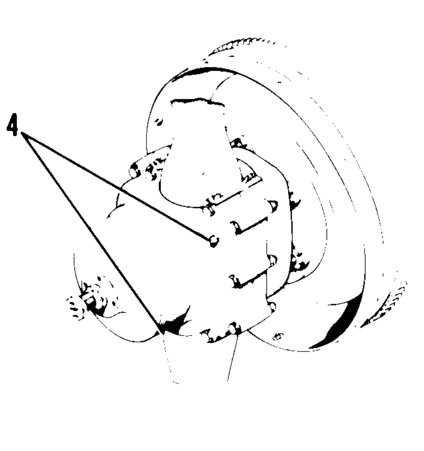
COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. ENGINE SUM LYCOMING) PA-28RT-201 ONLY	MIL-L-6082 LUBRICATING OIL, AIRCRAFT RECIPRO-CATING ENGINE (PISTON) GRADE AS SPECIFIED, SAE 50 ABOVE 60°F AIR TEMP., SAE 40 30° TO 90°F AIR TEMP., SAE 30 0° TO 70°F AIR TEMP., SAE 20 BELOW 10°F AIR TEMP.	100 HRS
2. CARTRIDGE TYPE OIL FILTERS		50 HRS
3. AIR FILTERS	CLEAN AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY, EVERYDAY UNDER SEVERE CONDITIONS	
4. PROPELLER ASSEMBLY	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
5. ENGINE CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PIVOT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
6. FRESH AIR VENT SHAFTS	MIL-G-7711	500 HRS
7. ALTERNATOR AND COMPRESSOR IDLER PULLEY BEARINGS	MIL-G-81322	100 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

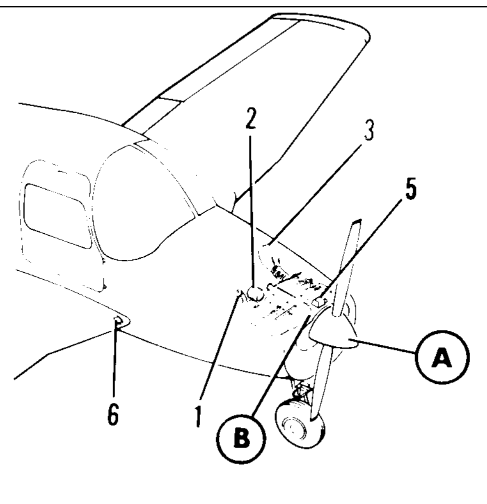
1. Air Filter - To clean filter, tap gently to remove dirt particles. Do not blow out with compressed air or use oil. Replace filter if punctured or damaged. Air filter is located on left side of engine cowl.
2. Propeller - Remove one of the two grease fittings for each blade. Apply grease through fitting until fresh grease appears at hole of removed fitting.

NOTE

See the latest revision of Lycoming Service Instructions No. 1014 for use of detergent oil.



SKETCH A (HARTZELL PROPELLER)



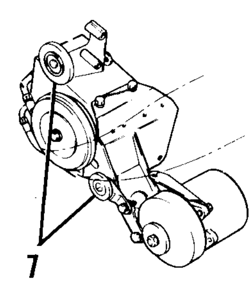


Figure 12-8. Lubrication Chart (Lycoming Power Plant, Propeller and Control Pivot Points)

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. ENGINE OIL SUMPS (CONTINENTAL) PA-28RT-201T ONLY	CONTINENTAL SPECIFI-CATION MHS-24A AND SERVICE BULLETIN M75-2	100 HRS
2. OIL FILTER		50 HRS
3. INDUCTION AIR FILTERS	CLEAN AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY, EVERYDAY UNDER SEVERE CONDITIONS	
4. ALTERNATE AIR DOOR	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
5. PROPELLER ASSEMBLY	MIL-G-23827	100 HRS
6. ENGINE CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PIVOT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
7. FRESH AIR VENT SHAFTS	MIL-G-7711	500 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Air Filter - To clean filter, tap gently to remove dirt particles. Do not blow out with compressed air or use oil; replace filter if punctured or damaged.
2. See latest revision of TCM Service Bulletin M75-2 for recommended oil and filter change period. The engine lubricating oil system is serviced with MIL-C-6529. Type II for the initial fill and for the first 25 hours engine time per TCM Operator's Manual and MHS-184. Service engine thereafter with oil per MHS-24A and latest revision of TCM Service Bulletin M75-2.
3. Ascertain that oil filter complies with specifications of latest revision of TCM Service Bulletin M75-7.
4. Propeller - Remove one of two grease fittings for each blade. Apply grease through fitting until fresh grease appears at hole of removed fitting.

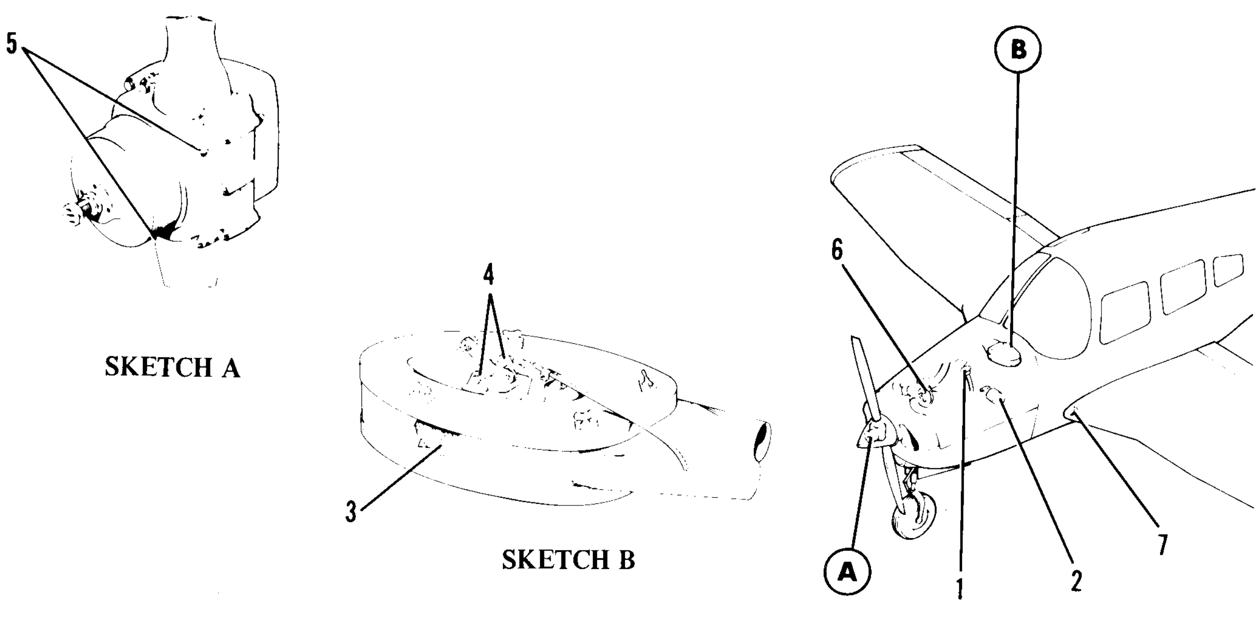


Figure 12-9. Lubrication Chart (Continental Power Plant, Propeller and Control Pivot Points)

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. DIAPHRAGM SHAFT AND BUSHING	MIL-L-7870 ABOVE 20°F MIL-C-21567 BELOW 20°F	100 HRS
2. BACK-UP EXTENDER LINKS AND CONTROL ARM PIVOT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
3. BACK-UP EXTENDER SPRING ATTACHMENT POINTS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
4. ACTUATING ROD CONTACT POINTS	AERO LUBRIPLATE AERO SHELL #7	100 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Diaphragm Shaft and Bushing - Soft film silicone compound (MIL-C-21567) is recommended for use when operating at temperatures below 20°F.

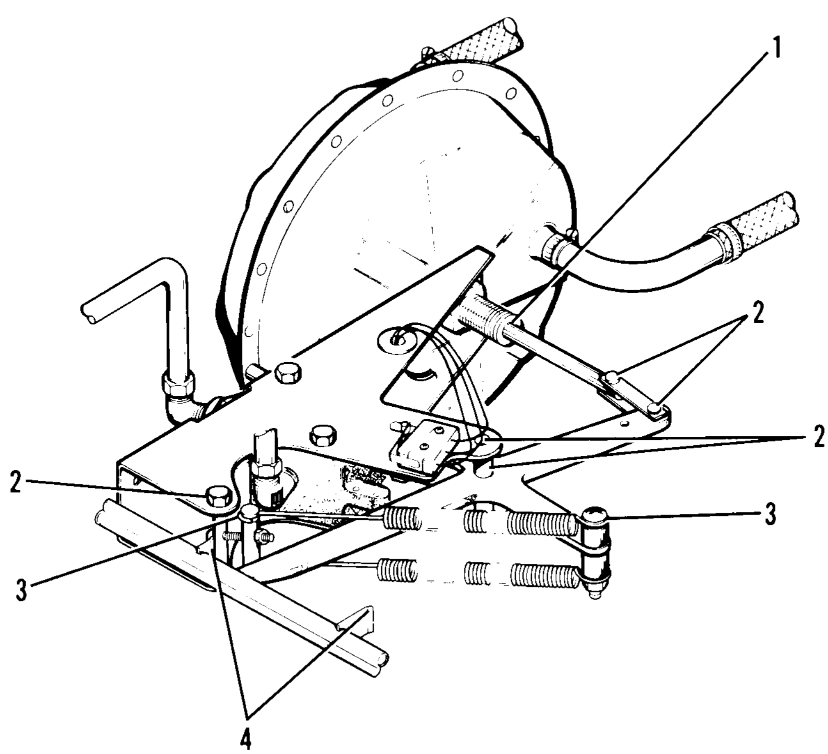


Figure 12-10. Lubrication Chart (Back-Up Extender)

COMPONENT	LUBRICANT	FREQUENCY
1. CONDENSER HINGE AND ACTUATORS	MIL-L-7870	100 HRS
2. CONDENSER DOOR ACTUATING TRANSMISSION	MIL-G-23827	500 HRS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Transmission to be 1/2 full of grease. Apply grease during assembly and lubricate transmission ball nut and screw with MIL-G-23827 grease.

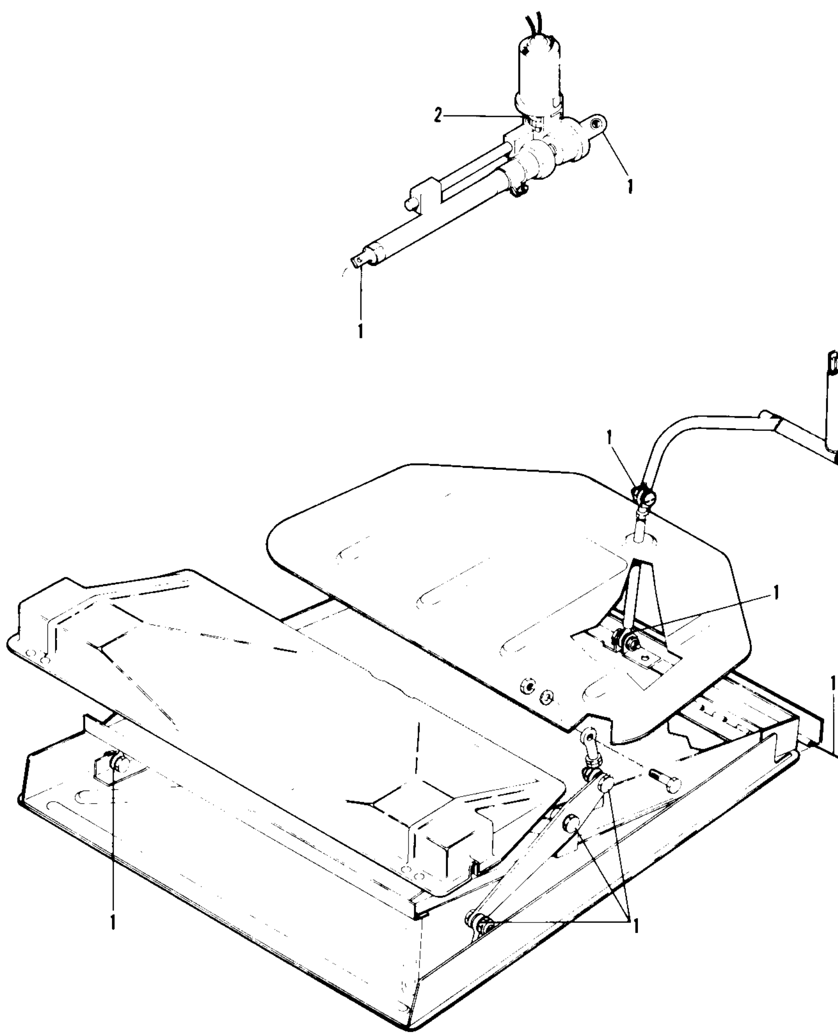


Figure 12-11. Lubrication Chart (Air Conditioning Condenser)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

20

STANDARD PRACTICES/ AIRFRAME

CHAPTER 20- STANDARD PRACTICES/AIRFRAME

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

STANDARD PRACTICES - AIRFRAME.

TORQUE WRENCHES.

Torque wrenches should be checked daily and calibrated by means of weights and a measured lever arm to make sure that inaccuracies are not present. Checking one torque wrench against another is not sufficient and is not recommended. Some wrenches are quite sensitive as to the way they are supported during a tightening operation. Any instructions furnished by the manufacturer must be followed explicitly.

When it is necessary to use a special extension or adapter wrench together with a torque wrench, a simple mathematical equation must be worked out to arrive at the correct torque reading. Following is the formula to be used: (Refer to Figure 20-1.)

T = Torque desired at the part.
A = Basic lever length from center of wrench shank to center of handle or stamped on wrench or listed for that model wrench.
B = Length of adapter extension, center of bolt to center of shank.
C = Scale reading needed to obtain desired torque (T).

The formula: $$C = \frac{A \times T}{A + B}$$

EXAMPLE

A bolt requires 30 foot-pounds and a 3-inch adapter (one-quarter of a foot or .25') is needed to get at it. You want to know what scale reading it will take on a one-foot lever arm wrench to obtain the 30 foot pounds at the bolt.

$$C = \frac{1 \times 30}{1 + .25} \text{ or } C = \frac{30}{1.25} = 24 \text{ ft.-lbs.}$$

Remember, the 3-inch adapter must be projecting 3 inches straight along the wrench axis. In general, avoid all complex assemblages or adapters and extensions of flex joints.

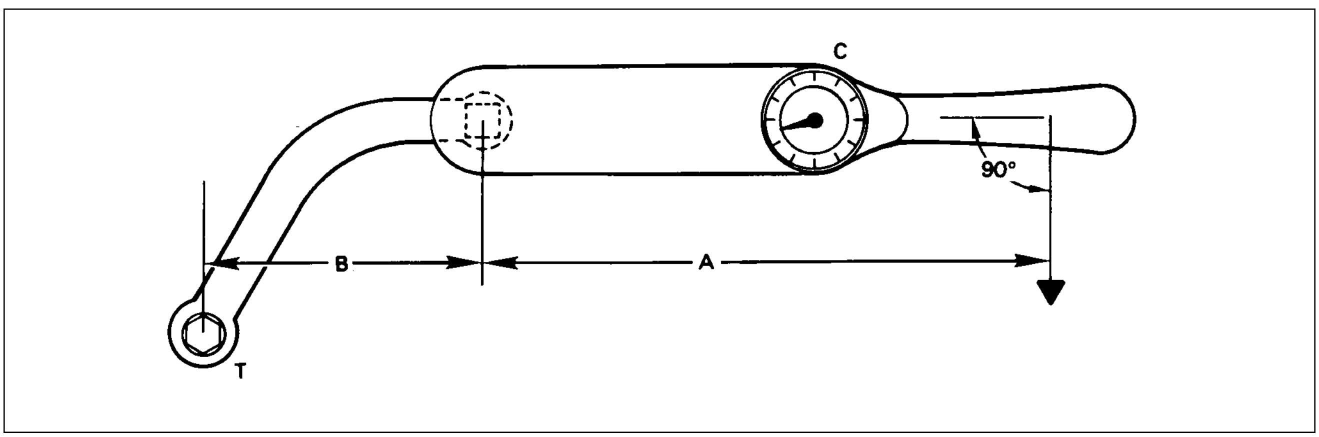


Figure 20-1. Torque Wrench Extension

METHOD OF INSTALLING ROD END BEARINGS.

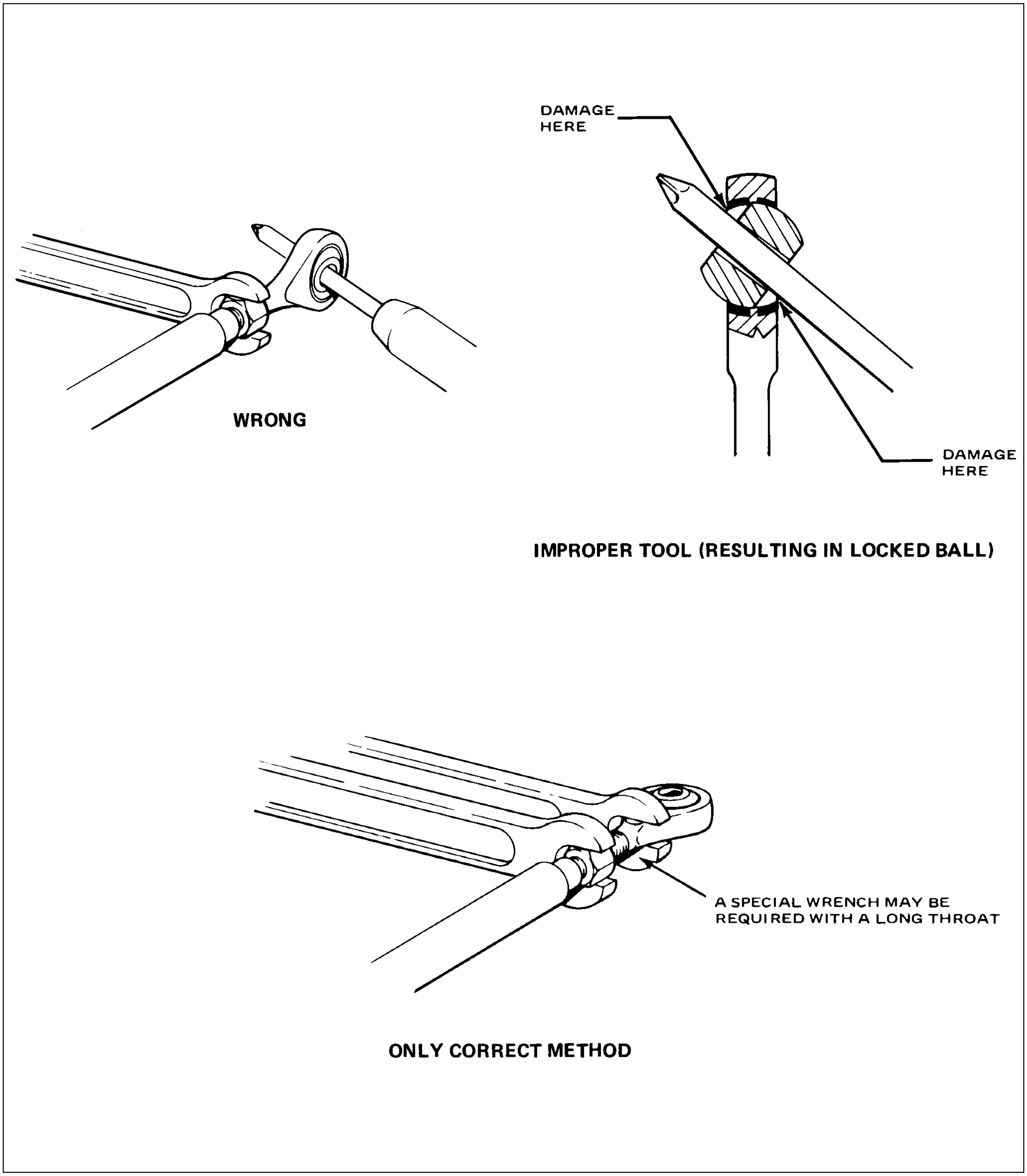


Figure 20-2. Method of Installing Rod End Bearings

AIRCRAFT FINISH CARE. (Cleaning)

EXTERIOR SURFACES.

The airplane should be washed with a mild soap and water. Harsh abrasives or detergents used on painted or plastic surfaces could make scratches or cause corrosion of metal surfaces. Cover areas where cleaning solution could cause damage. Cover the mast of the gear back-up extender. To wash the airplane, the following procedure may be used:

1. Flush away loose dirt with water.
2. Apply cleaning solution with a rag, sponge or soft bristle brush.
3. To remove stubborn oil and grease, use a cloth dampened with naptha.
4. Where exhaust stains exist, allow solution to remain on the surface longer.
5. Any good automotive wax may be used to preserve the painted surfaces. Soft cleaning cloths or a chamois should be used to prevent scratches when cleaning or polishing. A heavier coating of wax on the leading surfaces will reduce the abrasion problems in these areas.

WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS.

1. Remove dirt, mud, etc., from exterior surfaces with clean water.
2. Wash with mild soap and warm water or an aircraft plastic cleaner using a soft cloth or sponge and a straight rubbing motion. Do not harshly rub surfaces.
3. Remove oil and grease with a cloth moistened with kerosene.

—NOTE—

Do not use gasoline, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, thinner, acetone or window cleaning sprays.

4. After cleaning plastic surfaces, apply a thin coat of hard polishing wax. Rub lightly with a soft cloth. Do not use a circular motion.
5. A severe scratch or mar in plastic can be removed by using jeweler’s rouge to rub out the scratch. Smooth both sides and apply wax.

HEADLINER, SIDE PANELS AND SEATS.

1. Clean headliner, side panels and seats with a stiff bristle brush and vacuum where necessary.
2. Soiled upholstery, except leather, may be cleaned by using an approved air type cleaner or foam upholstery cleaner. Carefully follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Avoid soaking or harsh rubbing.

—CAUTION—

Solvent cleaners require adequate ventilation.

3. Leather material should be cleaned with saddle soap or mild soap and water.

CARPETS.

Use a small whisk broom or vacuum to remove dirt. For soiled spots, use a non-inflammable dry-cleaning fluid.

ENGINE COMPARTMENT.

Before cleaning the engine compartment, place a strip of tape on the magneto vents to prevent any solvent from entering these units.

1. Place a pan under the engine to catch waste.
2. With the engine cowling removed, spray or brush the engine with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser, as desired. It may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed where heavy grease and dirt deposits have collected in order to clean them.

—CAUTION—

Do not spray solvent into the alternator, starter, air intake, and alternate air inlets.

3. Allow the solvent to remain on the engine from five to ten minutes, then rinse the engine clean with additional solvent and allow to dry.

—CAUTION—

Do not operate engine until excess solvent has evaporated or otherwise been removed.

4. Remove the protective covers from the magnetos.
5. Lubricate controls, bearing surfaces, etc., per Lubrication Chart.

LANDING GEAR.

Before cleaning the landing gear, place a plastic cover or similar material over the wheel and brake assembly.

1. Place a pan under the gear to catch waste.
2. Spray or brush the gear area with solvent or a mixture of solvent and degreaser, as desired. It may be necessary to brush areas that were sprayed where heavy grease and dirt deposits have collected in order to clean them.
3. Allow the solvent to remain on the gear from five to ten minutes, then rinse the gear with additional solvent and allow to dry.
4. Remove the cover from the wheel and remove the catch pan.
5. Lubricate the gear per Lubrication Chart.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

21

ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM

CHAPTER 21 - ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 21 - ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM (cont)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

Because of the simplicity of the heating and ventilating system installed on both the PA-28RT-201 and PA-28RT-201T models the operation and maintenance instructions of the components are contained in Heater Maintenance. A pictorial description of these systems may be found in Figure 21-1 or 21-2 and Figure 21-3.

On the PA-28RT-201 model the heat for the cabin is provided by a hot air muff installed on the exhaust manifold. Fresh air enters the engine compartment through the nose cowling, passes over the engine and is vented to the heater muff through a flexible hose located on the baffling at the rear of the engine. With the PA-28RT-201T model, heat is supplied by a hot air exchanger installed on the exhaust tailpipe. In this case the fresh air enters through the area surrounding the landing light and is vented to the heat exchanger, through a hose aft of the landing light. In both models the air is then heated and vented into the cabin area through a valve which can be controlled from the instrument panel. When the valve is completely closed off, the heated air is vented back into the engine compartment. The heater outlet in the cabin is located between the two front seats. Control for the heater system is located on the right panel below the instruments. The windshield is kept clear of frost, ice, etc., by a defroster system which also operates from the above mentioned muff or exchanger but has an individual control.

Fresh air for both models is picked up from an inlet in the leading edge of each wing. The air passes through the wings to individually controlled outlets located just forward of each seat. An air vent is located in the bottom of the fuselage to take the exhaust air from the cabin interior. The Air Conditioning System consists of a compressor with its special bracketry, an evaporator, a condenser, a receiver-dehydrator, circulating fan, thermal expansion valve, and related plumbing.

The evaporator filters, dehumidifies and cools the air. The evaporator is mounted in a fabricated housing along with the receiver-dehydrator, circulating fan, thermal expansion valve and related plumbing. This housing is located at the rear of the cabin, aft of the baggage area. The compressor is a piston type unit which is supported by special bracketry at the front of the engine on PA-28RT-201 and at the rear of the engine on PA-28RT-201T models. A V-belt connection drives the compressor through a magnetic clutch. (Refer to Figure 21-4.) The condenser is installed on a hinge mounted door that is located on the bottom portion of the fuselage tail section. The condenser door is mounted to allow extension into the airstream during system operation. The condenser door is electrically activated to provide the following positions, (system on-fully extended or system off-fully retracted).

The system is protected by a Ranco type pressure switch which automatically controls the condenser maximum head pressures by temporarily de-clutching the compressor in the event the pressure becomes excessively high. The controls are located on the aircraft instrument panel adjacent to the heater and defroster levers, and consist of an Air Conditioning ON-OFF control, a three position fan control (LOW-MED-HIGH) to govern the cold air velocity, and a temperature control.

The system design is such that there is no increase in drag to the aircraft during its take-off flight conditions. During maximum power demands the compressor is de-clutched and the condenser door is automatically retracted.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

CHART 2101. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONER)

Gauge Indication	Probable Causes	Remedy
High discharge pressure.	Overcharge of refrigerant.	Purge excess refrigerant.
	Air in system.	Check for leaks. Bleed charge from system. Evacuate and recharge system.
	Overheated condenser due to blocking air passage.	Clean bugs and dirt from condenser fins. Straighten fins if bent.
	Flooded evaporator indicated by heavy frosting on suction line and compressor suction service valve.	Check that capillary bulb is securely clamped to suc tion line. If capillary bulb OK replace expansion valve.
	Restriction in liquid line from condenser.	Check for kinked hoses and stopped up filter.
Low discharge pressure.	Undercharge of refrigerant. Sight glass shows bubbles or foam.	Add refrigerant until bubbles disappear. Check system leaks.
	Damaged compressor valves or dirt under valves.	Replace compressor.
	Damaged compressor. Worn or broken piston or piston rings.	Replace compressor.
Low suction pressure. (Accompanied by icing evaporator.)	Low air supply through evaporator.	Repair blower or blower motor. Clean stoppage in air ducts.
	Very dirty evaporator fins and coils.	Clean and flush with water.

CHART 2101. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONER) (cont)

Gauge Indication	Probable Causes	Remedy
Low suction pressure. (Evaporator not cold enough) suction gauge may read a vacuum indicating evaporator lacks re-frigerant.	Undercharge of refrigerant. Moisture freezing in ex-pansion valve. Valve will show frost. Expansion valve inlet screen clogged.	Add refrigerant. Install new dryer. Evacuate and recharge. Remove screen. Clean with solvent and replace.
	Inoperative expansion valve. Valve stuck closed or capillary bulb has lost its charge.	Warm capillary by holding in hand. If suction pressure does not charge, replace expansion valve.
	Restriction anywhere in liquid line. Restriction will show frost.	Locate restriction and repair.
High suction pressure.	Capillary bulb clamp loose on suction line. Suction line shows frost.	Clean contact surfaces of suction line and cap bulb. Tighten clamp.
	Expansion valve not closing. Evaporator flooded. Suction line frosted to compressor.	Replace expansion valve.
	Compressor drive belt slipping.	Adjust belt tension.
	Magnetic clutch slipping.	Check electrical circuit for correct voltage to clutch coil. Clean clutch surfaces of oil.
	Leaking or broken com-pressor valves.	Replace compressor.

CHART 2102. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Door will not close when air conditioner switch is in OFF position.	Faulty relay “K-2.”	Replace relay.
System produces no cooling.	Electrical	
	Blown fuse in control head.	Replace fuse.
	Open circuit breaker.	Reset circuit breaker.
	Broken or disconnected electrical wire.	Check all terminals for loose connections; cheek wiring for hidden breaks.
	Broken or disconneeted ground wire.	Cheek ground wire to see if loose, broken, or dis-connected.
	Clutch coil burned out or disconnected.	Check current flow to clutch, replace if in-operative.
	Thermostat sensing element defective.	Check thermostat and cabin comfort control panel.
	Blower motor disconnected or burned out.	Check current flow to blower motor. Repair or replace if inoperative.
	Mechanical	
	Loose or broken drive belt.	Replace drive belts and/or tighten to specifications.
	Compressor partially or completely frozen.	Remove compressor for service or replacement.
	Expansion valve stuck in open position.	Replace expansion valve.

CHART 2102. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
System produces no cooling. (cont)	Refrigeration	
	Broken refrigerant line.	Examine all lines for evidence of breakage by external stress or rubbing wear.
	Leak in system.	Evacuate system, apply static charge, leak test system, and repair leak as necessary.
	Compressor shaft seal leaking.	Replace compressor.
	Clogged screen or screens in receiver-dehydrator or expansion valve; plugged hose or coil.	Repair as necessary.
System will not produce sufficient cooling.	Electrical	
	Blower motor sluggish in operation.	Remove blower motor for service or replacement.
	Mechanical	
	Compressor clutch slipping.	Remove clutch assembly for service or replacement.
	Obstructed blower passage.	Examine entire passage for obstruction. Correct as necessary.
	Insufficient air circulation over condenser coils; fins clogged with dirt or bugs.	Clean condenser coils.
	Evaporator filter clogged.	Clean with cleaning solvent to remove cigarette tars.

CHART 2102. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
System will not produce sufficient cooling. (cont)	Refrigeration	
	Insufficient refrigerant in system.	Recharge system until bubbles disappear in receiver-dehydrator and gauge readings stabilize to specifications.
	Mechanical	
	Clogged screen in expansion valve.	Purge system and replace expansion valve.
	Expansion valve thermal bulb has lost charge.	Purge system; replace expansion valve.
	Clogged screen in receiver-dehydrator.	Purge system; replace receiver-dehydrator.
	Excessive moisture in system.	Purge system; replace receiver-dehydrator.
	Air in system.	Purge, evacuate and charge system. (Replace receiver dehydrator.)
Excessively noisy system.	Electrical	
	Defective winding or improper connection in compressor clutch coil.	Replace or repair as necessary.
	Mechanical	
	Loose or excessively worn drive belts.	Tighten or replace as required.
	Noisy clutch.	Remove clutch for service or replacement as necessary

CHART 2102. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessively noisy system. (cont)	Electrical	
	Compressor noisy.	Check mountings and repair; remove compressor for service or replacement.
	Compressor oil level low.	Fill with correct amount of specified oil.
	Refrigeration	
	Excessive charge in system.	Discharge excess freon until high pressure gauge drops within specifications.
	Low charge in system.	Check system for leaks; charge system.
	Excessive moisture in system.	Replace dehydrator; purge, evacuate, and charge system.

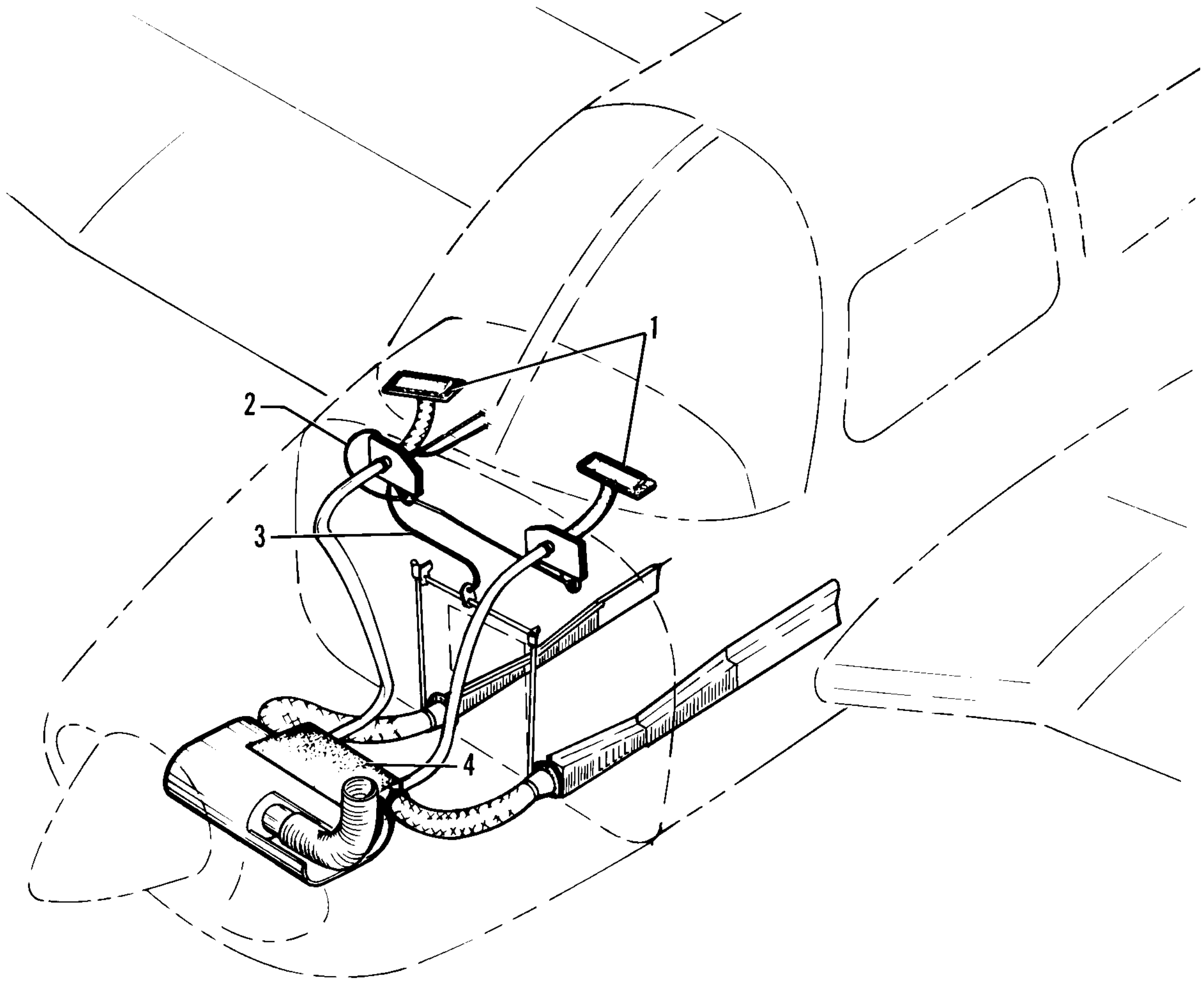


Figure 21-1. Cabin Heater, and Defroster (PA-28RT-201)

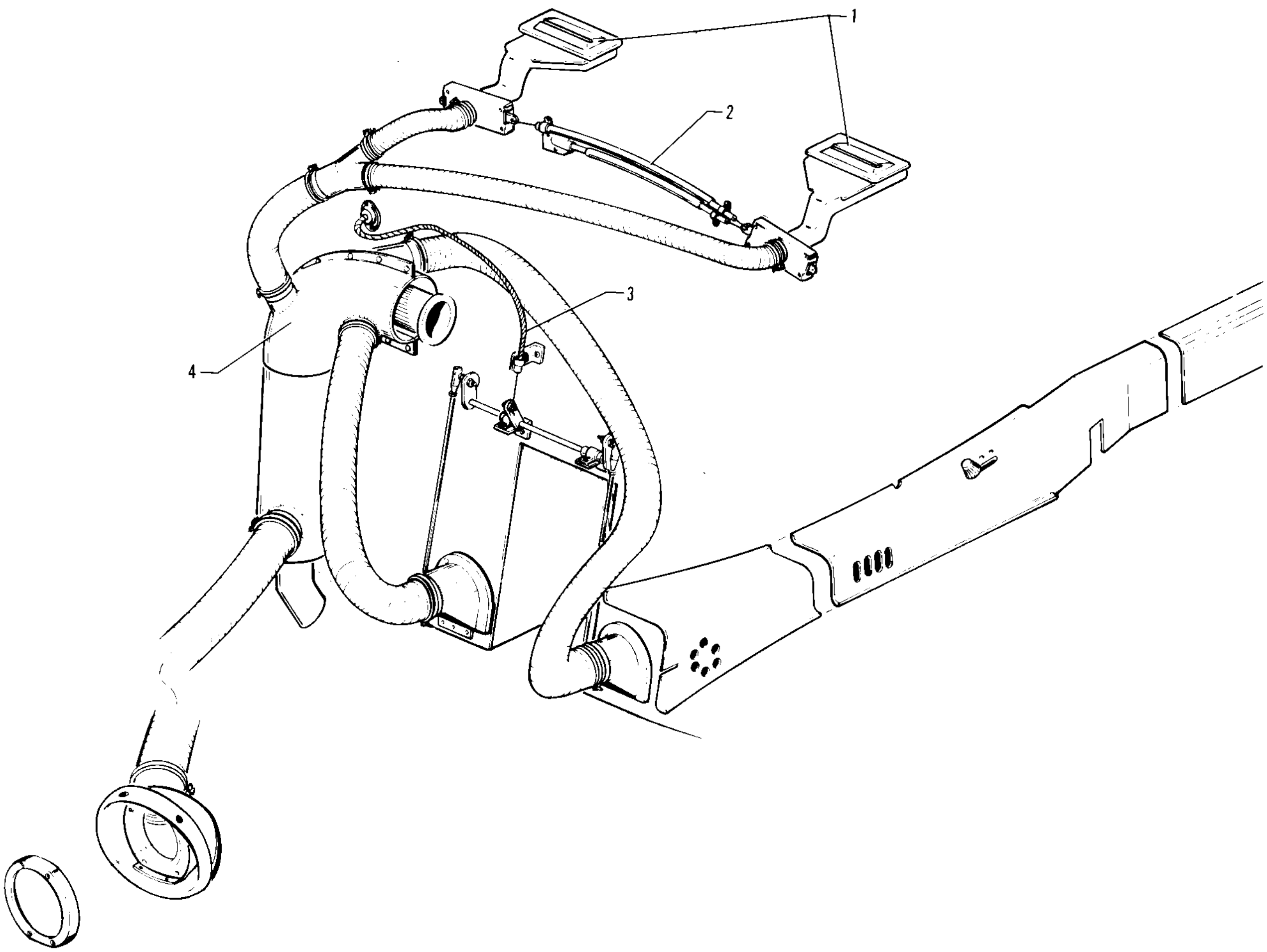


Figure 21-2. Cabin Heater and Defroster (PA-28RT-201T)

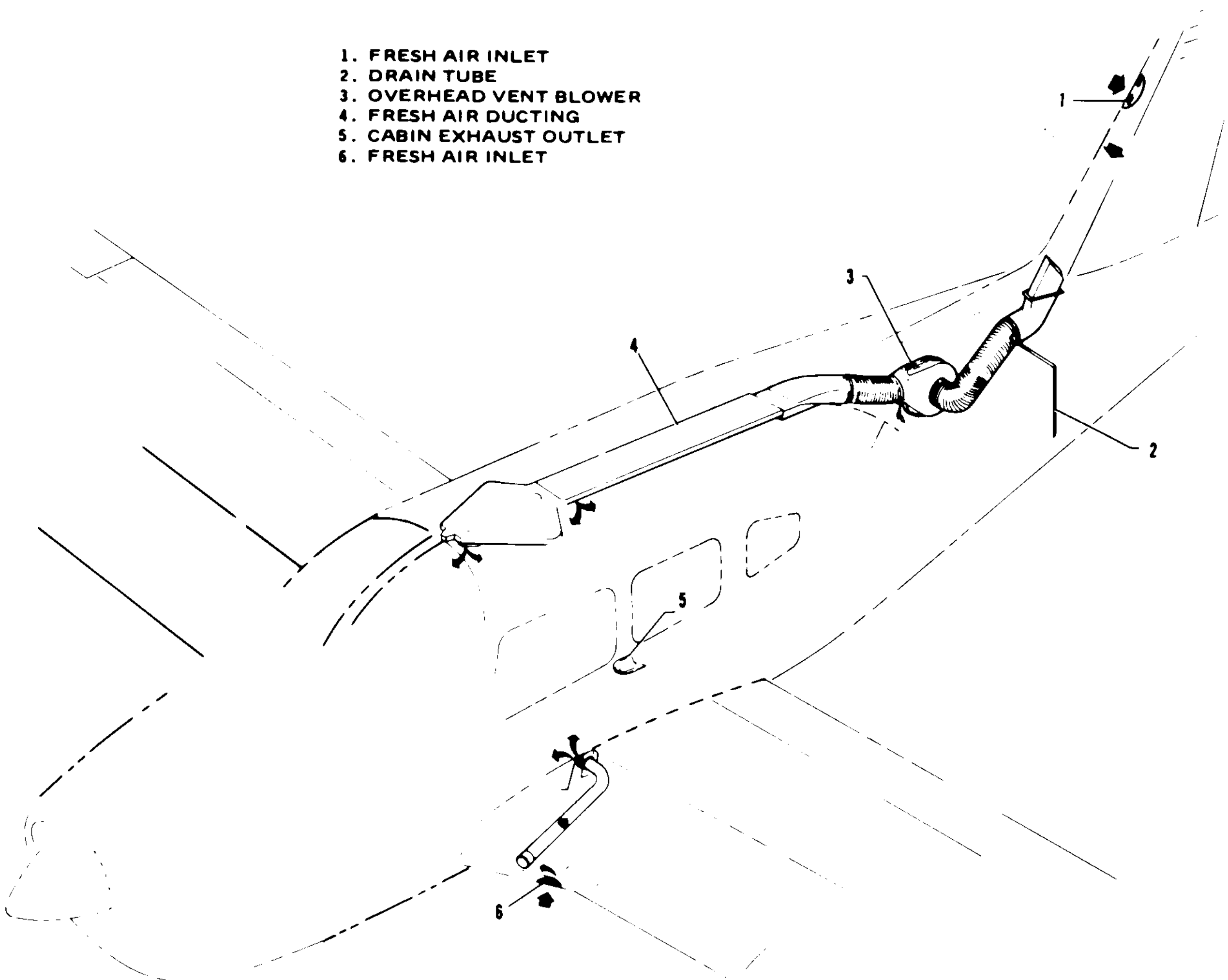


Figure 21-3. Overhead Vent System and Fresh Air System
"NOT AVAILABLE WITH AIR CONDITIONING"

HEATING.

HEATER MAINTENANCE.

If the exhaust manifold should become defective, carbon monoxide fumes may be discharged into the cabin area, therefore it is imperative that the exhaust manifold (on PA-28RT-201) be inspected regularly. The heater exchanger must be removed in order to inspect the tailpipe on PA-28RT-201T; the heat muff must be removed before the manifold assembly can be inspected on PA-28RT-201. Check the operation of the pushpull controls to insure the valve doors function properly. When the controls are pulled out, the door should be completely open to permit full airflow. When the controls are pushed in, the valves should close off all air passage and vent the air into the engine compartment. Refer to either Figure 21-1 or 21-2 for an illustration of the heater system.

OVERHEAD VENT SYSTEM. “NOT AVAILABLE WITH AIR CONDITIONING”

The overhead vent system utilizes the ducting noted in Figure 21-3. Air enters an inlet at the top of the fin and is ducted through the vent system. Small louvers control the flow of air into the cabin. This vent system may also be equipped with a blower (optional). This blower, mounted aft of the close-out panel underneath the top of the fuselage, will force air through the overhead vent system whenever desired.

COOLING.

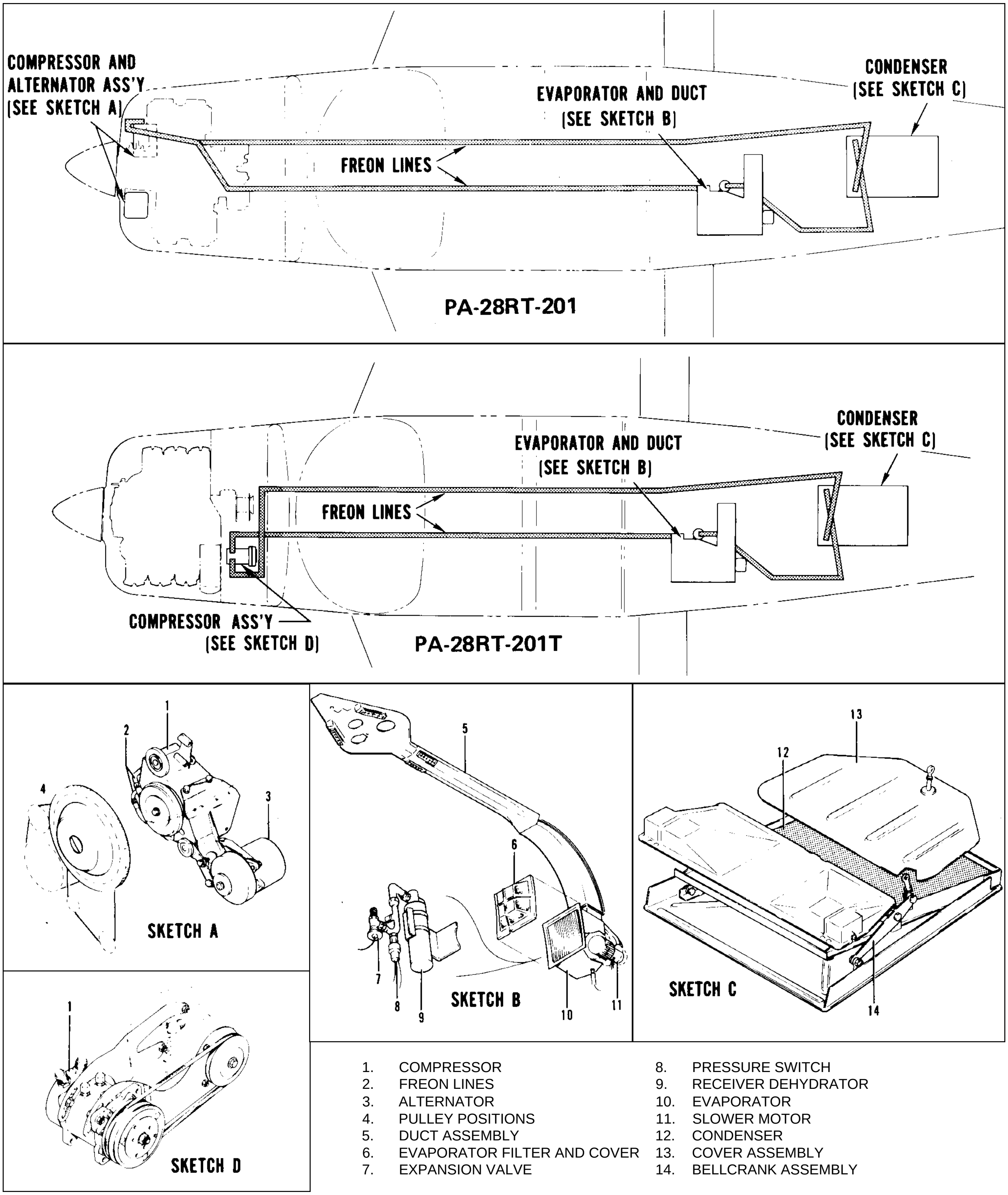
AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM OPERATION.

The air conditioning system in these airplanes is a recirculating, independent unit. It filters, dehumidifies and cools the air as it cycles through the evaporator. The unit is operated from controls mounted on the right side of the instrument panel. The air conditioning master switch has three positions: “FAN only, OFF and AIR COND.” When the “AIR COND” position is selected the compressor clutch engages, the condenser scoop opens and the circulating fan is turned on. The temperature is controlled by a thermostat operated by the temperature control selector. A three position fan switch (LOW-MED-HIGH) operates the blower. The fan may be operated to circulate air without using the air conditioning unit.

The air conditioning system uses Refrigerant 12 as the refrigerant. The refrigerant enters the compressor as a vapor. The compressor pressurized the heat-laden vapor until its pressure and heat reach a point much hotter than the outside air. The compressor then pumps the vapor to the condenser where it cools and changes to a liquid. The liquid then passes to the receiver-dehydrator. Its function is to filter, remove any moisture and insure a steady flow of liquid refrigerant into the evaporator through the expansion valve. The expansion valve is a temperature controlled metering valve which regulates the flow of the liquid refrigerant to the evaporator. The evaporator absorbs the heat from the air passing over the coils. From the evaporator the refrigerant vapor returns to the compressor where the cycle is repeated.

—NOTE—

Charts 2101 and 2102 win assist in locating and correcting malfunctions which may arise in this system.



1. COMPRESSOR
2. FREON LINES
3. ALTERNATOR
4. PULLEY POSITIONS
5. DUCT ASSEMBLY
6. EVAPORATOR FILTER AND COVER
7. EXPANSION VALVE
8. PRESSURE SWITCH
9. RECEIVER DEHYDRATOR
10. EVAPORATOR
11. SLOWER MOTOR
12. CONDENSER
13. COVER ASSEMBLY
14. BELLCRANK ASSEMBLY

Figure 21-4. Air Conditioning System Installation

CHART 2103. TEMPERATURE PRESSURE CHART

Evaporator Pressure Gauge Reading p.s.i.	Evaporator Temperature ° F.	High Pressure Gauge Reading p.s.i.	Ambient Temperature ° F.
0	-21	72	40
2.4	-15	86	50
4.5	-10	105	60
10.1	2	109	62
11.2	4	113	64
12.3	6	117	66
13.4	8	122	68
14.6	10	126	70
15.8	12	129	71
17.1	14	132	72
18.3	16	134	73
19.7	18	137	74
21	20	140	75
22.4	22	144	76
23.1	23	148	77
23.8	24	152	78
24.6	25	156	79
25.3	26	160	80
26.1	27	162	81
26.8	28	165	82
27.6	29	167	83
28.4	30	170	84
29.2	31	172	85
30	32	175	86
30.9	33	177	87
31.7	34	180	88
32.5	35	182	89
33.4	36	185	90
34.3	37	187	91
35.1	38	189	92
36	39	191	93
36.9	40	193	94
37.9	41	195	95
38.8	42	200	96
39.7	43	205	97
41.7	45	210	98
43.6	47	215	99
45.6	49	220	100
48.7	52	228	102
49.8	53	236	104
55.4	57	260	110
60	62	275	115
64.9	66	290	120

—NOTE—

The air conditioning system should be operated at least once a month to prevent sticking valves and keep the system lubricated.

MALFUNCTION DETECTION.

The detection of system malfunction largely depends on the mechanic's ability to interpret the gauge pressure readings into system problems. A system operating normally will have a low side gauge pressure reading that will correspond with the temperature of the refrigerant evaporating in the evaporator, allowing for a few degrees temperature rise due to loss in the tube walls and fins. The high side will have a gauge pressure that will correspond with the temperature of the refrigerant condensing in the condenser, allowing for a few degrees temperature drop due to loss in the tube walls and fins.

Any deviation from that which is normal indicates a malfunction within the system due to a faulty control device, obstruction, defective part, or improper installation.

Detection of system malfunction is made easier with the knowledge that the temperature and pressure of Refrigerant 12 is in close proximity between the pressures of twenty and eighty pounds per square inch (psi). A glance at the temperature-pressure chart will show that there is only a slight variation between the temperature and pressure of the refrigerant in the lower range.

It is correct to assume that for every pound of pressure added to the low side, a temperature increase of about one degree Fahrenheit takes place. For instance, a pressure of 23.8 on the chart indicates a temperature of 24°F. A change of pressure of almost one pound to 24.6 psi gives us a temperature increase to 25°F.

—NOTE—

For each 1,000 feet of elevation above sea level, the gauge readings will be about one inch of mercury or 1/2 psi higher than the chart indicates.

It must be pointed out that the actual temperature of the air passing over the coils of the evaporator will be several degrees warmer allowing for a temperature rise caused by the loss in the fins and tubing of the evaporator.

The importance of a seasonal check up of the air conditioning system should be brought to the attention of the customer whenever possible. A thorough check of the system performed in a methodical manner will reveal trouble the customer is often not aware of. Locating and repairing the trouble early will usually result in savings to the customer both in time and additional troubles that too often result from neglect.

A Performance Test of the system is the only positive way in which the complete system can be checked for efficient operation. The air conditioning system should be given this test before work is begun on the system whenever possible, however, if the system is completely inoperative, repairs must be performed before the system can be properly tested. The test can uncover further work that must be performed before the system is brought to its full operating efficiency. The Performance Test should always be performed after repair work has been done and before the aircraft is released to the customer. The serviceman performing this test carefully will insure that the repairs have been properly performed and that the system will operate satisfactorily.

The Performance Test when properly performed includes a thorough examination of the outside of the system as well as the inside. Many related parts are overlooked because it is felt they are of no bearing on the operating efficiency of the unit. For this reason, a thorough visual inspection of the complete system should be performed, followed by an operating inspection of the system.

SPECIAL SERVICING PROCEDURES.

The air conditioning system should be serviced by a qualified shop with trained personnel. The following procedures and precautions should be observed:

The efficiency of this system depends upon the pressure-temperature relationship of pure refrigerant. As long as the system contains only pure refrigerant plus a specified amount of compressor oil (which is mixed with the refrigerant), it is considered to be chemically stable. Foreign materials within the system will affect the chemical stability, contaminate the system, and decrease its efficiency.

1. GENERAL REFRIGERATION SYSTEM PROCEDURES.
   A. REFRIGERANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
      (1) Refrigerant 12 (commonly known as R-12 or “Freon” 12) is odorless and colorless in either the liquid or gaseous state. R-12 for charging refrigeration systems is supplied in pressurized containers (approx. 70 psi at 70°F) in liquid form. Since this material is essentially inert at room temperatures the dangers are primarily associated with the pressure and the refrigeration effects of the release and subsequent evaporation of this pressurized liquid.
      (2) Wear suitable eye protection when handling R-12 due to the possibility of freezing of the eye if contacted by escaping liquid refrigerant. If liquid R-12 does strike the eye, the following actions should be taken:
         (a) DO NOT RUB THE EYE.
         (b) Splash large quantities of cool water into the eye to raise the temperature.
         (c) Tape on an eye patch to avoid the possibility of dirt entering the eye.
         (d) Rush to a physician or hospital for immediate professional aid.
         (e) DO NOT ATTEMPT TO TREAT IT YOURSELF.
      (3) If liquid R-12 strikes the skin frostbite can occur. Treat with cool water and protect with petroleum jelly.
      (4) Do not discharge large quantities of R-12 into closed rooms. It may displace most of the air in the room and this could cause oxygen starvation. Gaseous R-12 is heavier than air and flows to the bottom of a container.
      (5) Do not discharge R-12 into an open flame or onto a very hot surface (500° F+). Poisonous phosgene gas is generated by the action of the heat on the refrigerant.
      (6) Do not apply direct flame or other high heat source to a R-12 container due to the high pressures which will result. If any heating is done to R-12 containers the container pressure should be monitored and kept below 150 psi.
   B. SYSTEM SERVICING PRECAUTIONS.
      (1) Systems should be discharged slowly to prevent the escape of liquid refrigerant and the loss of the lubricating oil.
      (2) Systems should not be left open to the atmosphere when discharged. Moisture and other contamination may enter and damage open systems.
      (3) Never introduce anything but pure refrigerant and refrigerant oil into a system.
      (4) Keep refrigerant oil containers tightly sealed and clean to prevent absorption of moisture or other contamination.
      (5) Use only approved refrigeration oil in the compressor. If any doubt exists about the cleanliness of the compressor oil, replace it with new oil.
      (6) Never reuse oil removed from the system. Discard it.

(7) When Loctite Refrigerant Sealant has been used on a joint it must be heated to 400°F prior to disassembly. Loctite must be used to seal any pipe threads in the system lines.

(8) Replace the receiver-dehydrator assembly on any system which has been operating with a leak allowing air to enter the system. If a receiver-dehydrator is left open to the atmosphere it should be replaced due to the loss of effectiveness of the drying compound it contains.

—NOTE—

A very strong acid (HCL) is formed when R-12 comes in contact with moisture.

A new receiver-dehydrator should be opened and connected to the system only when ready to charge the system with refrigerant.

(9) Recommended torque values must be used on all flare fitting and O-ring joints. (See Chart 2104.)

CHART 2104. ALUMINUM TUBING TORQUE

Metal Tube O. D.	Thread and Fitting Size	Alum. Tubing Torque
1/4	7/16	5-7 ft.-lbs.
3/8	5/8	11-13 ft.-lbs.
1/2	3/4	15-20 ft.-lbs.
5/8	7/8	21-27 ft.-lbs.
3/4	1-1/16	28-33 ft.-lbs.

SERVICE VALVES.

The purpose of the service valve is to service the air conditioning system. (Testing, Bleeding, Evacuating and Charging) This aircraft is equipped with service valves mounted in the suction and discharge lines of the evaporator assembly. These valves are the “2” position type Schrader valves. All normal air conditioning service should be performed at the evaporator assembly mounted valves.

—NOTE—

Service valves are also located on the compressor. However, use of these valves in servicing is not recommended.

—NOTE—

If a Schrader service valve is not serviceable, the core assembly must be replaced.

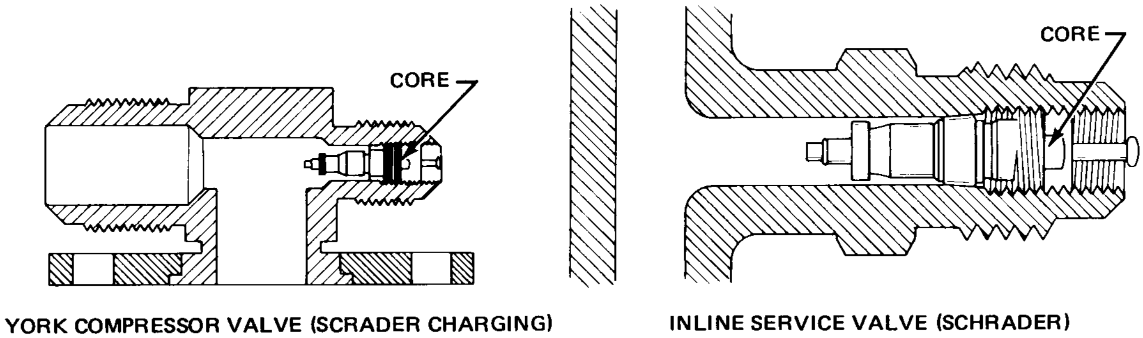


Figure 21-5. Service Valves

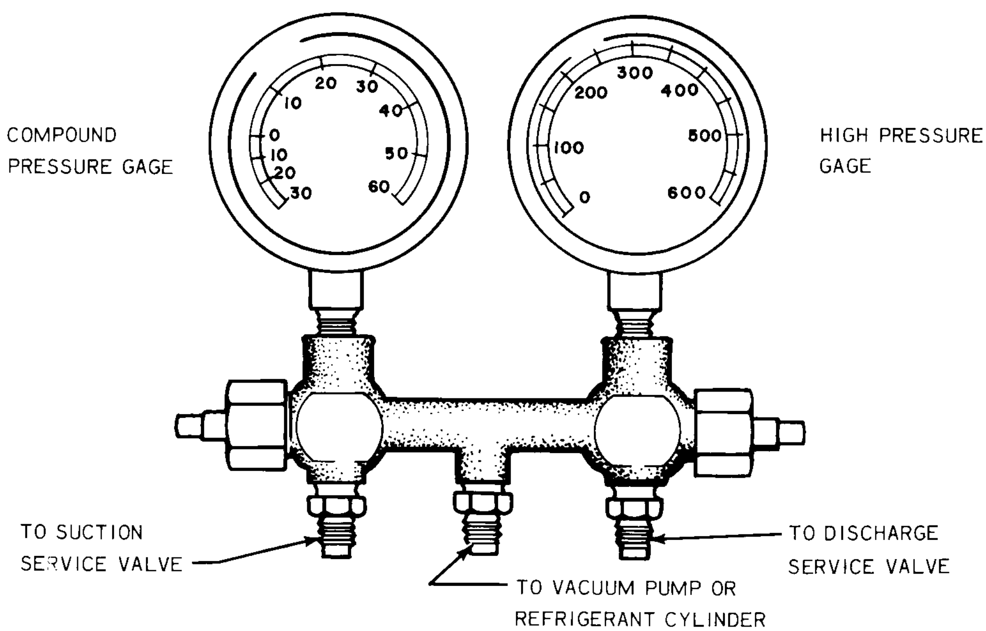


Figure 21-6. Test Gauge and Manifold Set

SERVICE VALVE REPLACEMENT.

The valves on the York compressor are sealed with a gasket placed in the valve port boss. Lubricate the gasket with refrigerant oil of the type used in the compressor, place the valves with the tube fitting facing aft and secure with .312 bolts, torque to 15-23 inch-pounds.

—NOTE—

Whenever the air conditioning refrigerant lines or system is opened for any reason, the lines and fittings should be capped and sealed immediately to prevent dirt and other contaminants from entering the system. (It is not advisable to put a plug into the hoses or fittings.)

TEST GAUGE AND MANIFOLD SET.

The proper testing and diagnosis of the air conditioning system require that a manifold gauge set be attached into the system. This set consists of two gauges mounted to a manifold. One gauge is a high pressure gauge used in the discharge side of the system. The other is a low pressure gauge used in the suction side of the system. The manifold is a device having fittings for both gauges and connection hoses with provisions for controlling the flow of refrigerant through the manifold. (See Figures 21-6 and 21-7.)

The center port of the manifold set is used for charging or evacuation procedures, or any other service that may be necessary.

Both the high and low side of the manifold have hand shut-off valves. When the hand valve is turned all the way in, in a clockwise direction, the manifold is closed. The pressures on the side of the system will, however, be recorded on the gauge above the hose.

Cracking the hand valve, in the counterclockwise direction, opens the system to the middle service port of the manifold set. This is desirable only when it is necessary to let refrigerant out or into the system. (Refer to Figures 21-6 and 21-7.)

CHECKING THE SYSTEM FOR LEAKS.

There are several methods of doing this operation, depending on the type of equipment which is available. Two methods of performing this check will be covered in the following paragraphs.

—NOTE—

Evacuate system prior to leak check.

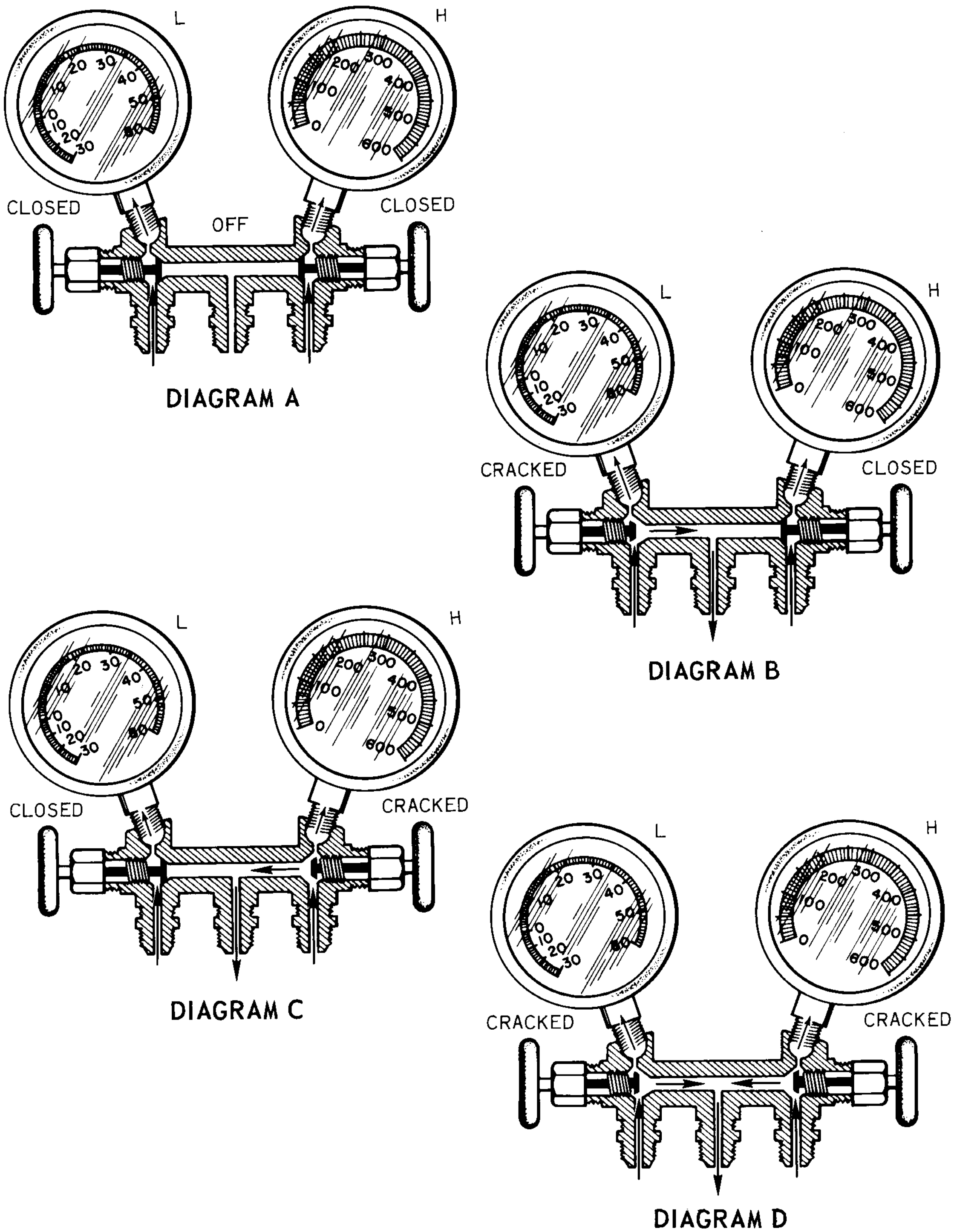


Figure 21-7. Manifold Set Operation

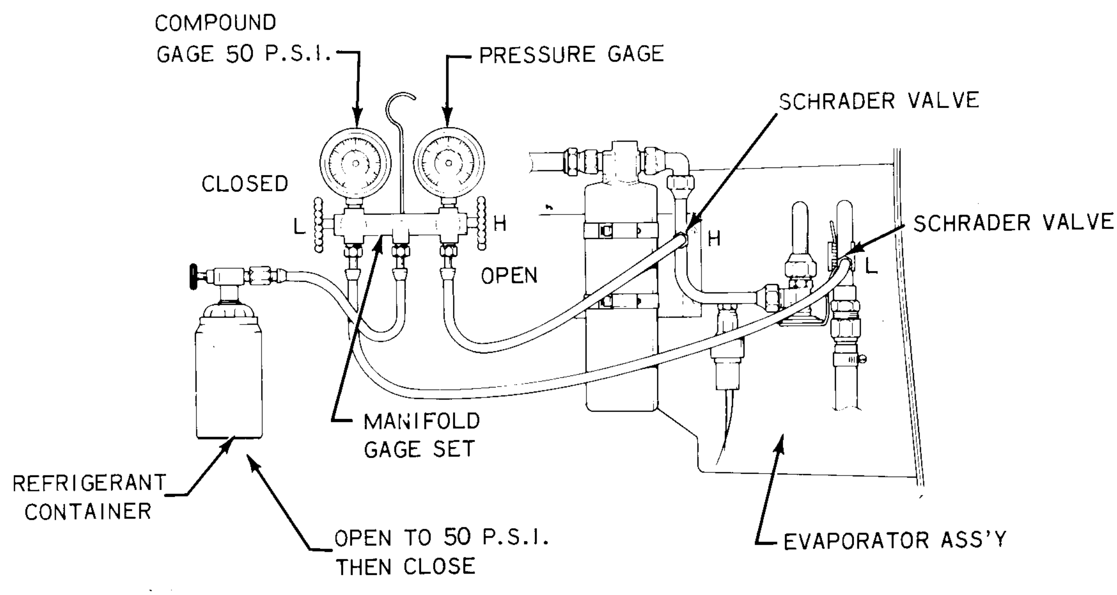


Figure 21-8. Leak Test Hookup

LEAK CHECK - METHOD I.

1. Connect the manifold gauge set into the system and determine if there is any refrigerant in the system. A minimum of 50 psi refrigerant pressure in the system is needed for leak detection. (Refer to Figure 21-8.)
2. Purge the hoses of air by allowing some refrigerant to escape from the connections at the service valves. Then tighten connections at the service valve.
3. Close the low side manifold valve and open the high side manifold valve.
4. Open the refrigerant container service valve and allow the pressure at the low side gauge to reach 50 psi at which time close the high side manifold valve.
5. Close the refrigerant container service valve and remove the hose if no leaks are evident.
6. It is advisable to use an electronic leak detector to check this system instead of an open flame leak detector due to the possible presence of gasoline fumes in the engine area.
7. If any leaks are found, purge the system of refrigerant, make the necessary repairs and check the compressor oil.
8. Add oil, if required (refer to Check Compressor Oil and Chart 2105) then repeat Steps 1 through 5.
9. If no further leaks are found, the system may be evacuated and charged. (Refer to Evacuating the System and Charging the System.)

LEAK CHECK - METHOD II.

1. Remove the access panel at the rear of the cabin to gain access to the service valves.
2. Remove the protective cap on the high pressure Schrader valve fitting and connect a charging hose with a shut-off valve arrangement to the fitting. The charging hose must have a Schrader fitting or adapter to fit the valve.
3. Connect the other end of the charging hose to a small cylinder of refrigerant and purge the hose by allowing a slight amount of refrigerant gas to escape from the Schrader valve fitting.
4. The cylinder of refrigerant should be placed upright in a container of warm (125° F max. water on a small scale.)
5. Allow approximately 1/2 pound of refrigerant to enter the system by opening the valve on the charging hose and observing the weight change on the scale.
6. Using an electronic leak detector, check all joints and repair any leaks.
7. After completion of repair of any leaks, proceed to check the system in accordance with one of the methods outlined for any other leaks.
8. If no further repair is required on the system, it is now ready to evacuate in accordance with Evacuating the System.

DISCHARGING. (Required only if system contains refrigerant.)

—NOTE—

Applies to Kent Moore J23500 or similar charging station. (Refer to Figure 21-10.)

1. Close all valves on charging station.
2. Connect red high pressure charging line to high pressure Schrader valve at the evaporator fitting.
3. Open valve (high pressure control) on charging station one turn.
4. Hold end of blue low pressure charging line in a shop rag and slowly open valve (low pressure control) on charging station allowing refrigerant to exhaust from system into shop rag.

—CAUTION—

Refrigerant can cause freezing of skin. Be particularly careful not to allow contact with the eyes.

Do not allow refrigerant to escape too rapidly, as excessive oil may be carried out of system. When hissing stops, system is empty and valve should be closed if no further work is planned.

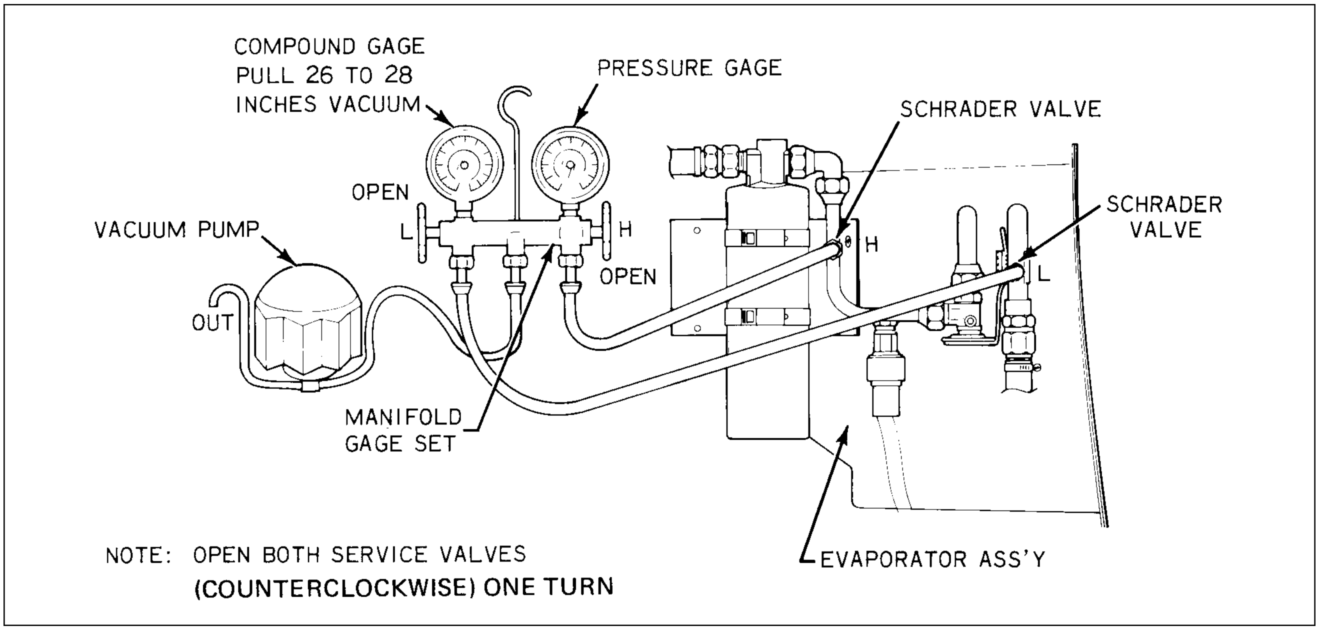


Figure 21-9. Evacuation Hookup

EVACUATING THE SYSTEM.

If the system has been operated in a discharged condition or anytime the system has been open to atmospheric pressure, the receiver-dehydrator must be replaced and the system evacuated to remove any trapped air and moisture which has entered it. A vacuum pump capable of pulling 29 inches of mercury or better should be used. As we lower the pressure in the air conditioning system, we lower the boiling temperature of the water (moisture) that may be present. Then we are able to pull this water, in the form of vapor, out of the system. The following table demonstrates the effectiveness of moisture removal under a given vacuum.

CHART 2105. SYSTEM VACUUM

	System Vacuum	Temperature °F.
COMPOUND GAUGE READING IN INCHES OF MERCURY VACUUM	27.99	100
	28.89	80
	29.40	60
	29.71	40
	29.82	20
	29.88	0

—NOTE—

For each 1,000 feet of elevation above sea level, the compound gauge reading will be about one inch lower, numerically.

The following steps should be of help when performing this operation.

1. Remove access panel at the rear of the cabin to gain access to the Schrader service valves.

—CAUTION—

Ascertain that all system pressure is released before attempting the evacuation. (Refer to Special Servicing Procedures.)

2. Connect the manifold gauge set to the airplane service valves. (Refer to Figure 21-9.)
3. The high and low manifold hand valves should be in the closed position. (Refer to Figures 21-6 and 21-7.)
4. Connect the center manifold hose to the inlet of the vacuum pump.

—NOTE—

Make sure the exhaust port on the vacuum pump is open to avoid damage to the vacuum pump.

5. Start the vacuum pump and open the low side manifold hand valve. Observe the compound, low pressure gauge needle, it should show a slight vacuum.
6. Continue to operate the vacuum pump until 26 to 28 inches of vacuum is attained on the low pressure gauge, then extend the operation for another 25 minutes.
7. If the system cannot maintain 26 to 28 inches of vacuum, close both manifold hand valves and observe the compound gauge.
8. Should the compound gauge show a loss of vacuum, there is a leak in the system which must be repaired before continuing with evacuation.
9. If no leaks are evident, reopen both manifold hand valves and continue the evacuation for another 30 minutes.
10. Close both manifold hand valves, stop vacuum pump and disconnect center manifold hose from the vacuum pump.
11. Proceed to charge the system in accordance with Charging the System.

—NOTE—

The system should be charged as soon as it has been evacuated.

CHARGING THE SYSTEM.

When the system is completely evacuated in accordance with instructions given in Evacuating the System, one of the following procedures should be used to charge the system.

WITH A CHARGING STAND.

This is the preferred method of charging the system.

—NOTE—

The following instructions apply to Kent Moore, J23500 charging stand. (Refer to Figure 21-10.)

1. With the system discharged and evacuated, proceed to hook-up the charging stand. (Refer to Figure 21-11.)
2. Fill the charging cylinder by opening the valve at the base of the charging cylinder and filling the sight glass with two pounds of liquid refrigerant.
3. As refrigerant stops filling the sight glass, open the valve at the top of the gauge neck assembly intermittently to relieve head pressure and allow refrigerant to continue filling the sight glass to the required amount.
4. When refrigerant reaches the required level in the sight glass, close both the valve at the base of the cylinder and the valve at the bottom of refrigerant tank. Be sure the top valve is fully closed.

—NOTE—

If bubbling occurs in sight glass, reopen the cylinder base valve momentarily to equalize drum and cylinder pressure.

5. Connect the heating element plug to a 110-volt outlet.
6. Turn cylinder sight glass to match pressure reading on cylinder pressure gauge. This scale should be used during entire charging operation.
7. Close valve 1 (low pressure control), fully open valve 4 (refrigerant control) and allow all the liquid refrigerant contained in the charging cylinder to enter high side of aircraft system.
8. When the full charge of refrigerant has entered the system, close valve 4 (refrigerant control) and valve 2 (high pressure control).
9. After completion of charging, close all valves on the charging stand. Disconnect the high and low pressure charging lines from the aircraft system. (A small amount of refrigerant remaining in the lines will escape.) Replace lines on holder of charging stand to keep air and dirt out of lines. Open the valve at the top of cylinder to relieve any remaining pressure, then reclose the valve.
10. Reinstall protective caps of Schrader valves and any access panels previously removed.

USING THE AIRPLANE COMPRESSOR TO CHARGE THE SYSTEM.

This method is the least desirable due to the requirement of operating the airplane's engine to run the compressor.

—WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated during ground servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valve located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

1. CYLINDER PRESSURE GAUGE
2. COMPOUND GAUGE
3. VALVE, LOW PRESSURE CONTROL
4. VALVE, VACUUM CONTROL
5. CHARGING CYLINDER
6. BRACKET
7. SIGHT GLASS
8. CYLINDER BASE VALVE
9. HIGH PRESSURE GAUGE
10. VALVE, HIGH PRESSURE CONTROL
11. VALVE, REFRIG. CONTROL
12. CHARGIN LINE HOSE HOLDER
13. BRACKET
14. LOW PRESSURE CHARGING LINE
15. HIGH PRESSURE CHARGING LINE
16. HEATING ELEMENT PLUG
17. VACUUM PUMP
18. OIL FILL LOCATION
19. NECK ASSEMBLY
20. REFRIGERANT DRUM SUPPORT
21. REFRIGERANT DRUM VALVE
22. VACUUM PUMP VALVE
23. VACUUM PUMP EXHAUST PORT
24. TOP CYLINDER VALVE
25. REFRIGERANT DRUM
26. WEB STRAP
27. REFRIGERANT DRUM REDUCER
28. CHARGING CYLINDER HOSE
29. VACUUM PUMP INTAKE HOSE
30. VACUUM PUMP SWITCH
31. VACUUM PUMP POWER CORD

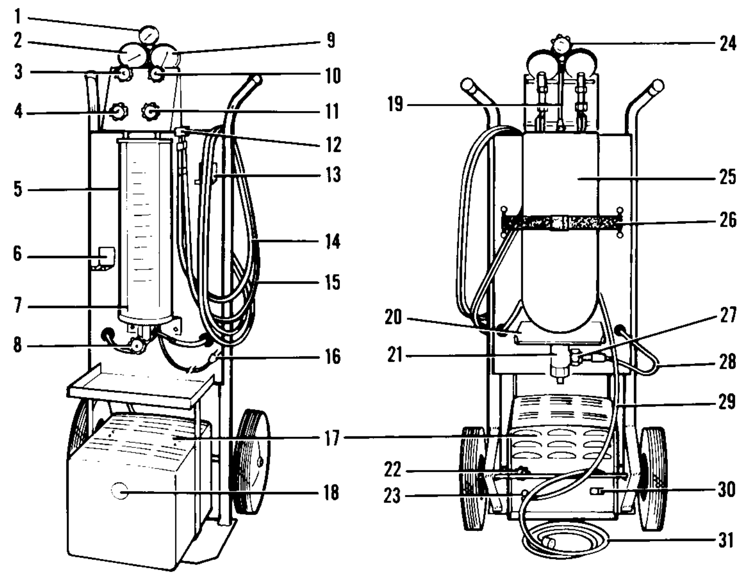


Figure 21-10. Charging Stand

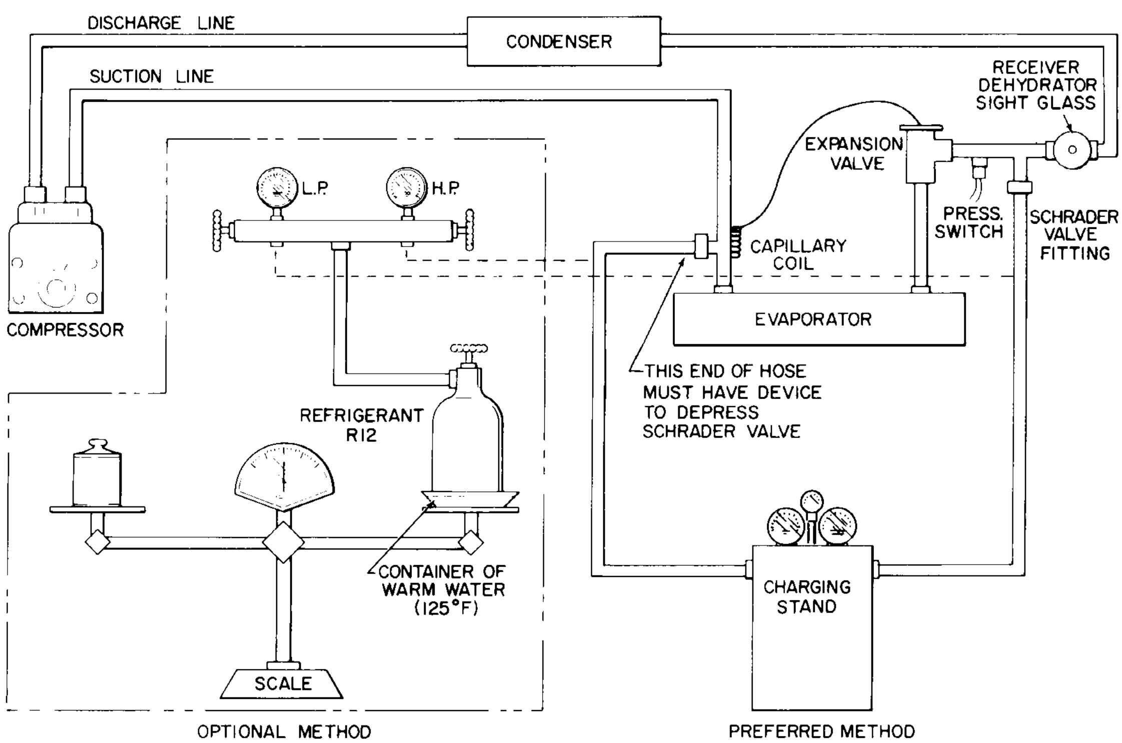


Figure 21-11. Charging Hookup

1. With the system evacuated as outlined in Evacuating the System, connect the refrigerant charging hose to the manifold (refer to Figure 21-11) and purge the charging hose of air.
2. Place the refrigerant container on a scale to observe the amount of refrigerant entering the system. Open the high pressure valve and add as much refrigerant as possible.
3. Close the high pressure valve, start the engine and operate it at 900 to 1000 RPM.
4. Operate the air conditioner and set controls to maximum cooling.
5. Open the low pressure valve and complete charging the system.
6. Close the low pressure valve after two pounds of refrigerant has been added to the system.
7. With the system still operating, observe the sight glass in the top of the receiver-dehydrator by removing the plastic plug.
8. The sight glass should be clear of any bubbles or foam. If bubbles or foam are seen passing through the sight glass, it is an indication of a low refrigerant charge in the system and more refrigerant is required. This check should be made with OAT of 70°F or higher and with the air conditioner operating.
9. If more refrigerant must be added to the system, open the low pressure valve and increase engine speed to 2000 RPM and observe the sight glass. After the sight glass has cleared, close the low pressure valve and observe the pressure gauges. At 1000 RPM the gauge pressure should be 15 to 20 psi on the low side and 150 to 200 on the high side.

—NOTE—

Suspect leaks or an inaccurate scale if two pounds of refrigerant does not fill the system.

10. Shut off the air conditioning system and airplane engine. Then, remove the charging lines from the Schrader valves with care due to the refrigerant remaining in the hose.

—NOTE—

A shop cloth should be used to divert escaping refrigerant when disconnecting the charging hose from the Schrader valve. Recap the valve.

ADDITION OF PARTIAL CHARGE TO SYSTEM.

It is possible to top off this system with refrigerant by the following method:

1. Remove the access panel at the rear of the cabin.
2. Connect a charging hose to a refrigerant cylinder and also to the Schrader valve fitting on the suction line. (Refer to Figure 21-11.)
3. Purge the charging hose by allowing a small amount of refrigerant gas to escape at the Schrader valve fitting.
4. Start the engine and operate at 1000 RPM and turn the air conditioner on maximum cool.
5. Remove the plastic plug from the sight glass in the top of the receiver-dehydrator.
6. With a low refrigerant charge in the system, bubbles will be seen passing through the sight glass when the system is operating.
7. Open the valve on the refrigerant cylinder.
8. Allow refrigerant to flow into the system until the bubbles disappear from the sight glass.

9. Close the refrigerant valve and check to see that the sight glass remains clear during system operation.

10. When the sight glass stays clear of bubbles, add an additional 1/4 pound of refrigerant to the system. (Engine should be operating at 1000 RPM.)

—NOTE—

This should be done with OAT at 70°F, or higher, with the air conditioner operating.

11. Shut off the air conditioner and engine. Remove the charging hose from the Schrader valve with care due to refrigerant remaining in the line.
    A. Replace the access panels.

COMPRESSOR SERVICE.

It is not advisable to service the compressor in the field. It should be done by a qualified shop which has the special equipment and trained personnel required to properly service the unit.

Maintenance to the **York** unit and its related components is limited to the replacement of worn drive belt and magnetic clutch. Any other service requires removal of the compressor from the system. Maintenance to the Sankyo compressor is limited to replacement of worn drive belt. Contact Sankyo International, 3529 Miller Park Drive, P.O. Box 2903, Garland, Texas 75042 for special tools and instructions for detailed compressor maintenance.

—NOTE—

An important factor in air conditioning servicing is cleanliness and care should be exercised to prevent dirt or foreign material from entering the system. All hose and tubing ends should be capped immediately. Any lubrication required in the assembly of the components should be refrigerant oil of the type used in the compressor.

COMPRESSOR REMOVAL.

The removal of the compressor requires a complete system discharge. (See Discharging.)

1. The removal instructions for the **York** compressor are as follows:
    A. Be certain the circuit protector is off for the air conditioning system.
    B. Remove the engine cowling and right front baffles.
    C. Disconnect the electrical leads to the magnetic clutch on the compressor.
    D. Depressurize the air conditioning system.
    E. Remove the suction and discharge lines from the service valves on the compressor.

—NOTE—

All open lines should be capped immediately to prevent dirt and moisture from entering the system.

F. Loosen the bolt securing the compressor idler pulley to release the belt tension and remove belt from compressor pulley. (Do not force belt over the pulleys.)

G. Support the compressor and remove the six bolts securing the compressor to the engine mounting brackets.

2. The removal instructions for the **Sankyo** compressor are as follows:

A. Ascertain that air conditioning circuit protector is in the off position.

B. Remove engine cowling.

C. Disconnect the electrical leads to the magnetic clutch on the compressor.

D. Depressurize the air conditioning system.

E. Remove the suction and discharge line from the service valves on the compressor.

—NOTE—

All open lines should be capped immediately to prevent dirt and moisture from entering the system.

F. Loosen the four bolts securing the compressor in the mounting brackets. Rotate the compressor in the bracket slots to disconnect drive belt.

G. Support compressor and remove the attachment bolts.

COMPRESSOR INSTALLATION.

1. The installation instructions for the **York** compressor are as follows:

A. Place the compressor to the mounting brackets. Install the six bolts and progressively torque to 14-17 foot-pounds. (Safety all bolts with .032 safety wire.)

B. Check the oil level in the compressor in accordance with instructions given in Checking Compressor Oil.

C. Place drive belt over clutch pulley and adjust the alignment of the pulleys and belt in accordance with instructions given in Replacement of Compressor and Alternator Drive Belts.

—CAUTION—

Do not force the belt into the pulley sheave. If necessary, remove the idler assembly.

D. Connect the discharge and suction lines to their respective service valve fittings.

E. Evacuate and charge the system per Evacuating the System and Charging the System.

—WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated on the ground for servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valves located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

2. The installation instructions for the **Sankyo** compressor are as follows:
   A. Place the compressor in the mounting brackets and install attachment bolts. Do not torque attachment bolts at this time.
   B. Install compressor drive belt. Rotate compressor drive belt. Rotate compressor in mounting bracket slots to obtain a belt tension of 85 to 90 pounds. Torque the four attachment bolts 300 to 350 inch-pounds. (Refer to Adjustment of Drive Belt Tension.)
   C. Check the oil level in the compressor in accordance with instructions given in Check Compressor Oil.
   D. Connect the discharge and suction lines to their respective fittings.
   E. Evacuate and charge the system per Evacuating the System and Charging the System.

—WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated on the ground for servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valves located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

CHECK COMPRESSOR OIL.

The oil level should be checked any time the system is discharged.

1. The following steps should be followed to perform **York** compressor oil check.
   A. It will be necessary to discharge the system. (Refer to Discharging.)
   B. Fabricate an oil dipstick. (Refer to Figure 21-14.)
   C. Remove the oil fill plug. (A .375 inch plug in the top side of the compressor crankcase.)
   D. Before inserting the dipstick, the crankshaft Woodruff key should be located in the up position. (The front face of the compressor clutch is marked with a stamped “K” indicating the key position.) The oil level should be measured from the lowest point in the crankcase. Use the long end of the dipstick. (See Figure 21-14.)
   E. With the compressor in the installed position use Chart 2106 to determine the amount of oil in crankcase.
   F. The compressor should never be operated with less than 6 ounces of oil. When oil is added the level should not go above 10 ounces. Piper refrigerant oil PMS-L2000 or equivalent 500 viscosity refrigerant oil must be used.
   G. Evacuate and charge system. (Refer to Evacuating the System and Charging the System.)

—NOTE—

The 10 ounce oil level is required in compressors installed on new systems. Some oil is distributed in the system during operation. Replacement compressors should be charged with 10 ounces of oil.

—CAUTION—

The oil plug should not be removed with pressure in the system.

CHART 2106. COMPRESSOR OIL CHARGE (YORK)

Oil Charge Ounces Dipstick Reading Inches	6 13/ 16”	8 1.00”	10 1-3/16”

2. Use the following instructions for checking **Sankyo** compressor oil level:
   A. Run the compressor for 10 minutes with engine at 1900 RPM.

—WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated during ground servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valve located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

   B. Discharge the system per Discharging; be careful not to lose any oil.
   C. Remove the oil filler plug.
   D. Position the rotor to top dead center (refer to Figure 21-12) by rotating the clutch front plate until the casting mark is visible in the center of the hole.
   E. Rotate the clutch front plate clockwise by approximately 110°. (Refer to Figure 21-13.)
   F. Insert dipstick No. 32447 purchased from Sankyo. (See Compressor Service for Sankyo address.)
   G. Remove the dipstick and count the number of increments of oil. The acceptable oil level in increments is 7 to 10. This represents between 2.6 and 4.4 fluid ounces.
   H. When oil is added, Piper refrigerant oil PMS-L2000 or equivalent 500 viscosity refrigerant oil must be used.
   I. When installing the oil filler plug, make sure the sealing O-ring is not twisted and that no dirt nor particles are on the O-ring or seat. Torque the plug to 6-9 foot-pounds. Do not overtighten the plug to stop a leak; remove the plug and install a new O-ring.
   J. Evacuate and charge the system. (Refer to Evacuating the System and Charging the System.)

—CAUTION—

The oil plug should not be removed with pressure in the system.

REPLACEMENT OF YORK COMPRESSOR AND/OR ALTERNATOR DRIVE BELTS.

(Refer to Figure 21-15.) (PA-28RT-201)

1. Remove the old belts by removing the spinner, propeller, nose cowl, right front baffle, starter ring gear assembly and drive belts.
2. Place the new belt or belts in their appropriate positions on the starter ring gear sheaves.
3. Reinstall the starter ring gear assembly, propeller and spinner.

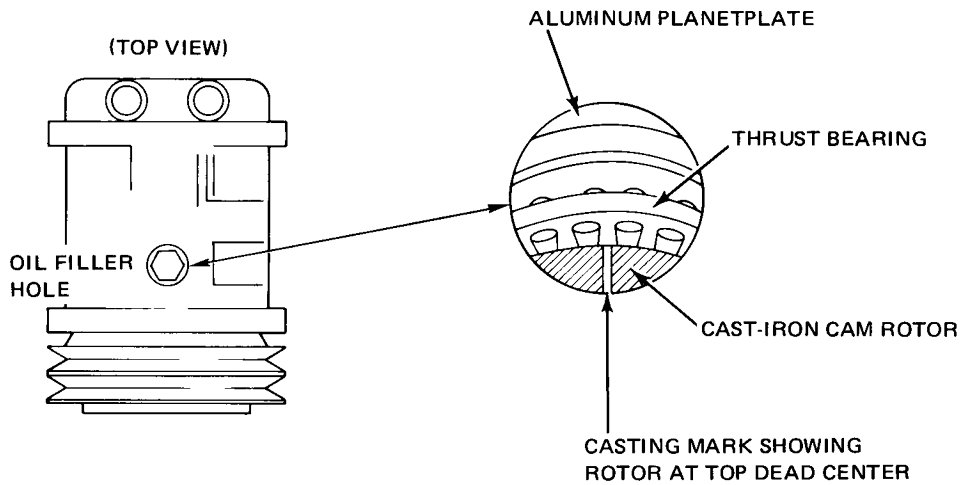


Figure 21-12. Top Dead Center Casting Mark (Sankyo Compressor)

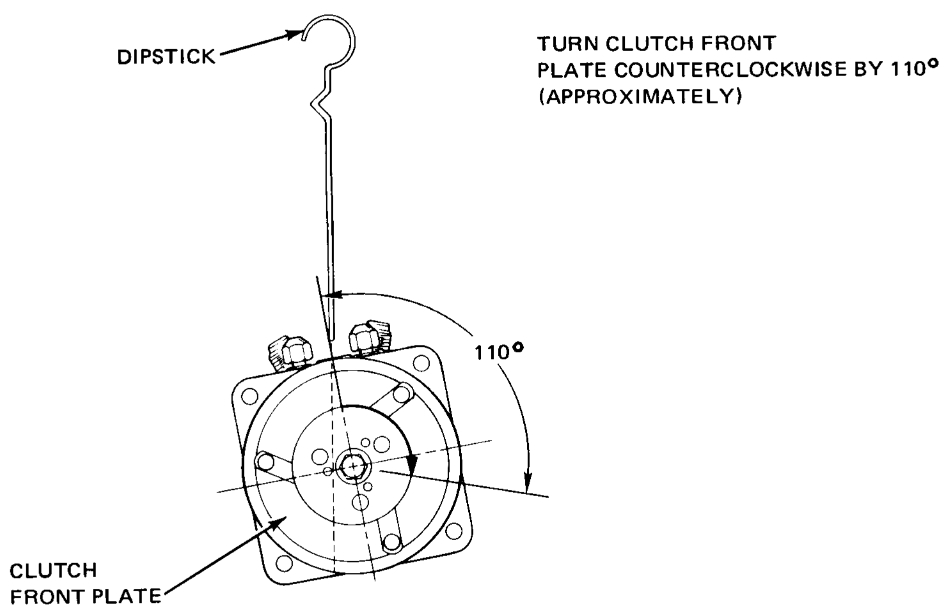


Figure 21-13. Rotation of Clutch Front Plate (Sankyo Compressor Oil Check)

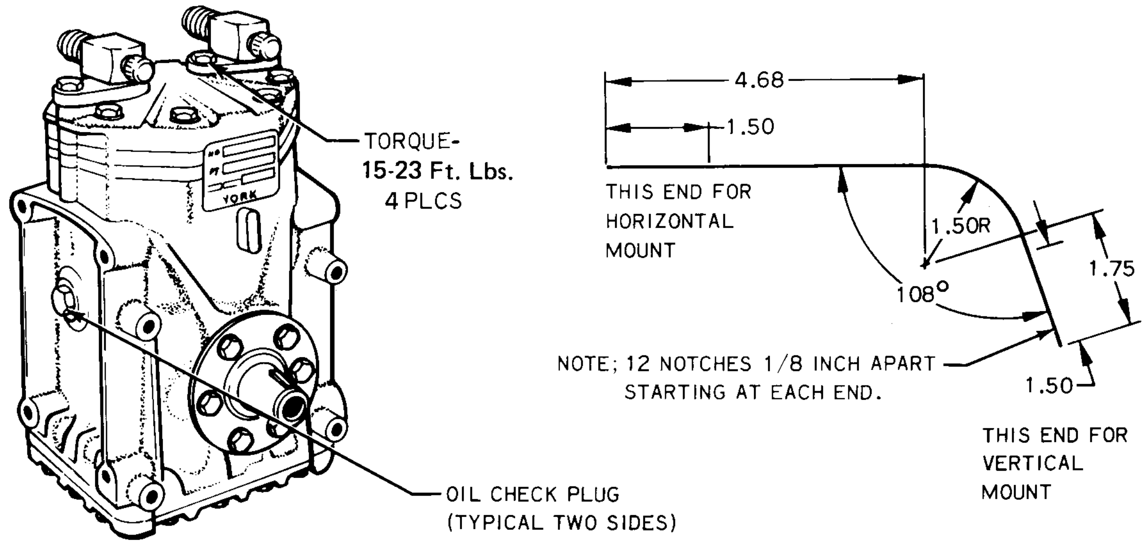


Figure 21-14. York Compressor and Fabricated Oil Dipstick (PA-28RT-201)

4. Route the belts to the proper pulley sheaves as shown in Figure 21-15.

—CAUTION—

Do not force the belts into the pulley sheaves. Remove the idler assemblies if necessary and the alternator lower mounting bolts in order to install the belts.

5. Check the belt and pulley alignment of the compressor and/or alternator by the following method:

A. A datum line must be established for checking belt and pulley alignment. A nominal dimension must be established between the forward edge of the compressor belt and the forward machined surface of the ring gear. This dimension should be taken at the ring gear assembly where the belt is in its sheave. The amount of misalignment can then be determined at the other pulley sheaves by using a stiff straightedge of sufficient length to extend from the front of the ring gear to the component sheaves.

—NOTE—

Insure adequate ring gear surface contact to provide a solid base for the straightedge.

B. Obtain a basic measurement from the top of the ring gear by measuring the width of the starter ring gear plus the dimension from the forward machined surface of the ring gear to the forward edge of the compressor drive belt. (Refer to Figure 21-15.)

C. The check and adjustments of the compressor and/or alternator drive belts require different procedures. Refer to the following appropriate instructions:

6. Compressor Belt Alignment: (Refer to Figure 21-15.)

A. Place the straightedge against the right forward side of the ring gear and measure belt alignment at compressor sheave (Point - B).

B. Measure belt alignment at the compressor idler pulley (Point - A). The belt misalignment at Point - A should be half the misalignment of Point - B and the dimension at the top of the ring gear and in the same direction fore and aft.

C. If at Point - A nominal misalignment is not within +/- .030 of an inch as obtained in Step B, add or remove shims as required. Belt alignment should be made as close to nominal as shims will allow.

7. Alternator Belt Alignment: (Refer to Figure 21-15.)

A. With the alternator belt installed, align the idler pulley in the belt plane by adding or removing shims, P/N 62833-82 as required. (Refer to Adjustment of Drive Belt Tension for belt tension adjustment.)

ADJUSTMENT OF DRIVE BELT TENSION.

1. The adjustment of the **York** compressor and/or alternator drive belts installed on the PA-28RT-201 is very important to obtain long belt life and proper component operation. (Refer to Parts Catalog for belt numbers.) Adjust the belt tensions on PA-28RT-201 as follows:

A. Tighten the new compressor belt to 120 pounds span tension and the new alternator belt to 90-100 pounds span tension. When using the plastic type alternator belt, new belt tension is to be adjusted to 65-70 pounds.

—NOTE—

The higher tension specified for a new belt is to compensate for the initial stretch that takes place as soon as it is operated. These higher tension values should not be applied to belts which previously have been used. See tensions noted below for used belts.

B. Install the right front engine baffle and secure the side engine cowl latches, if previously removed.

C. Run the engine for a 15 minute period at 1200 RPM.

— WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated during ground servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valve located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

D. Shut down engine and recheck the belt tensions. lf the compressor belt tension falls as low as 60 pounds reset to 80 pounds. If the alternator belt tension falls as low as 50 pounds retension to 70 pounds. The plastic type alternator belt should fall between 35-40 pounds.

E. This tension check should be made at every 100 hours or annual inspection whichever occurs first.

F. Check all idler and bracket bolts for safety and replace engine cowling.

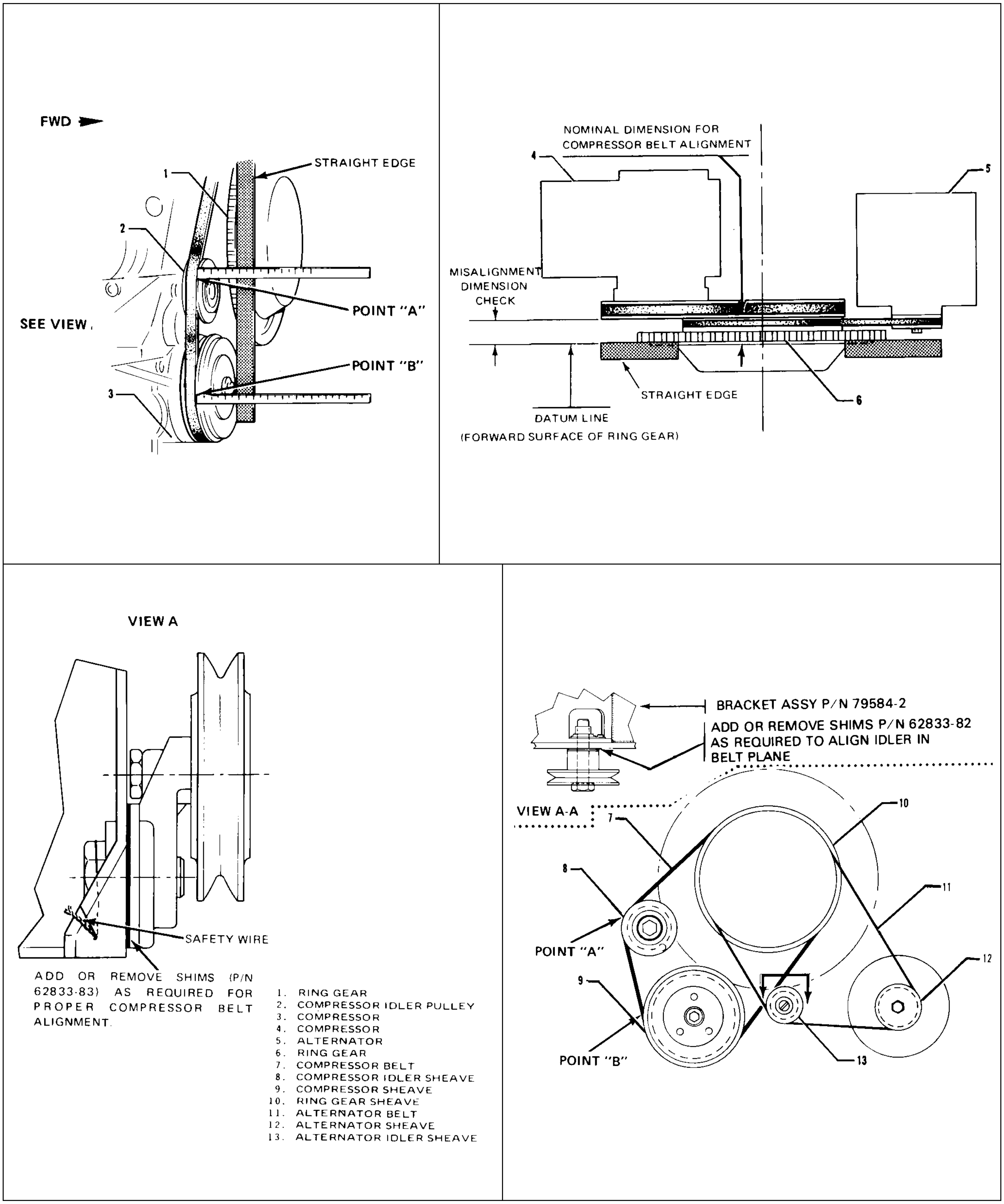


Figure 21-15. Compressor and Alternator Belt Installation (PA-28RT-201)

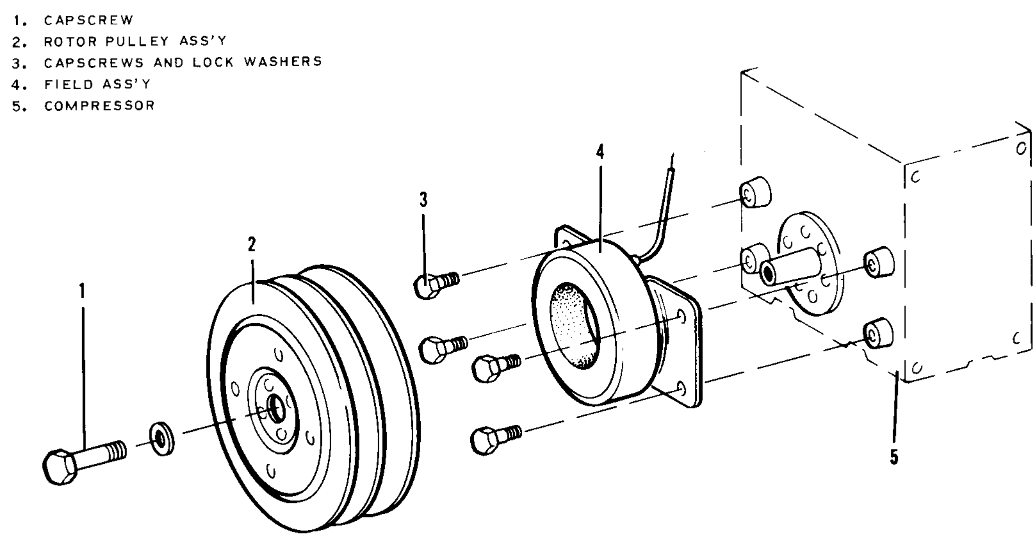


Figure 21-16. Magnetic Clutch (York Compressor)

2. Adjust the **Sankyo** Compressor on the PA-28RT-201T as follows:
   A. Rotate the compressor to obtain tension of 100 pounds for new belt or 85 to 90 pounds for old belt.
   B. Run the engine for a 15 minute period at 1900 RPM with the compressor engaged.

—WARNING—

If the air conditioner is to be operated during ground servicing, the test area should be clean and free of any loose objects lying on the ramp. Only the service valve located on the evaporator assembly should be used for testing.

   C. Shutdown engine and recheck the belt tensions. New belt tension should fall back to desired tension of 85 to 90 pounds. Old belts reinstalled should retain the 85 to 90 pounds span tension.
   D. This tension check should be made at every 100 hours or annual inspection whichever occurs first.

MAGNETIC CLUTCH. (York Compressor)

MAGNETIC CLUTCH REMOVAL. (Refer to Figure 21-16.)

1. Remove the self-locking capscrew and washer from the compressor shaft.
2. Insert a 5/8 - 11UNC-2B bolt in the threaded portion of the hub and tighten. The pressure exerted by the bolt on the end of the compressor crankshaft will force off the rotor pulley assembly without damage to the clutch or compressor.

—CAUTION—

Do not use a wheel puller on the outer flange of the pulley. This can damage the pulley grooves or clutch bearings.

3. Remove the four bolts securing the field assembly against the compressor bosses and remove the bolts, washers and field assembly.

MAGNETIC CLUTCH INSTALLATION. (Refer to Figure 21-16.)

1. Position the field assembly against the compressor bosses, with the electrical leads to the cylinder side of the compressor.
2. Secure the field assembly with four capscrews and lockwashers; do not torque at this time.
3. Connect the electrical lead from the field assembly.

—NOTE—

The compressor shaft must be clean and free from burrs.

4. Slide the pulley assembly over the field assembly and onto the crankshaft, now torque the field assembly 85 to 120 inch-pounds. Then secure pulley assembly with washer and new self-locking capscrew. Torque the capscrew to 180 to 240 inch-pounds.

—NOTE—

If the clutch is not engaged while tightening the capscrew, insert a spanner into the holes provided in the armature face.

5. Spin the pulley by hand to check for any interference between the field and rotor pulley assemblies. A rubbing noise can be heard as the pulley rotates if there is interference. The rotor pulley assembly must be removed and the mounting of the field assembly adjusted until the interference is eliminated.

REFRIGERANT LINES AND ROUTING.

The refrigerant lines in this aircraft are flexible high pressure hoses and should be handled accordingly. The hoses in the power plant area are routed so as to provide maximum protection from heat and abrasion. They couple at the firewall to hose routed through the two inboard, external hat section on the bottom of the fuselage, up through the floor to the condenser and evaporator in the tail cone. The discharge is in the right hat section and the suction in the left.

—NOTE—

Before any of the hose couplings are uncoupled, the system must be completely discharged. (See Discharging.)

RECEIVER-DEHYDRATOR.

RECEIVER-DEHYDRATOR REMOVAL.

This unit is mounted on the inboard side of the evaporator assembly housing.

1. Discharge the system of all refrigerant. (See Discharging.)
2. Uncouple the refrigerant lines at the receiver-dehydrator. (See Special Servicing Procedures, B-7.)
3. Remove the clamp attaching the unit to the evaporator housing.

—NOTE—

This part is not serviceable, it must be replaced. The receiver-dehydrator should be replaced when the system has been operated without a charge or is left open.

RECEIVER-DEHYDRATOR INSTALLATION.

1. Slip the mounting bracket around the receiver and put it in place on the evaporator housing with the tube fitting on top. Align the fittings to the proper line before securing the mounting bracket.

—NOTE—

Torque the fittings. (See Chart 2102.)

2. Evacuate and recharge the system in accordance with Evacuating the System and Charging the System.

CONDENSER.

The condenser is mounted in a frame assembly located in the bottom of the fuselage between stations 156.00 and 191.00.

CONDENSER ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

1. Discharge the system. (See Special Servicing Procedures and Discharging.)
2. Remove access panel from the aft bulkhead of cabin.
3. Remove the forward cover panel.
4. Uncouple the suction and discharge hoses at the condenser fitting. (See Special Servicing Procedures, B-7.) Remove the hose clamps holding the hoses to the condenser frame.
5. Remove the AN-3 bolts from the upper ends of the side hinges and rod ends.
6. Support the condenser assembly and remove the bolt attaching the actuating rod to the condenser assembly.
7. Lower the aft end of the assembly on the piano hinge at the forward end of assembly.
8. Remove the eight screws attaching the piano hinge to the condenser frame assembly and remove from aircraft.
9. To remove condenser core from assembly, remove the screws in the side mounting frame.

CONDENSER INSTALLATION.

1. Install the condenser core to the frame assembly with the hose fitting forward and up.
2. Place the condenser and frame assembly to the fuselage frame mounting bracket and insert the screws into the piano hinge.
3. Attach the side hinges and actuating rod and rig per Condenser Assembly Rigging Instructions.
4. Seal and couple the hose fittings (seal with Loctite refrigerant sealant applied to flanges only).
5. Adjust the condenser in accordance with Condenser Assembly Rigging Instructions.
6. Seal all around forward cover panel (and aft cover panel if removed) with Permagum Bead No. 576 purchased from Prestolite Engineering Company. (See Figure 21-17.)

—WARNING—

Whenever it is necessary to remove and replace the cabin rear panel, it should be replaced and sealed in the original manner to prevent exhaust gases from entering the cabin. After removing and replacing the rear panel, conduct a carbon monoxide test on ground and in flight with and without the air conditioner operating. Presence of CO2 shall not exceed 1 part in 20,000.

CONDENSER DOOR ACTUATOR.

The actuator is on a bracket mounted between two bulkheads in the tail cone. It is coupled to the condenser assembly through a bellcrank mounted to a bracket on the bulkhead aft of the condenser. The actuator travel is controlled by two limit switches. Both the up and down switches are located on the actuator. (Refer to Figure 21-17 for the switch locations.)

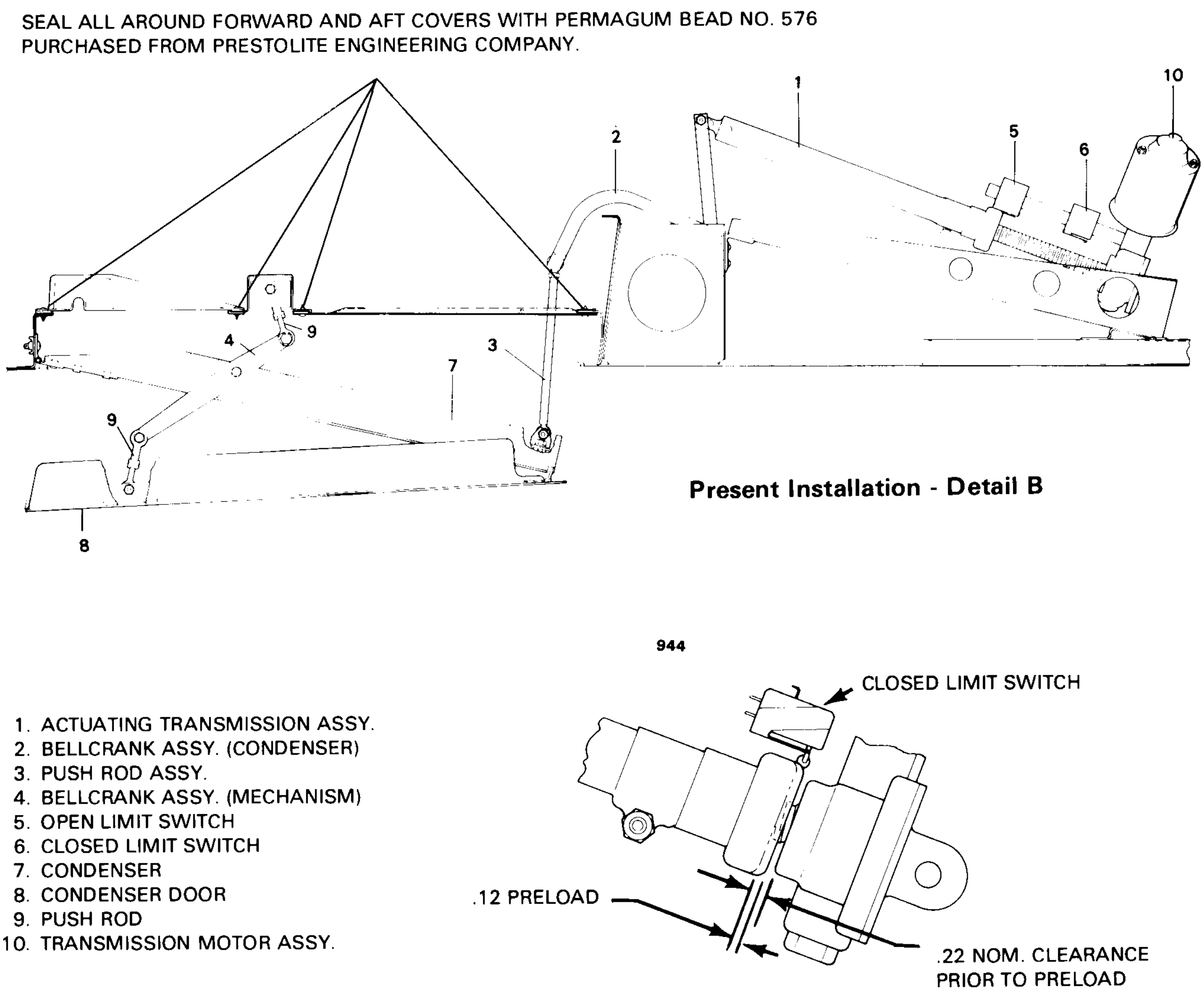


Figure 21-17. Condenser Air Scoop Installation

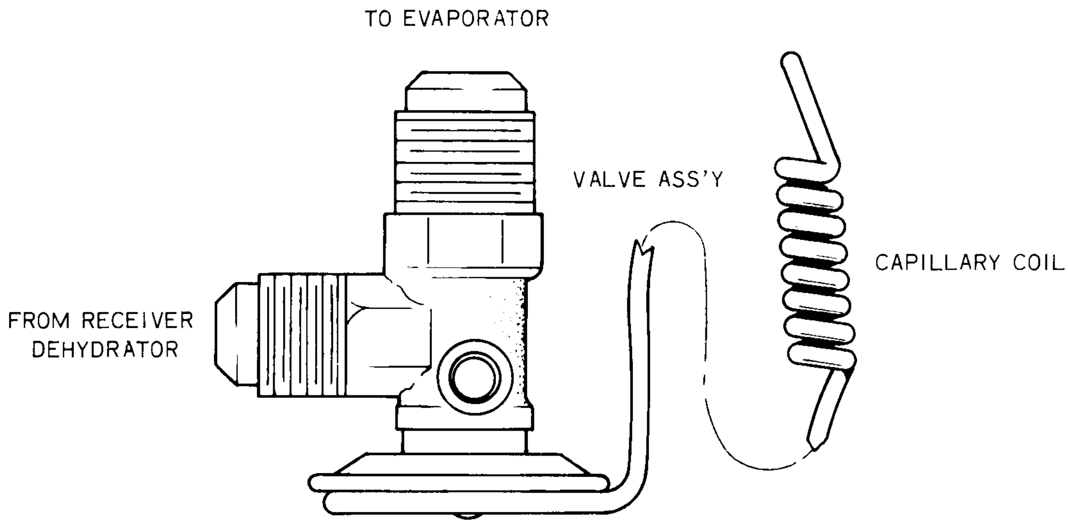


Figure 21-18. Expansion Valve

CONDENSER ASSEMBLY RIGGING INSTRUCTIONS. (Refer to Figure 21-17.)

The condenser assembly is actuated by an electric motor through bellcranks, push rods and limit switches.

It is necessary for the condenser door to fit flush with the fuselage skin, and with increased force along the forward edge. The following steps will help accomplish this requirement. (Refer to Figure 21-17.)

1. Adjust open limit switch to open the condenser door 5.00 ± .50 inches when measured from the leading edge of the door to the fuselage skin.
2. Adjust the push rods so that a vertically measured gap of .16 of an inch exists along the trailing edge of the door at the instant the forward edge of the door becomes flush with the fuselage skin.
3. With the door fully closed adjust the "CLOSED" limit switch so that the actuator travels an additional .12 of an inch after the door is fully closed, this is necessary to preload the mechanism. (Refer to Figure 21-17.)
4. Cycle the assembly several times to be certain it operates properly without binding.

EXPANSION VALVE. (Refer to Figure 21-18.)

EXPANSION VALVE REMOVAL.

The expansion valve is located in the evaporator assembly between the receiver-drier and the evaporator inlet. The capillary coil is attached to the evaporator outlet line.

1. Remove the necessary access panels and discharge system.
2. Remove the capillary coil from the outlet line. (Do not kink the capillary tube.)
3. Uncouple all related tube fittings. (See Special Servicing Procedures, B-7.)

—NOTE—

If this part is not serviceable, it must be replaced with a new part.

EXPANSION VALVE INSTALLATION.

1. Install the expansion valve in the inlet line of the evaporator core by coupling the related fittings. (Seal all couplings with sealant applied to tube flanges only.) Torque fittings per Chart 2102.
2. Secure the capillary coil to the evaporator outlet line.
3. Evacuate and charge the system. (See Evacuating the System and Charging the System.) Check for leaks. (See Checking the System for Leaks.)
4. Replace access panels.

EVAPORATOR ASSEMBLY.

The evaporator assembly consists of the evaporator core, receiver-dehydrator, expansion valve, circulating fan and pressure switch together with necessary housing and plumbing. The housing is fabricated of Cycolac type material. The condensed moisture is dumped overboard through a hose clamped to a fitting on the bottom of the evaporator housing.

EVAPORATOR ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

The evaporator assembly is located behind the cabin rear panel, attached to the mounting panel with 12 screws and washers and a bracket securing the back to the mounting panel.

1. Remove air conditioning filter cover, filter and rear access panels.

—NOTE—

Discharge the system before disassembling. (Refer to Discharging.)

2. Uncouple the liquid line from the inlet side of the receiver-dehydrator and the suction line from the evaporator core outlet. (See Special Servicing Procedures, B-7.)
3. Disconnect the related electrical wires.
4. Remove flexible air duct from housing outlet. Remove drain hose from housing.
5. Remove temperature probe from evaporator housing.
6. Remove the screws attaching the support bracket and evaporator housing to the mounting panel. Remove the assembly through the access hole in the bulkhead.

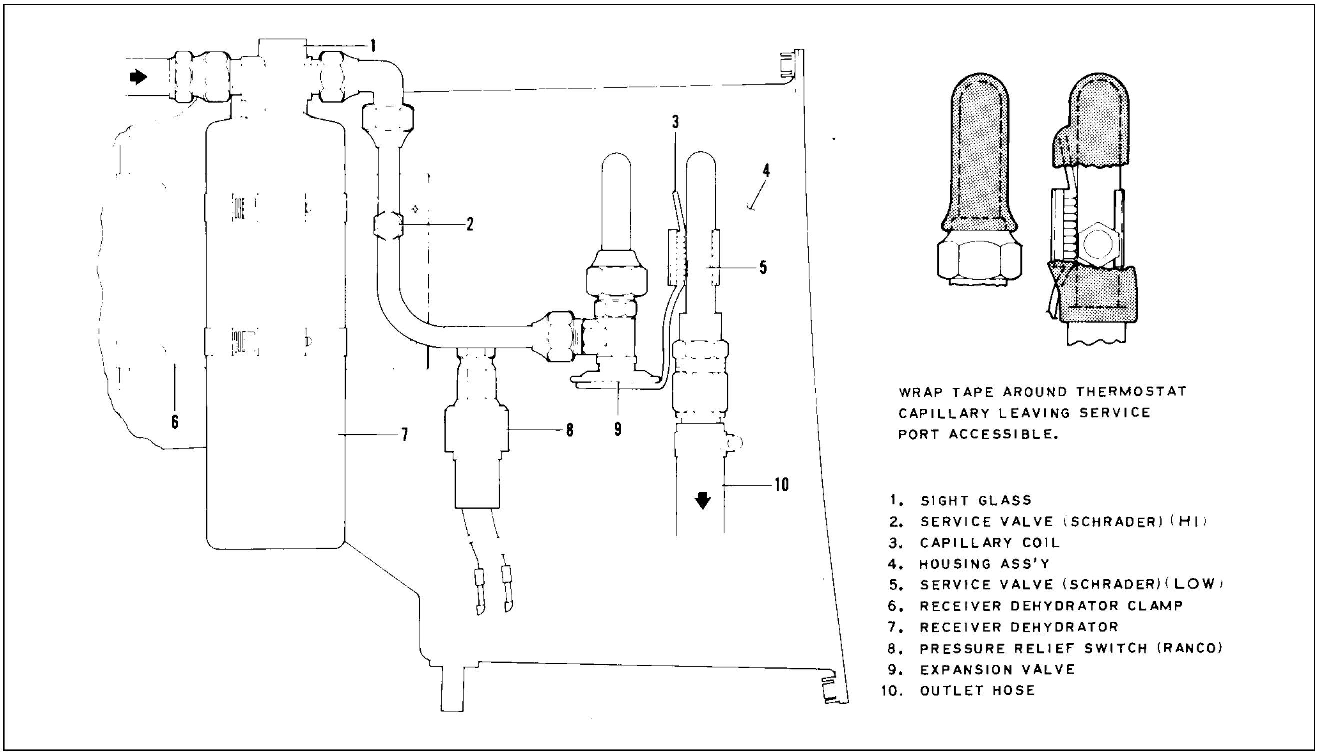


Figure 21-19. Components Installation

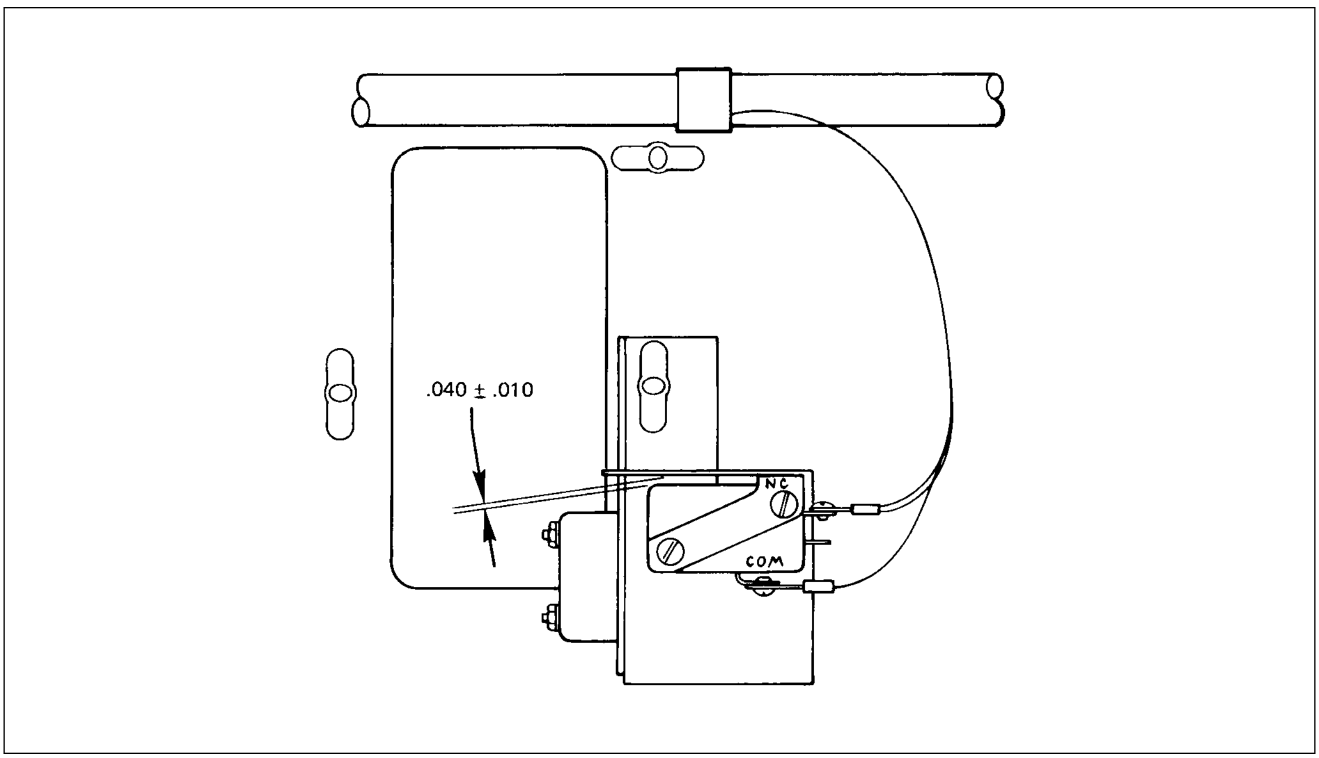


Figure 21-20. Adjustment of Air Conditioning Throttle Switch (PA-28RT-201)

EVAPORATOR ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION.

1. Cement gasket in place on the flanges of the evaporator housing and attach the large end of the mounting gasket to the back of the housing.
2. Install the housing through the access hole with the air duct outlet on top. Mate the mounting flanges to the mating surface of the mounting panel and insert the screws. (Do not tighten at this time.)
3. Line up the mounting bracket with mating holes in mounting panel; insert screws and tighten. Tighten screws in the flange at this time. Be certain gasket is in place. The flange must have an air tight seal.
4. Couple the suction and discharge lines to their respective fittings (apply Loctite refrigerant sealant to tube flanges only).
5. Evacuate and charge system. (See Evacuating the System and Charging the System.)
6. Check for leaks (see Checking the System for Leaks) if no leaks are detected. Seal and install access panel on evaporator housing.
7. Couple flexible air duct and drain tube.
8. Make and check electrical connections.
9. Check operation of blower and refrigerant systems.
10. Install rear bulkhead panels. Be certain to seal. (See NOTE.)

—WARNING—

Whenever it is necessary to remove and replace the cabin rear panel, it should be replaced and sealed in the original manner to prevent exhaust gases from entering the cabin. After removing and replacing the rear panel, conduct a carbon monoxide test on the ground and in flight with and without the air conditioner operating. Presence of C02 shall not exceed one part in 20,000.

PRESSURE RELIEF SWITCH. (Ranco)

The pressure relief switch automatically prevents the system from over-pressurization by breaking the electrical circuit to the magnetic clutch, stopping the compressor until pressure is reduced. The switch is located in the line between the receiver and expansion valve, and set to cut out at 350 ± 10 psi and cut in at 250 ± 10 psi.

—NOTE—

Before the relief switch is removed, the air conditioning system must be discharged. (See Discharging.)

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.

The electrical system, routing and component are installed and routed in the conventional aircraft manner. The wiring harness is connected to switches in the climate control center on the right side of the instrument panel. The harnesses cross the instrument panel to the left side where two wires are taken off for the compressor clutch. The harness then passes aft along the left side of the fuselage where it connects to the blower motor, pressure relief switch and the condenser actuating motor.

NO.	COMPONENT	LOCATION
F1	Fuse	Instrument Panel
F2	Fuse	Instrument Panel
F3	Fuse	Instrument Panel
K1	Relay (Door Open)	Rear of Cabin
K2	Relay (Door Close)	Rear of Cabin
K3	Relay (Logic)	Instrument Panel
S2	Air Cond. ON-OFF Sw.	Instrument Panel
S3	Throttle Sw.	Throttle Quadrant R.
S4	Door Open Limit Sw.	Transmission Assy.
S5	Pressure Switch	Rear of Cabin
S6	Thermostat	Instrument Panel
S7	Door Close Limit Sw.	Transmission Assy.

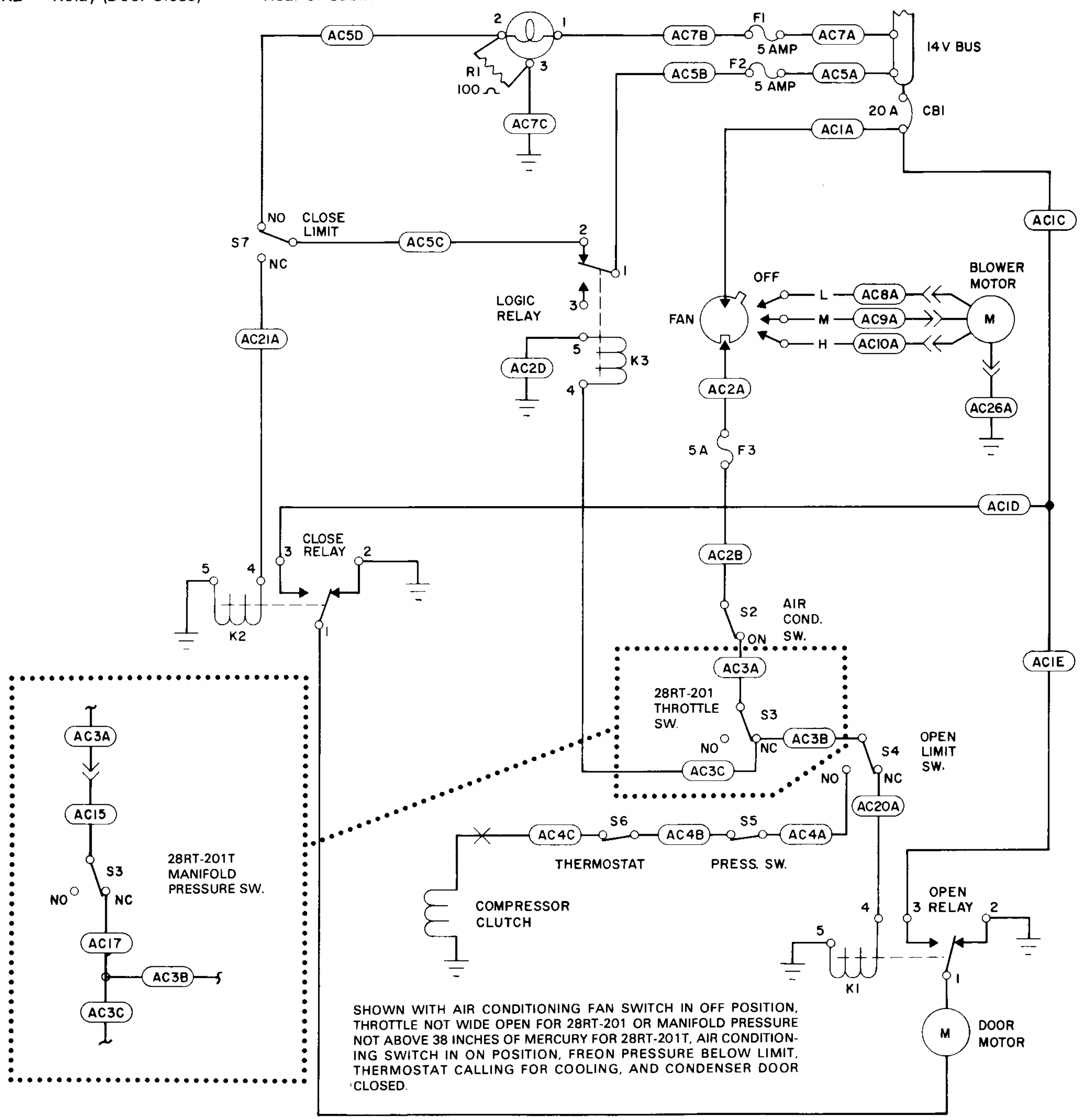


Figure 21-21. Air Conditioning Wiring Schematic

AIR CONDITIONING THROTTLE SWITCH.

This switch is responsible for shutting down the air conditioning system when the airplane is at full throttle enabling maximum performance. On the PA-28RT-201 model the switch is behind the control quadrant and is actuated by the throttle lever. With throttle against full open stop adjust switch so that .040 ± .010 clearance is obtained. (Refer to Figure 21-20.) On the PA-28RT-201T the switch is in back of the instrument panel in the manifold pressure gauge line. No adjustment is necessary.

FUSE REPLACEMENT.

There are three fuses located behind the air conditioning system control panel. A 20 amp circuit breaker mounted in the circuit breaker panel protects the complete air conditioning electrical system.

OVERHEAD VENT BLOWER.

The blower is mounted in the aft section of the fuselage and is connected to the overhead vent system. The blower draws air in from the dorsal fin and forces it through the ducting, whenever desired. The four position blower switch on the instrument panel controls the three speed blower.

REMOVAL OF BLOWER ASSEMBLY.

1. Remove the access door from the aft wall of the baggage area.
2. With the master switch off, disconnect the plug assemblies at the blower assembly.
3. Remove the inlet and outlet hoses from the blower assembly by removing the clamps.
4. Remove the screws, washers and nuts that secure the blower assembly to the hanger braces.
5. Remove the screws and washers which secure the blower assembly to the retainer and hangers.
6. Remove the blower assembly from the aircraft.

DISASSEMBLY OF BLOWER ASSEMBLY.

1. Remove the hose duct from the forward edge of the blower assembly by removing the nuts, washers and screws.
2. Remove the cover from the blower assembly by removing the nuts, washers and screws.
3. Remove the blower fan from the motor shaft by removing the set screw.
4. For removal of the motor, proceed as follows:
   A. Separate the plate from the motor cover by carefully drilling out the connecting rivets.
   B. Cut the motor wires at the edge of the receptacle and plug and remove the wire ends from the blocks.
   C. Remove the motor from the mounting plate by removing the nuts, washers and bolts.

REASSEMBLY OF BLOWER ASSEMBLY.

1. Mount the motor on the plate and secure it with the bolts, washers and nuts. Be sure that the motor nuts are snug and the shaft spins freely.
2. Position the cover over the motor plate with the motor wires protruding through the cover grommet.
3. With the holes in the cover matching the holes in the motor plate, secure the two parts together with rivets.
4. Apply PRC-5000 sealant to fill any opening left after the wires are brought through the grommet.
5. Install the wires in the plug and receptacle according to Chart 2107.
6. Position the blower fin on the motor shaft and secure with set screw.
7. Secure the cover to the blower assembly with screws, washers and nuts.
8. Position the hose duct on the blower assembly and secure it with screws, washers and nuts. The screws must be installed with their heads inside the duct.
9. After cleaning the surfaces of all old sealant, use white rubber chalk PRC-5000 sealant to seal where the duct attaches to the blower assembly.

INSTALLATION OF BLOWER ASSEMBLY.

1. Position the blower assembly in the hangers and retainer and install the washers and screws.
2. Install the nuts, washers and screws securing the blower assembly to the hanger braces.
3. Seal all hose joints with Arno No. C-520 gray tape; then install the inlet and outlet hoses securing them with the clamps.
4. With the master switch off, connect the plug and receptacles at the blower.
5. Check the blower for the proper operation.
6. Install the access door to the aft wall of the baggage area and secure with the attaching hardware.

CHART 2107. BLOWER SYSTEM WIRE COLOR CODES

	MOTOR WIRES			AIRCRAFT WIRES		
		Pin Nos.	YY1S062 ESB- Universal Elect. Company	Aircraft Harness	Pin Nos.	
Ground	Plug	2	Brown	AC26A	2	Receptacle
Low Speed	Plug	1	Yellow	Black	1	Receptacle
Medium Speed	Receptacle	2	Red	White	2	Plug
High Speed	Receptacle	1	Orange	Red	1	Plug

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

22

AUTO FLIGHT

CHAPTER 22 - AUTOFLIGHT

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

Due to the wide variety of A.F.C.S. (Automated Flight Control System) options, it is mandatory to follow the service literature published by the individual manufacturer of the A.F.C.S. equipment installed in any particular airplane. This includes mechanical service such as; adjusting bridle cable tension, servo removal and installation, servo clutch adjustments, etc.

NON-PIPER A.F.C.S. EQUIPMENT CONTACTS.

Refer to the following list of AutoPilot/Flight Director manufacturers to obtain service direction, parts support, and service literature:

Bendix Avionics Division
2100 N.W. 62nd. Street
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33310
(305) 776-4100/TWX 5109559884

Collins General Aviation Division
Rockwell International
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406
(319) 395-3625 Telex: 464-421

Edo Corporation - Avionics Division
Box 610
Municipal Airport
Mineral Wells, Texas 76067
(817) 325-2517 Telex: 76067

King Radio Corporation
400 North Rodgers Road
Olathe, Kansas 66061
(913) 782-0400 Telex: 4-2299-Kingrad

Sperry Flight Systems/Avionics Div.
8500 Balboa Blvrd.
P.O. Box 9028
VanNuys, CA. 91409
(213) 894-8111 Telex: 65- 1367

Global Navigation
2144 Michelson Drive
Irvine, CA. 92715
(714) 851-0119

PIPER A.F.C.S. EQUIPMENT.

In the case of early models, Piper AutoPilot equipment bears the Piper name, and the appropriate Piper AutoPilot/Flight Director Service Manual shall be used.

—NOTE—

If a Roll Axis-only AutoPilot is installed, or if no AutoPilot is installed, consult the Piper Pitch Trim Service Manual - 753 771 for manual electric pitch trim service information.

The following is a complete listing of Piper A.F.C.S. equipment service literature. It is imperative to correctly identify the AutoPilot system by "faceplate" model name, in order to consult the appropriate service manual. Each manual identifies the revision level and revision status as called out on the Master Parts Price List - Aerofiche published monthly by Piper. Consult the aircrafts parts catalog for replacement parts.

Name	Piper Part No.
AutoControl I/II & AltiMatic I/II	753 798
AutoControl III and AltiMatic III and IIIB	753 723
AutoControl IIIB and AltiMatic IIIB-1	761 502
AltiMatic IIIC	761 602
AltiMatic V and V-1	761 525
AltiMatic V F/D and V F/D-1	761 526
AltiMatic X F.D./A.P./ & X A.P.	761 668
AutoFlite	753 720
AutoFlite II	761 481
Piper Pitch Trim (Manual-Electric)	757 771

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

23

COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 23- COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This section of the manual contains information necessary to perform operational checks of the Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT), with and without a pilot's remote switch. Included are the appropriate removal and installation instructions to facilitate battery replacement.

EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER.

DESCRIPTION.

The electrical power for the ELT transmissions is totally supplied by its own self-contained battery. However, aircraft power is required to shut off transmitter with the remote switch. For portable use, the ELT can be easily removed from its mounting in the aircraft. The replacement date for the battery is marked on the transmitter label. The battery must also be replaced if the transmitter has been used in an emergency situation or if accumulated test time exceeds one hour.

BATTERY REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION. (Communications Components Corp.)

The ELT is located on the right side of the airplane tail section.

1. Remove the access plate on the right side of fuselage aft of sta. 228.30.
2. Rotate the ON/ARM/OFF switch to the OFF position.
3. Disconnect the antenna coax cable (twist left, then pull outwards).
4. Disconnect the harness to the pilot's remote switch.
5. Remove the forward mounting bracket by pulling the black plastic knob out. Remove the transmitter from the airplane.
6. Remove the six Phillips-head screws securing the transmitter cover. Remove the cover.
7. Lift out the old battery pack.
8. Copy the expiration date on the battery into the space provided on the external ELT name and date plate.
9. Disconnect and replace with a new battery pack.
10. Insert transmitter into airplane and fit into place. Replace mounting bracket by pushing the black plastic knob into place.
11. Reconnect the pilot's remote switch harness and the antenna coax cable to the transmitter.
12. Set the ON/ARM/OFF switch to the ARM position.
13. Reinstall the access plate previously removed.

—NOTE—

It may be advisable to test the unit operation before installing the access plate.

—NOTE—

Inspect the external whip antenna for any damage. Avoid bending the whip. Any sharply bent or kinked whip should be replaced. Antenna damage may cause structural failure of whip in flight.

BATTERY REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION (NARCO). (Refer to Figures 23-1 and 23-2.)

1. Set the ON/OFF/ARM switch on the transmitter to OFF.
2. Disconnect antenna coaxial cable from ELT.
3. Remove ELT from its mounting bracket by releasing the latch on the strap and sliding the ELT off the bracket.
4. Extend the portable antenna.
5. Unscrew the four screws that hold the control head to the battery casing and slide apart.
6. Disconnect the battery by unsnapping the snap-off battery pigtail terminals from the bottom of the transmitter printed circuit board.
7. Discard old battery pack. (DO NOT EXPOSE TO FLAME.)

—CAUTION—

The battery pack is shipped with a sealant on the inside lip so that a water tight seal will be retained. DO NOT REMOVE THIS SEALANT.

8. Connect new battery pack terminals to the bottom of the circuit board.
9. Reinsert the control head section into the battery pack being careful not to pinch any wires, and replace the four screws. If the four holes do not line up, rotate the battery pack 180° and reinsert.
10. Slide the portable antenna back into the stowed position.
11. Place transmitter into its mounting bracket and fasten the strap latch.
12. Connect the antenna coaxial cable to the ELT and ensure that the contact separator is inserted between the antenna contact finger and the portable antenna. (Refer to Figure 23-2.)
13. Press RESET button and set ON/OFF/ARM switch to ARM.
14. Make an entry in the aircraft logbook, including the new battery expiration date.
15. A unit operational check may now be performed on the ELT. (Refer to Testing Emergency Locator Transmitter.)

—NOTE—

Inspect the external whip antenna for any damage. Avoid bending the whip. Any sharply bent or kinked whip should be replaced. Antenna damage may cause structural failure of whip in flight.

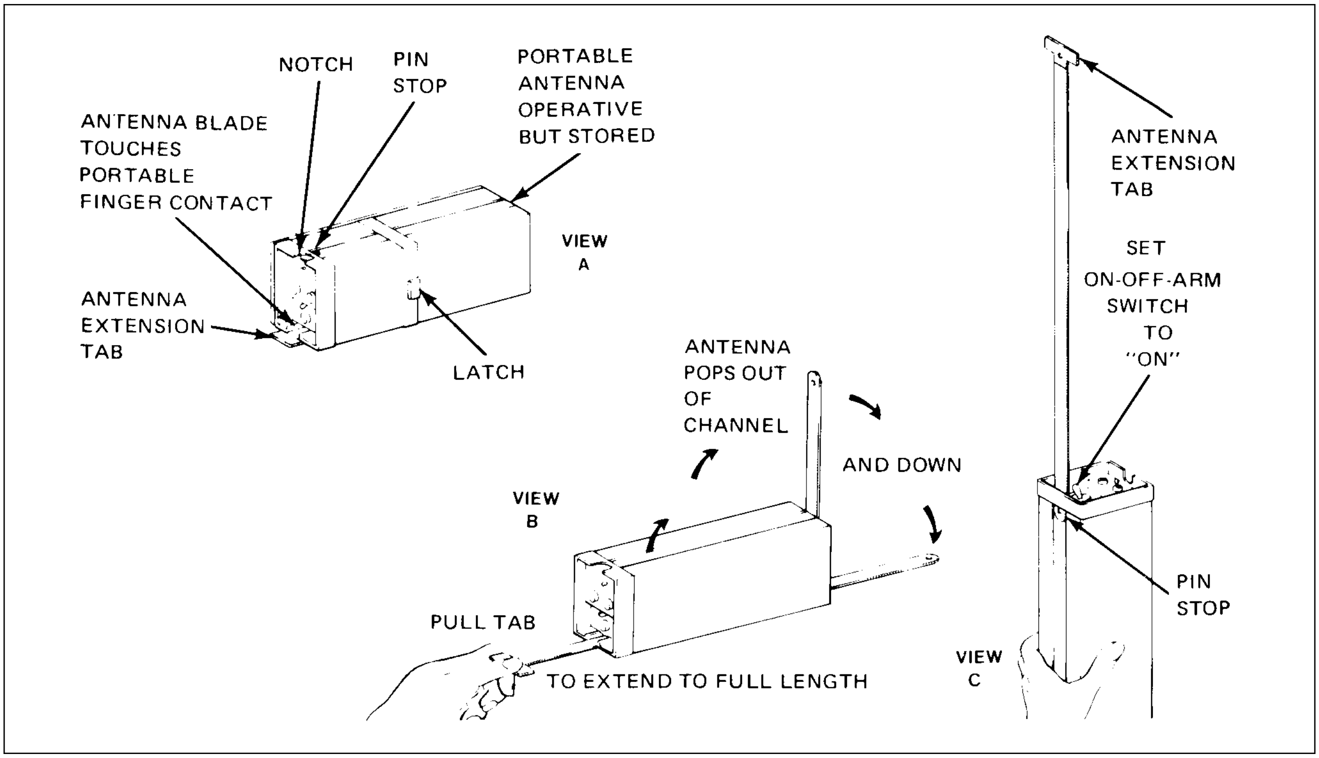


Figure 23-1. ELT Portable Folding Antenna (Narco)

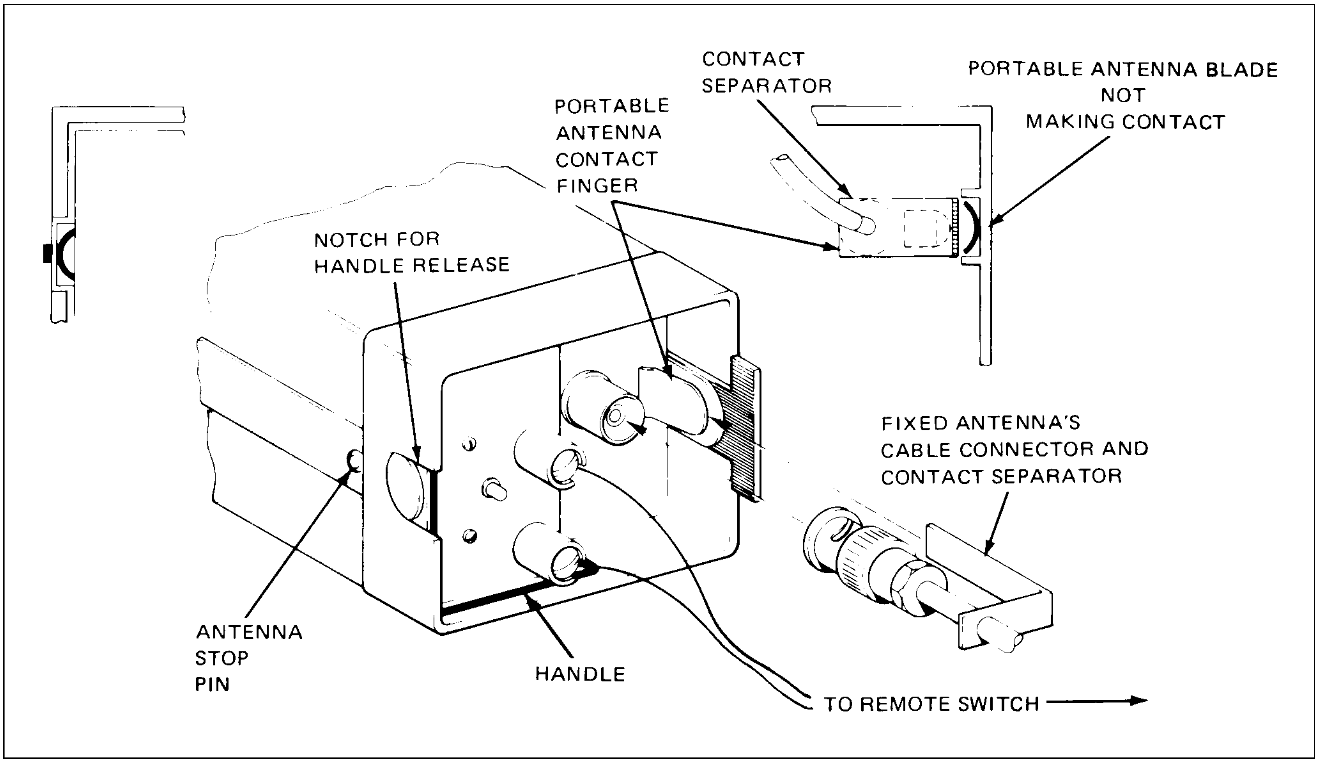


Figure 23-2. ELT Using Fixed Aircraft Antenna (Narco)

PILOT'S REMOTE SWITCH.

A pilot's remote switch, located on the left side panel, is provided to allow the transmitter to be controlled from inside the cabin. The pilot's remote switch is placarded ON, AUTO/ ARM and OFF/ RESET. The switch is normally left in the AUTO/ ARM position. To turn the transmitter off, move the switch momentarily to the OFF/ RESET position. The aircraft master switch must be ON to turn the transmitter OFF. To actuate the transmitter for tests or in the event the automatic feature was not triggered by impact, move the switch upward to the ON position and leave it in that position as long as transmission is desired.

TESTING EMERGENCY LOCATOR TRANSMITTER.

The transmitter operates on the emergency frequencies of 121.5 and 243 MHz; both of these frequencies are monitored by the various FAA installations. Before performing any operational test of the ELT, the following precautions should be observed:

—CAUTION—

Testing of an ELT should be conducted in a screen room or metal enclosure to ensure that electromagnetic energy is not radiated during testing. If a shielded enclosure is not available, testing may be performed in accordance with the following procedures:
(1) Test should be no longer than three audio sweeps.
(2) If the antenna is removed, a dummy load should be substituted during the test.
(3) Test should be conducted only within the time period made up of the first five minutes after any hour.
(4) If the operational tests must be made at a time not included within the first five minutes after the hour, the test should be coordinated with the closest FAA Tower or Flight Service Station.
Consult FAA Advisory Circular AC 20-81 for detailed information concerning above caution.

1. Remove the access plate on the right side of the fuselage aft of sta. 228.30.
2. Tune the aircraft communications receiver to 121.5 MHz and switch the receiver ON; deactivate the squelch, and turn the receiver volume up until a slight background noise is heard.

—NOTE—

If the aircraft is not fitted with a communications receiver, request that the tower listen for your test.

3. On the transmitter, set the ON/ ARM/ OFF switch to the ON position. Keep the switch in this position for only a few seconds; then set to the OFF position. Return to the ARM position.

—NOTE—

The test transmission should have been picked up by the aircraft communications receiver and/or control tower. During cold weather, there may be a slight delay before transmission occurs.

4. A transmitter which is functioning properly should emit a characteristic downward swept tone.
5. When the test is completed, ascertain the transmitter ON/ARM/OFF switch is in the ARM position.
6. Place the access panel on the right side of the fuselage aft of sta. 228.30.

—WARNING—

Whenever the unit is checked by moving the transmitter ON/ARM/ OFF switch from the ARM to the ON position, it must then be moved to the OFF position before reverting to the ARM position again.

—CAUTION—

Under normal conditions, the transmitter switch must be set to arm.

TESTING PILOT'S REMOTE SWITCH.

Before performing any operational test of the pilot's remote switch, the same precautions noted in Testing Emergency Locator Transmitter must be observed.

1. Tune the aircraft communications receiver to 121.5 MHz and switch the receiver ON, deactivate the squelch, and turn the receiver volume up until a slight background noise is heard.

—NOTE—

If the aircraft is not fitted with a communications receiver, request that the tower listen for your test.

2. Set the pilot's remote switch to the ON position. Hold the switch in this position for only a few seconds.

—NOTE—

The test transmission should have been picked up by the aircraft communications receiver and/or control tower. During cold weather there may be a slight delay before transmission occurs.

3. Set the pilot's remote switch to the momentary OFF, RESET position. The switch is spring loaded to automatically return to the ARM position.

INADVERTENT ACTIVATION.

The remote switch allows the pilot to turn off the transmitter inadvertently activated by impact or improper switch selection. The pilot simply selects the momentary OFF, RESET position. The transmitter shuts off and the spring loaded switch automatically returns to the ARM position. The aircraft master switch must be ON to turn transmitter OFF with the remote switch. Stopping inadvertent activation at the transmitter itself is accomplished in the following manner:

1. Improper switch selection is corrected by rotating the switch to the OFF position and then to the ARM position.
2. If the transmitter is inadvertently activated through impact, deactivate by pushing in on the OFF/ARM/ON switch.

—NOTE—

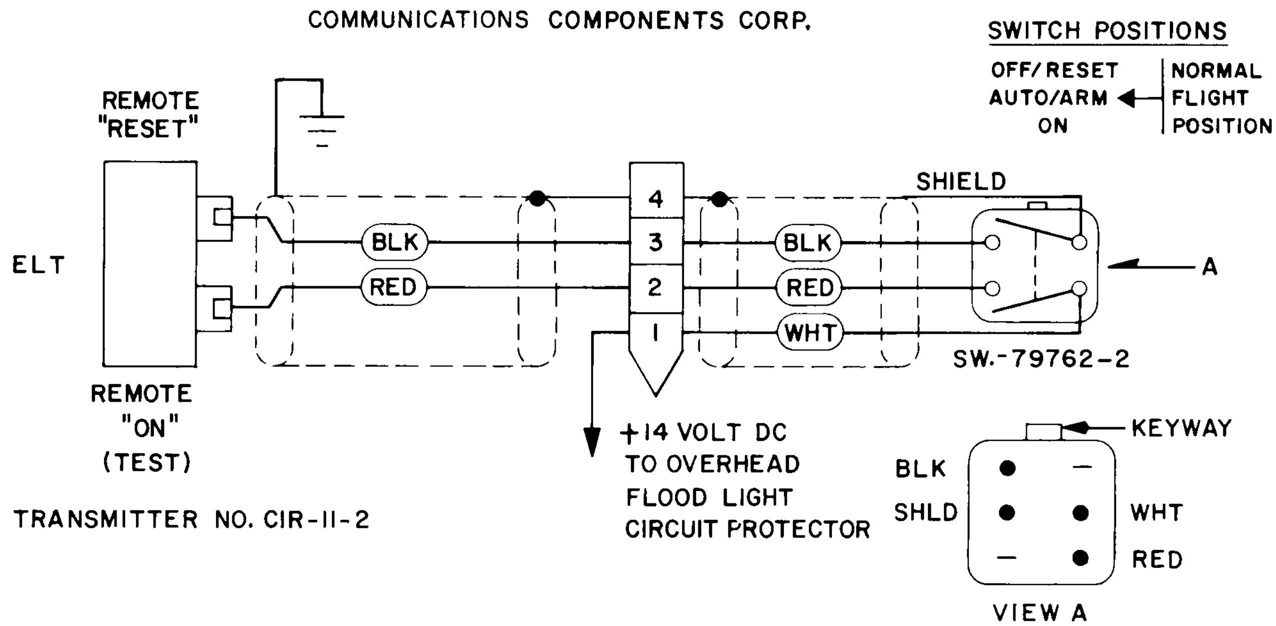
As a routine precaution, it is recommended that the ELT battery be replaced at the earliest opportunity after inadvertent activation and a functional test be made in accordance with Testing Emergency Locator Transmitter. Note, however, that the problem may not be in the transmitter. Check the following:

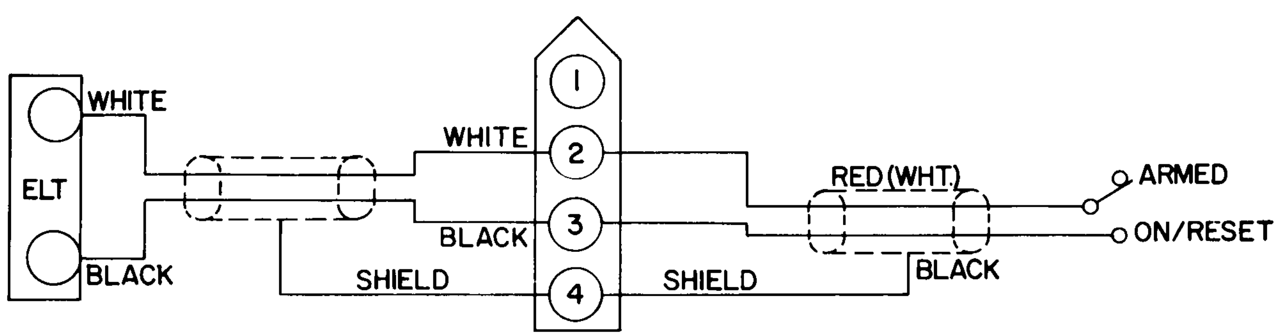
(1) Proper spacing of antennas so as to minimize antenna conducted RF.

(2) Rigidity of the transmitter installation.

—CAUTION—

Under normal conditions, the pilot's remote switch must be set to ARM position.





NOTE: AIRCRAFTG POWER USED TO SHUT OFF THE ELT WITH REMOTE SWITCH

Figure 23-3. ELT Schematics

CHAPTER

24

ELECTRICAL POWER

CHAPTER 24 - ELECTRICAL POWER

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 24 - ELECTRICAL POWER (cont)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

—NOTE—

Refer to Chapter 91 for all wiring diagrams (schematics).

GENERAL.

This section contains instructions for correcting difficulties which may arise in the operation of the electrical system in PA-28RT-201 and PA-28RT-201T airplanes.

The instructions are organized so the mechanic can refer to: Description and Principles of Operation for a basic understanding of the various electrical systems; Troubleshooting for a methodical approach in locating the difficulty; Corrective Maintenance for removal, repair and installation of components; and adjustments and tests for operation of the repaired system.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

Electrical power is supplied by a 14-volt, direct current, negative ground electrical system. A 12-volt battery is incorporated into the system to furnish power for starting and as a reserve power source in case of alternator failure. The battery on the PA-28RT-201 is mounted on the firewall of the aircraft in between the engine mount. Access to the battery on the PA-28RT-201T, is through the aft side of the baggage compartment.

The electrical generating system consists of an engine driven 60 AMP alternator for the PA-28RT-201 or a 65 AMP alternator for the PA-28RT-201T. A solid state voltage regulator maintains the systems bus voltage at 14-volts. Also incorporated is an overvoltage relay, which prevents damage to electrical and avionics equipment in case of a regulator malfunction. The Overvoltage Relay and Voltage Regulator are located under the instrument panel mounted to a plate which is connected to longerons on the left side of the aircraft at station 50.0 and waterline 42.0. The loads from the electrical bus systems are protected by manual reset type circuit breakers mounted on the lower right hand side of the instrument panel.

The master switch must be ON before any electrical equipment will operate. The master switch controls the battery relay and field circuit. This switch is a double pole single throw type.

The lighting system for night time operation is optional equipment and consists of a landing light, anticollision lights and navigation lights.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubles peculiar to the electrical system are listed in Chart 2401 along with their probable causes and suggested remedies. The wiring diagrams included at the end of this section will give physical breakdown of the different electrical circuits used in these airplanes.

After the trouble has been corrected, check the entire system for security and operation of its components.

—WARNING—

All checks and adjustments of the alternator and/or its components should be made with the engine stopped. Therefore, to complete some checks or adjustments, it will be necessary to remove these units from the airplane and place on a test stand.

CHART 2401. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTERNATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Zero output indicated on ammeter regardless of RPM. (Refer to alternator system test procedure.)	Open field circuit.	With master switch turned on, check for battery voltage from airplane's main buss through entire field circuit to alternator field terminal. Measure voltage from ground (-) to the following points (+) in sequence: buss bar, output circuit diodes, field circuit breaker (5A), field terminals of master switch, voltage regulator and alternator field terminal. Interruption of voltage through any of these points isolates the faulty components or wire which must be replaced. (See wiring schematic, Chapter 91.)
	Open output circuit.	With master switch turned on, check for battery voltage from airplane's main buss through entire output circuit to alternator battery post. Measure voltage from ground (-) to the following points (+) in sequence: buss bar, output diodes, ammeter, and alternator battery post. Interruption of voltage through any of these points isolates the faulty component or wire which must be replaced. (See wiring schematic, Chapter 91.)

CHART 2401. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTERNATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Zero output indicated on ammeter regardless of RPM. (Refer to alternator system test procedure.) (cont)	Open field winding in alternator.	Disconnect field terminal of alternator from field wiring and check for continuity from field terminal to ground with ohmmeter (20-100 ohms) depending on brush contact resistance. (Pull propeller slowly by hand turning alternator rotor through 360° of travel.) ***—CAUTION—*** ***Turn magneto switch to off before turning prop.*** If resistance is high, check brushes for spring tension and excessive wear and replace if necessary. If brushes are okay and field reads open, replace alternator.
Output indicated on ammeter does not meet minimum values specified in alternator system test procedure.	Faulty voltage regulator.	Start engine, turn on load (refer to alternator test procedure), set throttle at 2300 RPM. Check voltage at buss bar (convenient check point, remove cigar lighter and check from center contact (+) to ground (-). Voltage should be 13.5-volts minimum. If voltage is below this value, replace regulator.

CHART 2401. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTERNATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Output indicated on ammeter does not meet minimum values specified in alternator system test procedure. (cont)	High resistance connections in field or output circuit.	Check visually for loose binding posts at the various junction points in system, alternator battery post, lugs on ammeter, connections at voltage regulator, circuit breaker, etc. (See wiring schematic, Chapter 91.) Examine crimped terminal ends for signs of deterioration at crimp or strands of broken wire at crimp. Tighten any loose binding posts or replace bad wire terminals.
	Open rectifier.	If any of the six rectifiers pressed into the rear bell housing of the alternator open up internally, it will result in a definite limitation on the current that can be drawn from the alternator. After having checked the previous causes of low output it can be assumed that a faulty rectifier exists. See Paragraph's titled Testing of Rectifiers or Inspection and Testing of Components .
Field circuit breaker trips.	Short circuit in field circuit.	Disconnect field wiring at terminal of alternator. Turn on master switch. If breaker continues to trip, proceed to disconnect each leg of field circuit, working from the alternator towards the circuit breaker until breaker can be reset and will hold. Replace component or wire which was isolated as defective. (See wiring schematic, Chapter 91 .)

CHART 2401. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTERNATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Field circuit breaker trips. (cont)	Short circuit in field winding of alternator.	Disconnect field wiring at terminal of alternator. Turn on master switch. Reset breaker and if breaker fails to retrip, this isolates short circuit to field of alternator itself. Check brush holders for shorting against frame. If there are no obvious signs of a physical short circuit at field terminal or brush holder, replace alternator. (Note: Intermittent short circuit.) Internal short circuiting of the field can occur at various positions of the rotor, therefore, reconnect field, reset breaker, pull propeller slowly by hand turning alternator rotor through 360° of travel. Observe circuit breaker for signs of tripping. ***—CAUTION—*** ***Turn magneto switch to off before turning propeller.***
Output circuit defective.	Short circuit in output circuit.	Disconnect wiring at battery post of alternator. Turn on master switch. Disconnect each leg of output circuit, working from the alternator towards the bus bar. Replace component or wire which was isolated as defective. (See wiring schematic, Chapter 91.)
	Battery installed with reversed polarity.	Remove battery and reinstall with correct polarity.

CHART 2401. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTERNATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Output circuit defective. (cont)	Battery charged backwards.	Remove battery. Connect load such as landing light lamp or similar load and discharge battery. Recharge with correct polarity and test each cell for signs of damage due to reversed charging. **—*NOTE*—** ***This type of condition can only occur in a case where a discharged battery has been removed from the airplane and put on a charger with the polarity reversed. This reversal in polarity cannot occur in the airplane due to any fault in the alternator system.***
Excessive ammeter fluctuation.	Excessive resistance in field circuit.	Check all connections and wire terminals in field circuit for deterioration such as loose binding posts, broken wire strands at terminals, etc. Tighten all connections and replace faulty terminals.
	High field circuit resistance.	If problem persists, jump across terminals of the following components one at a time until the faulty unit is isolated. a. Field 5 amp (alternator) circuit protector. b. Alternator half of master switch. c. Overvoltage relay.
	Defective voltage regulator.	Replace voltage regulator.

CHART 2402. TROUBLESHOOTING (BATTERY)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Discharged battery.	Battery worn out.	Replace battery.
	Low electrical system voltage.	Check voltage regulator voltage.
	Standing too long.	Remove and recharge battery if left in unused airplane three weeks or more.
	Equipment left on accidentally.	Remove and recharge.
	Impurities in electrolyte.	Replace.
	Short circuit (ground) in wiring.	Check wiring.
	Broken cell partitions.	Replace.
Battery life is short.	Overcharge due to level of electrolyte being below top of plates.	Maintain electrolyte.
	Sulfation due to disuse.	Replace.
	Impurities in electrolyte.	Replace battery.
	Low charging rate.	Check voltage regulator voltage.
Cracked cell jars.	Hold-down bracket loose.	Replace battery and tighten.
	Frozen battery.	Replace.
Compound on top of battery melts.	Charging rate too high.	Reduce charging rate. Check voltage regulator voltage.
Electrolyte runs out of vent plugs.	Too much water added to battery and charging rate too high.	Drain and keep at proper level and check voltage regulator voltage.

CHART 2402. TROUBLESHOOTING (BATTERY) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive corrosion inside container.	Spillage from overfilling.	Use care in adding water.
	Vent lines leaking or clogged.	Repair or clean.
	Charging rate too high.	Check voltage regulator voltage.
Battery freezes.	Discharged battery.	Replace.
	Water added and battery not charged immediately.	Always recharge battery for 1/2 hour following addition of water in freezing weather.
Leaking battery jar.	Frozen.	Replace.
Battery polarity reversed.	Connected backwards on airplane or charger.	Battery should be slowly discharged completely and then charged correctly and tested.
Battery consumes excessive water.	Charging rate too high (if in all cells).	Correct charging rate.
	Cracked jar (one cell only).	Replace battery.

CHART 2403. TROUBLESHOOTING (ANNUNCIATOR PANEL)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
All warning lights fail to operate.	Blown fuse.	Replace the 5 amp fuse behind instrument panel.
	No current from bus.	Check all wire segments, connections, and the receptacle at the left side of the annunciator panel.
All the warning lights fail to extinguish after engine is running.	Test switch grounded out.	Check terminals and replace switch if necessary.
OIL warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current to sensor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
	Sensor activates at a too low setting.	Replace.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
OIL warning light fails to extinguish.	Sensor activates at a too high setting.	Replace.
	Sensor terminals bridged.	Remove material between terminals.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
OVERBOOST warning fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	Circuit in manifold pressure gauge defective.	Replace gauge.
OVERBOOST warning fails to extinguish.	Press to test switch shorted to ground.	Replace switch.
	Circuit in manifold pressure gauge defective.	Replace gauge.

CHART 2403. TROUBLESHOOTING (ANNUNCIATOR PANEL) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
VAC warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current to sensor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
	Sensor activates at a too low setting.	Replace.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
VAC warning light fails to extinguish.	Sensor activates at a too high setting.	Replace.
	Sensor terminals bridged.	Remove material between terminals.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
ALT warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current from bus to resistor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
ALT warning light fails to extinguish.	Blown fuse.	Replace 5 amp fuse near the diode heat sink.
	No current from the fuse to the resistor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
Test switch fails to activate warning lights.	Bad switch or connections.	Check wires and replace switch if necessary.

D.C. GENERATION.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATOR SYSTEM.

The PA-28RT-201 alternator is located on the front lower right side of the engine and utilizes a belt drive from the engine crankshaft. The PA-28RT-201T alternator is mounted on the accessory case at the rear of the engine. Many advantages both in operation and maintenance are derived from this system. The main advantage is that full electrical power output is available regardless of engine RPM.

The alternator has no armature or commutator and only a small pair of carbon brushes, which make contact with a pair of copper slip rings. The rotating member of the alternator, known as the rotor, is actually the field windings. The rotor draws only 1/20th of the current output. Therefore, there is very little friction and negligible wear and heat in this area. The alternating current is converted to direct current by diodes pressed into the end bell housing of the alternator. The diodes are highly reliable solid-state devices, but are easily damaged if current flow is reversed through them.

The alternator system does not require a reverse current relay, because of the high back resistance of the diodes and the inability of the alternator to draw current or motorize. A current regulator is unnecessary because the windings have been designed to limit the maximum current available. Therefore, the voltage regulator is the only control needed.

An additional latching circuit is used to help keep the master solenoid closed when the battery voltage is low and the engine starter is being operated. This circuit transfers voltage from the alternator to the master solenoid coil, thus holding the master solenoid in the closed position and allowing the starter to function. This circuit will also supply some voltage to the battery. A diode is placed into this circuit to prevent the reverse flow of current from the battery to the alternator.

The circuit breaker panel contains a 5 ampere circuit breaker marked ALT FIELD. If the field circuit breaker trips it will result in a complete shutdown of power from the generating system. After a one or two minute cool-down period, the breaker can be reset manually. If tripping recurs and holding the breaker down will not prevent continual tripping, then a short exists in the alternator field.

Unlike previous systems, the ammeter does not indicate battery discharge, but displays the load in amperes placed on the generating system. With all electrical equipment off, except the master switch, the ammeter will indicate the amount of charging current demanded by the battery. This amount will vary, depending on the percentage of charge in the battery at the time. As the battery becomes charged, the amount of current displayed on the ammeter will reduce to approximately two amperes. The amount of current shown on the ammeter will tell immediately whether or not the alternator system is operating normally, if the following principles are kept in mind.

—NOTE—

The amount of current shown on the ammeter is the load in amperes that is demanded by the electrical system from the alternator. As a check, take for example a condition where the battery is demanding 10 amperes charging current, then switch on the landing light. Note the value in amperes placarded on the panel for the landing light fuse (10 amperes) and multiply this by 80 percent, you will arrive at a current of 8 amperes. This is the approximate current drawn by the light. Therefore, when the light is switched on, there will be an increase of current from 10 to 18 amperes displayed on the ammeter. As each unit of electrical equipment is switched on, the currents will add up and the total, including the battery, will appear on the ammeter.

CHECKING ALTERNATOR SYSTEM.

With all electrical equipment off (except master switch) the ammeter will indicate the amount of charging current demanded by the battery. This amount will vary, depending on the percentage of charge in the battery at the time. As the battery becomes charged, the amount of current displayed on the ammeter will reduce to approximately two amperes. The amount of current shown on the ammeter will tell immediately whether or not the alternator system is operating normally, if the following principles are kept in mind.

—NOTE—

The amount of current shown on the ammeter is the load in amperes that is demanded by the electrical system from the alternator. As a check, take for example a condition where the battery is demanding 10 amperes charging current, then switch on the landing light. Note the value in amperes placarded on the circuit breaker panel for the landing light circuit breaker (10 amps) and multiply this by 80 percent, you will arrive at a current of 8 amperes. This is the approximate current drawn by the light. Therefore, when the light is switched on, there will be an increase of current from 10 to 18 amperes displayed on the ammeter. As each unit of electrical equipment is switched on, the current will add up and the total, including the battery, will appear on the ammeter.

Using the example that the airplane’s maximum continuous load with all equipment on is approximately 48 amperes for the 60 ampere alternator. This approximate 48 ampere value, plus approximately two amperes for a fully charged battery, will appear continuously under these flight conditions. If the ammeter reading were to go much below this value, under the aforementioned conditions, trouble with the alternator system would be indicated and corrective action should be taken by switching off the least essential equipment.

The following test procedure could be helpful in locating faulty components:

1. Ascertain that the airplane is positioned so that the prop blast will not interfere with other operations going on near by. Start engine and set throttle for 1000 to 1200 RPM.

2. Switch on the following loads and observe the ammeter output increase as indicated:

   A. Rotating beacon - 3 to 6 amps.
   B. Navigation and instrument lights (bright position) - 4 to 6 amps.
   C. Landing light - 7 to 9 amps.

If alternator does not meet above indications, refer to troubleshooting chart. Follow troubleshooting procedure outlined on the chart in a step by step fashion checking each cause and isolation procedure under a given trouble before proceeding to the next.

On airplanes without night-flying equipment, load required by test can be simulated by connecting a lamp-bank load consisting of 8 landing lights wired in parallel from main bus (+) to airframe ground (-). (Refer to Figure 24-1), or use fourteen 3 ohm, 100 watt resistors.

—NOTE—

On air-conditioned aircraft, full alternator output on ground must be limited to not more than 10 minutes. Refer to Pilot’s Operating Handbook.

SERVICE PRECAUTIONS.

Since the alternator and regulator are designed for use on only one polarity system, the following precautions must be observed when testing or servicing the electrical system. Failure to observe these precautions will result in serious damage to the electrical equipment.

1. Disconnect the battery before connecting or disconnecting test instruments (except voltmeter) or before removing or replacing any unit or wiring. Accidental grounding or shorting at the regulator, alternator, ammeter or accessories, will cause severe damage to the units and/or wiring.
2. The alternator must not be operated on open circuit with the rotor winding energized.
3. Do not attempt to polarize the alternator. No polarization is required. Any attempt to do so may result in damage to the alternator, regulator or circuits.
4. Grounding of the alternator output terminal may damage the alternator and/or circuit and components.
5. Reversed battery connections may damage the rectifiers, wiring or other components of the charging system. Battery polarity should be checked with a voltmeter before connecting the battery. Most aircraft are negative ground.
6. If a booster battery or fast charger is used, its polarity must be connected correctly to prevent damage to the electrical system components.

OVERHAUL OF ALTERNATOR.

When repairing the alternator, complete disassembly may not be required. In some cases it will only be necessary to perform those operations which are required to effect the repair. However, in this section, the complete overhaul is covered step-by-step to provide detailed information on each operation. In actual service practice, these operations may be used as required.

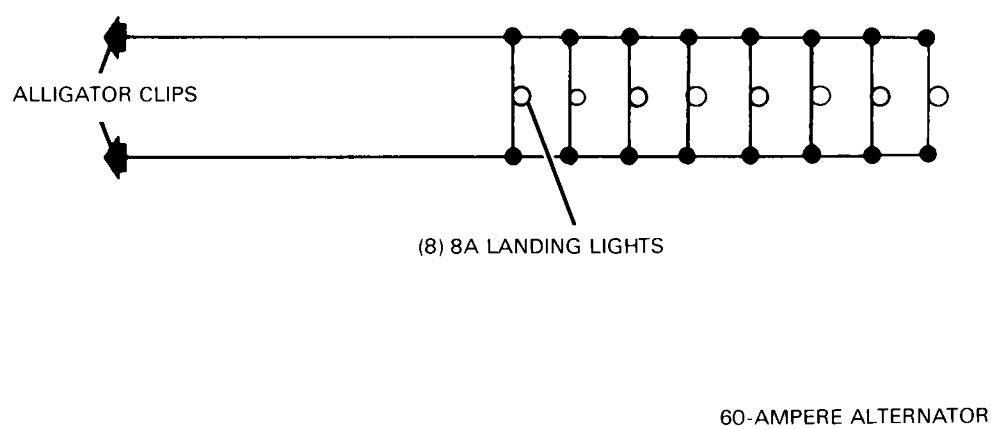


Figure 24-1. Lamp-Bank Load

ALTERNATOR SYSTEM (CHRYSLER).

BENCH TESTING ALTERNATOR.

ROTOR FIELD COIL CURRENT DRAW. (Refer to Figure 24-3.)

1. Connect a jumper wire between one field terminal of the alternator and the positive terminal of a fully charged battery.
2. Connect the test ammeter positive lead to the other field terminal of the alternator and the test ammeter negative lead to the battery negative terminal.
3. While watching the test ammeter, slowly rotate the alternator rotor by hand.
   A. Field coil draw should be 4.5 to 6.5 amperes at 12-volts.

—NOTE—

A low rotor coil draw is an indication of high resistance in the field coil circuit (brushes, slip rings or rotor coils). A higher rotor coil draw indicates possible shorted rotor coil or grounded rotor.

   B. No reading indicates an open rotor or defective brushes.

TESTING ALTERNATOR INTERNAL FIELD CIRCUIT.

To test the alternator internal field circuit for a short circuit to ground, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the ground brush and place one test probe of a 110-volt test lamp to the field terminal. Attach the remaining test probe to a machined surface at one of the alternator end shields. The test lamp should not light. (Refer to Figure 24-4.)
2. Should the test lamp light, proceed as follows:
   A. Remove the insulated brush assembly.
   B. Remove the three through bolts and separate the two end shield assemblies.
   C. Touch one of the test lamp probes to one of the slip rings and the remaining test probe to the rotor shaft. The lamp should not light. A lighted test lamp indicates a grounded rotor assembly and will require replacement of the rotor. If the test lamp does not light, a ground condition exists in the insulated brush assembly. The brush assembly has either been improperly assembled or was damaged and has short circuited through to ground. Inspect brush holder and insulated washer and replace if damaged.

—NOTE—

The stack of parts attaching the insulated brush holder assembly to the end shield must always be installed in the following sequence: Insulated brush holder, "FLD" terminal, insulating washer, lock washer and attaching screw.

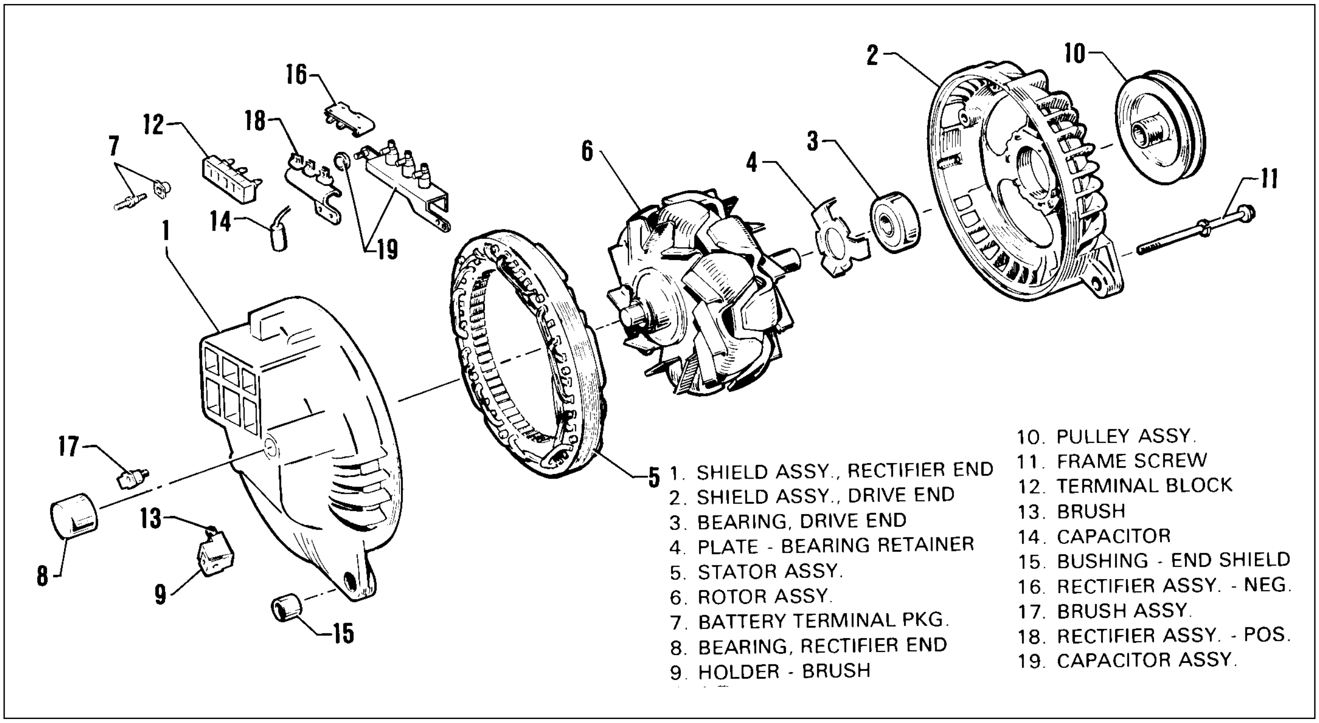


Figure 24-2. Exploded View of Alternator (Chrysler)

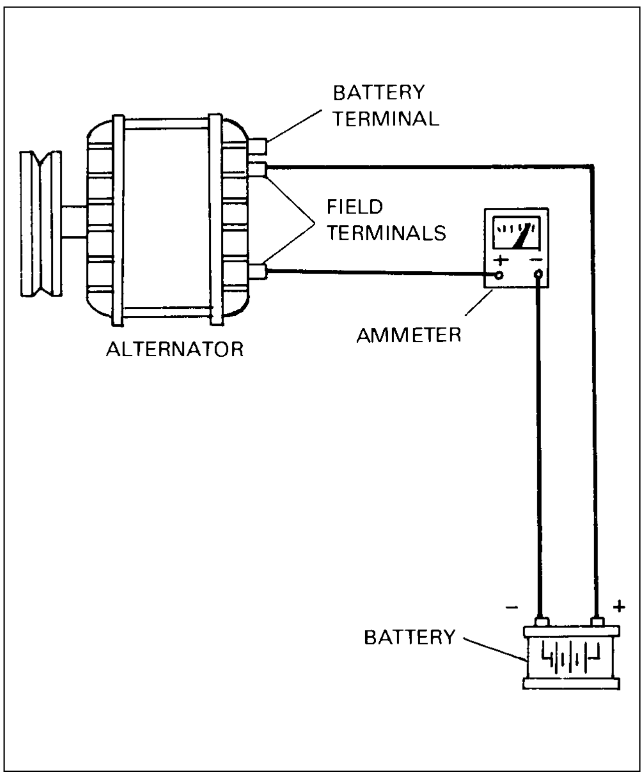


Figure 24-3. Checking Field Coil Current Draw

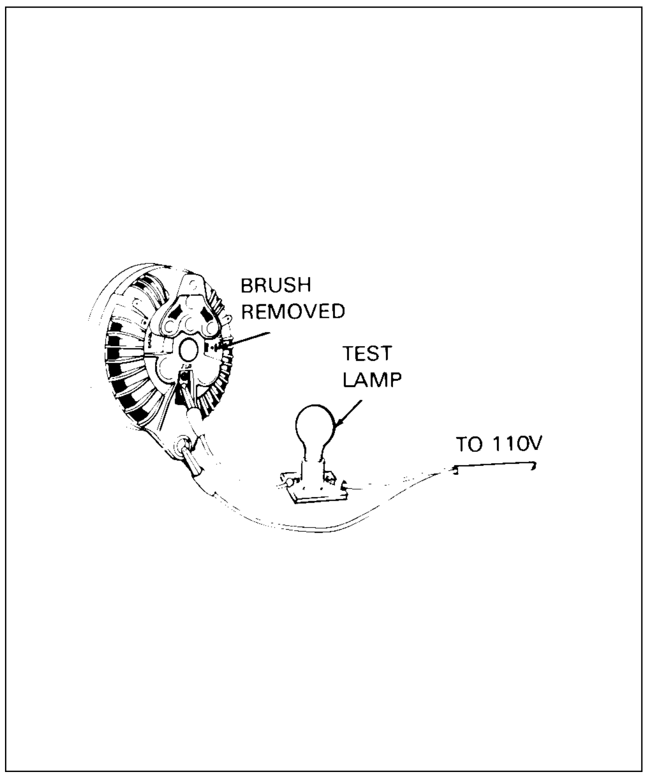


Figure 24-4. Testing Field Circuit

INSPECTION.

Inspect the condition of the alternator components paying special attention to the condition of the slip rings for indications of oil, being burnt or worn. Inspect brushes for signs of sticking in holder or shield and for wear.

Inspect the bearing surface of the rotor shaft and the roller bearings at the rectifier end. Rotate the rotor in the drive end shield to feel for roughness in the drive end bearing. Inspect the grease retainer. Inspect the rectifier leads especially at connections for a good solder joint, also inspect insulation. Rectifier/stator lead must be pushed down into the slots that are cast into the end shield and cemented with MoPar Cement #2299314.

TESTING OF RECTIFIER ASSEMBLIES.

There are two methods of testing the rectifiers. These are the test lamp method and a method utilizing a special Rectifier Tester Tool No. C-3829. The Rectifier Tester Tool method is preferred, as it provides a quick, simple and accurate test of the alternator rectifiers without the necessity of disconnecting the stator phase leads (Figure 24-7), however, both methods are described in this chapter.

—CAUTION—

The plastic cases surrounding the rectifiers are for protection against corrosion and must not be broken. When performing tests, always touch test probe to metal strap nearest rectifier.

TESTING OF POSITIVE RECTIFIERS USING C-3829 TESTER. (Refer to Figure 24-5.)

1. Place rectifier end shield and stator assembly on an insulated surface.
2. Plug tester C-3829 power source lead into a 110-volt A.C. power supply.
3. Connect the test lead “alligator” clip of Tester C-3829 to the alternator “BAT” terminal.
4. Touch the metal strap of each of the positive rectifiers with the test probe.
   A. A reading on the tester of 1.75 amps or more indicates a satisfactory rectifier. The reading and direction of needle movement must be the same for all three rectifiers.
   B. When two rectifiers are good and one is shorted, the reading taken at the good rectifiers will be low and the reading at the shorted rectifier will be zero. Disconnect the lead to the rectifier reading zero and retest. With the defective rectifier disconnected, the reading of the good rectifiers will now be within the satisfactory range.
   C. When one rectifier is open, the tester will read approximately one amp while the two good rectifiers will read within the satisfactory range.

—NOTE—

Any tools called out by a “C” or “SP” number in this section may be purchased from:

Miller Special Tools
A Division of Utica Tool Company, Inc.
32612 Park Lane
Garden City, Michigan 48135
Phone: (313) 522-6717

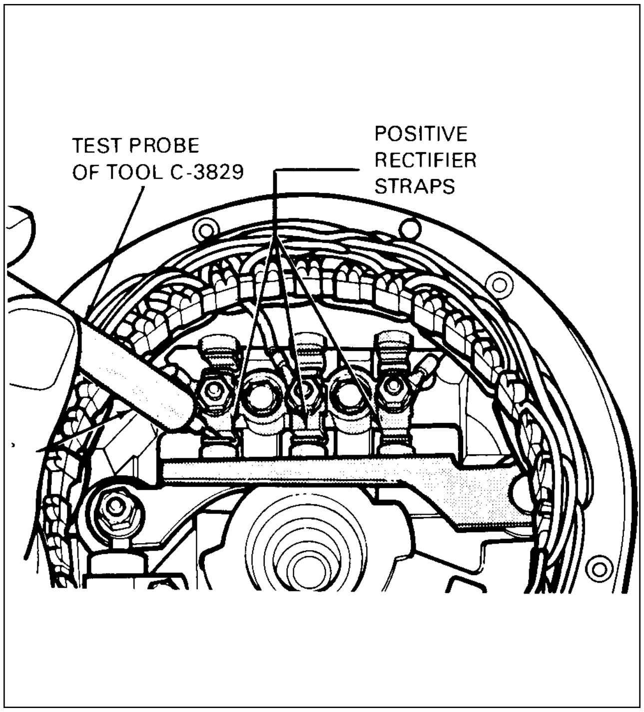


Figure 24-5. Testing Positive Rectifiers
With C-3829 Tester

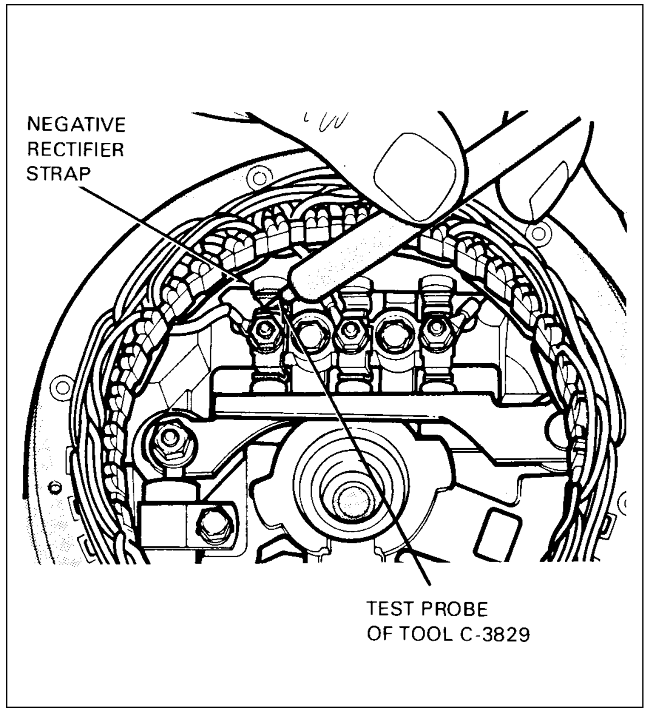


Figure 24-6. Testing Negative Rectifiers
With C-3829 Tester

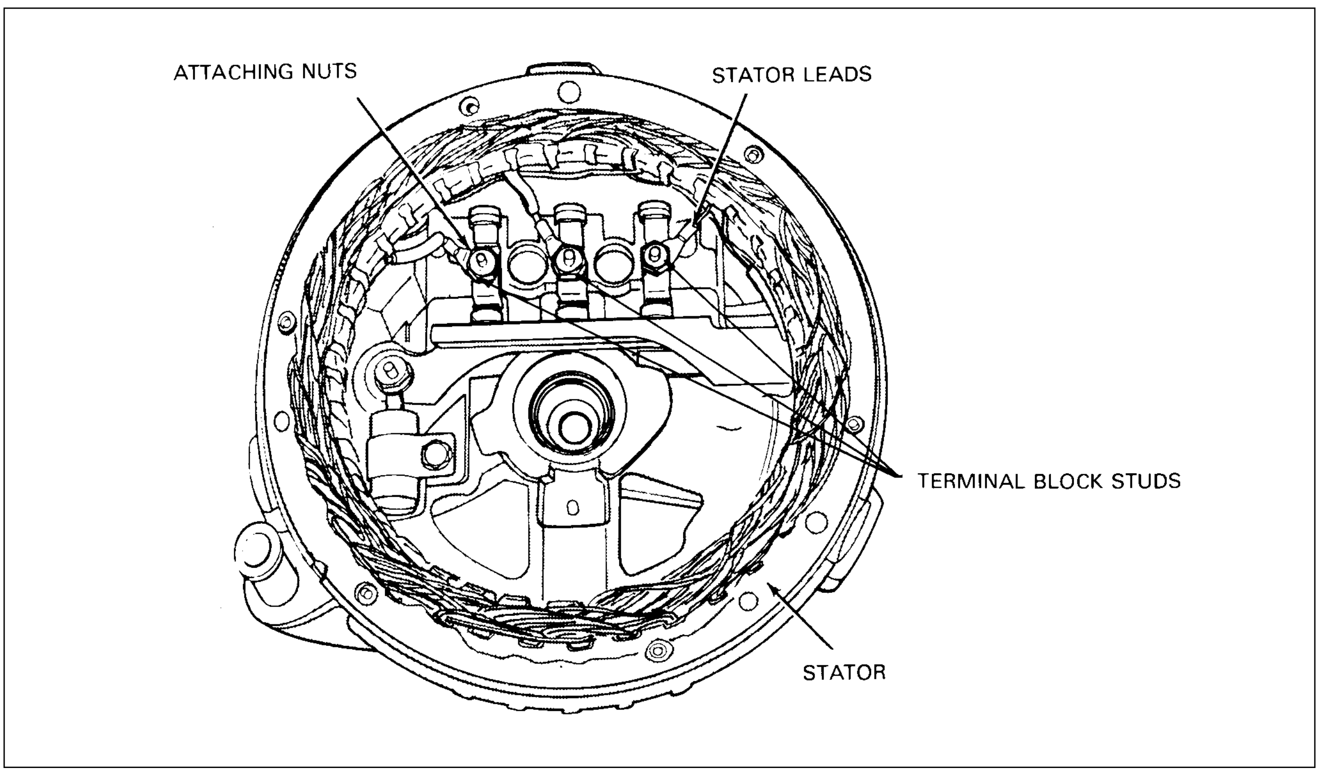


Figure 24-7. Rectifier End Shield and Stator Assembly

TESTING OF NEGATIVE RECTIFIERS USING C-3829 TESTER. (Refer to Figure 24-6.)

1. Observe CAUTION noted in "Testing of Rectifier Assemblies."
2. Connect test lead "alligator" clip to rectifier end housing.
3. Touch the metal strap of each of the negative rectifiers with the test probe and note the reading of each.
4. The test indications for the negative rectifiers are the same as for the positive rectifiers except the test meter will read on the opposite side of the scale.

—NOTE—

If a negative rectifier shows shorted, isolate the stator from the rectifier end shield and retest. It is possible that a stator winding could be grounded to the stator laminations or rectifier end shield which would indicate a shorted negative rectifier.

TESTING OF RECTIFIER ASSEMBLIES USING TEST LAMP.

1. Remove the nuts from the terminal block studs which secure the stator windings and the positive and negative rectifier straps.
2. Lift off stator winding terminals and carefully pry the stator assembly from the end shield.
3. Test the rectifiers with a 12-volt battery and a test lamp equipped with a No. 67 bulb.
   A. Connect one side of the test lamp to the positive battery post and the other side of the lamp to a test probe.
   B. Connect another test probe to the negative post of the battery.
4. Place one test probe on the rectifier heat sink and the other test probe on the strap on the top of the rectifier. Note whether the test lamp lights or does not light. Repeat test for each rectifier.
5. Reverse the test probes (move probe from rectifier heatsink to rectifier strap and move probe from rectifier strap to rectifier heatsink), and repeat the test for each rectifier.

—NOTES—

If the test lamp lights in one direction but not in the other, the rectifier is satisfactory. However, if the test lamp "lights" in both directions, the rectifier is "shorted." If the test lamp fails to light in either direction, the rectifier is open.

The lamp should light in the same direction for all rectifiers on each assembly.

Replace rectifier and heatsink assemblies which have shorted or open rectifiers.

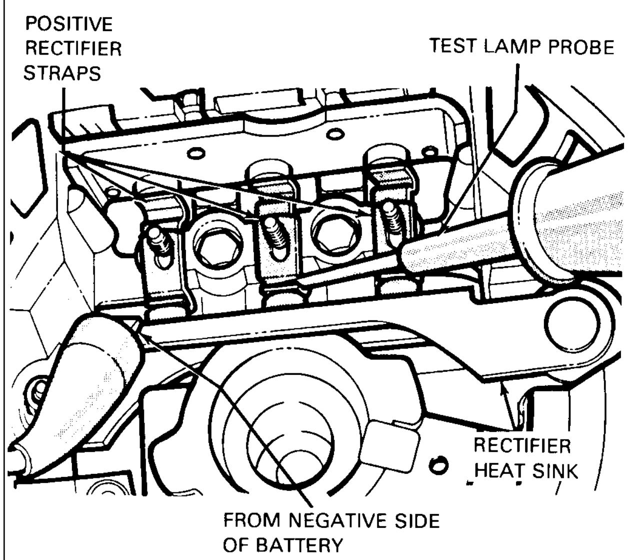


Figure 24-8. Testing Positive Rectifiers With Test Lamp

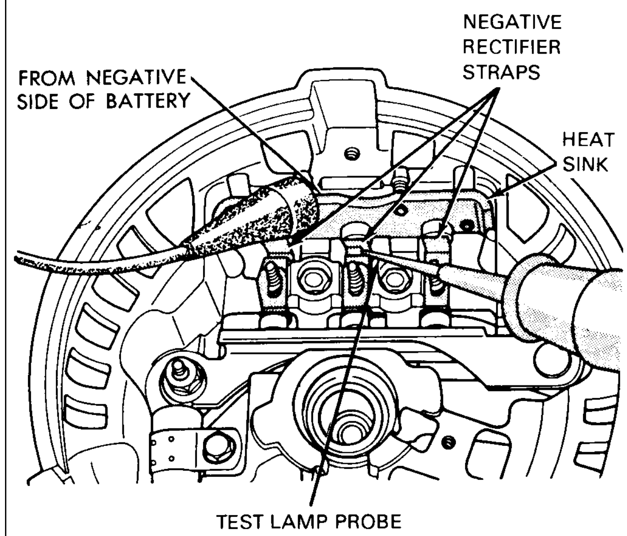


Figure 24-9. Testing Negative Rectifiers With Test Lamp

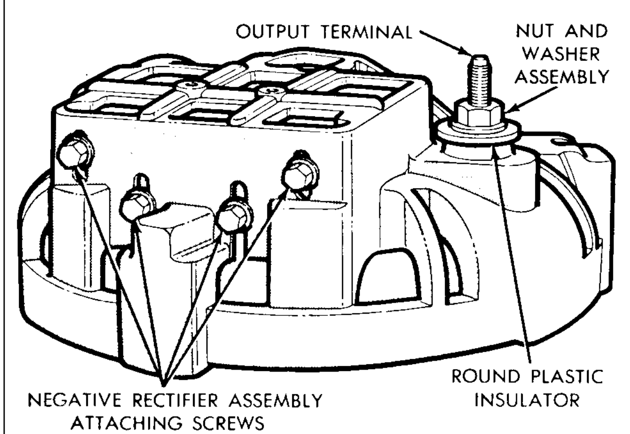


Figure 24-l0. Rectifier and Heatsink

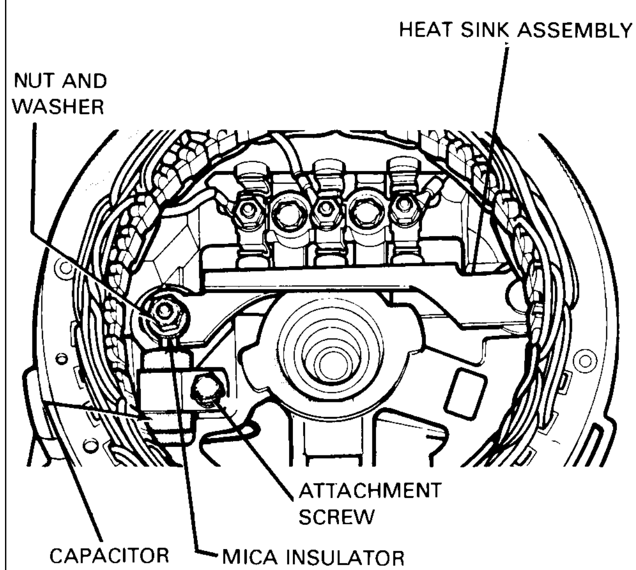


Figure 24-l l. Rectifier End Shield Assembly Assembly Removal

REMOVAL OF RECTIFIER AND HEATSINK ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 24-10.)

—NOTE—

If negative heatsink rectifier straps are under the positive heatsink straps, proceed to Step 2.

1. Remove the four screws which secure the negative rectifier and heatsink assembly to the rectifier end shield and lift the heatsink assembly from the end shield.
2. Remove the nut and washer from the “BAT” terminal and remove the round plastic insulator.
3. Turn the rectifier end shield over and remove the nut and washer from the end shield stud.
4. Remove the capacitor attaching screw and lift out the capacitor, insulated washer and heatsink assembly. Remove the round plastic insulator from the “BAT” terminal hole.
5. Remove the mica insulator from the end shield stud.

—NOTE—

If the negative heatsink rectifier straps were under the positive heatsink rectifier straps, perform Step 1.

TESTING OF STATOR.

1. Remove the varnish from a spot on the stator frame.
2. Press a test probe firmly onto the bare spot.
3. Press the other test probe firmly to each of the three stator lead terminals one at a time. If the lamp lights, the individual stator lead is grounded.
4. Press one of the test probes firmly on one stator lead and press the other test probe firmly onto each of the other two stator leads one at a time. The test lamp should light. If the lamp fails to light the stator winding is “open.”
5. Should the stator prove to be “grounded” or “open,” replace the stator.

REMOVAL OF PULLEY AND BEARING.

—NOTE—

The pulley and bearing are installed on the rotor shaft with an interference fit. It is suggested that Puller Tool C-4068 be used to reduce the possibility of damage being done to either the pulley or bearing.

1. Remove the pulley with tool C-4068. (Refer to Figure 24-13.)
2. Remove the three bearing retainer screws.
3. Pry the drive end bearing retainer from the end shield with a screwdriver.
4. Support the end shield and tap the rotor shaft with a plastic hammer to separate the rotor from the end shield.
5. Remove drive end ball bearing with Puller Tool C-4068. (Refer to Figure 24-14.)
6. The needle bearing in the rectifier end shield is a press fit. If necessary to remove the rectifier end shield needle bearing, protect the end shield by supporting the shield with tool C-3925 when pressing the bearing out with tool C-3770A.

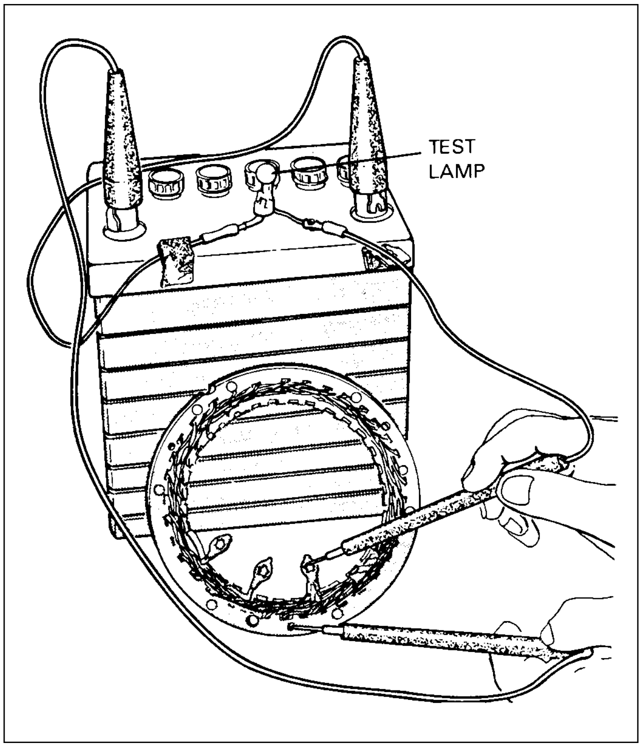


Figure 24-12. Testing Stator

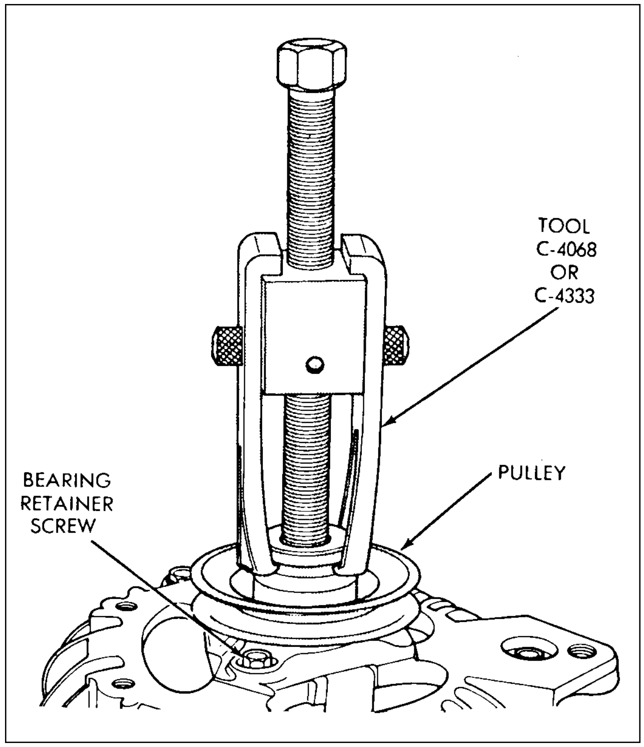


Figure 24-13. Removal of Pulley

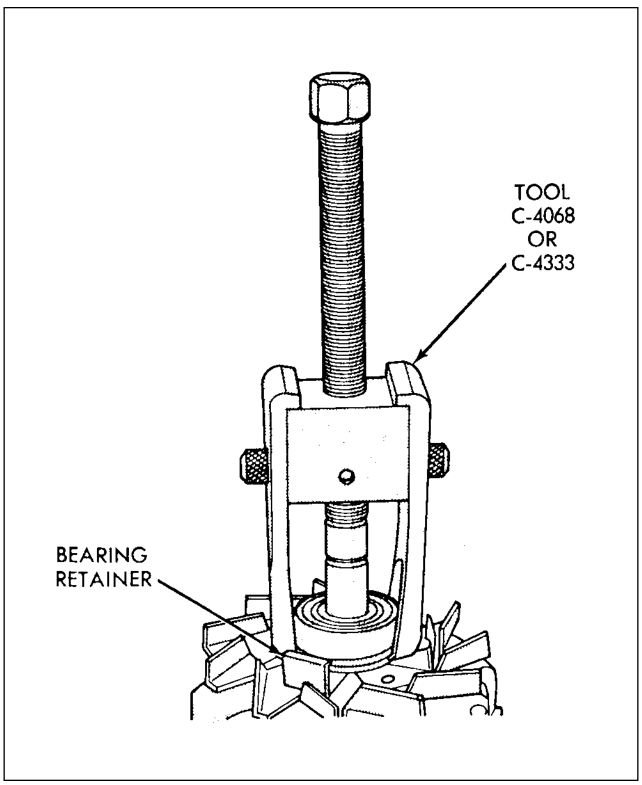


Figure 24-14. Removal of Bearing

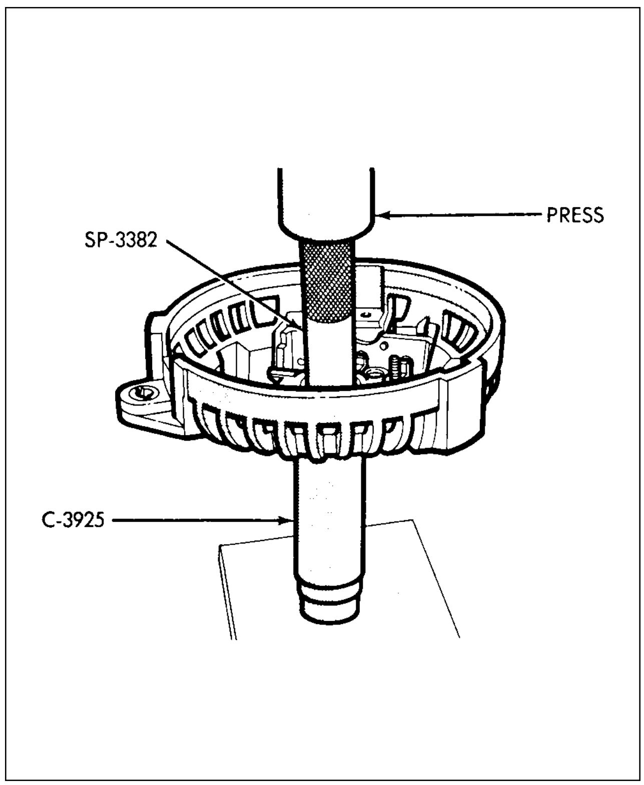


Figure 24-15. Removal of Rectifier
End Shield Bearing

TESTING OF ROTOR.

1. Check for a “grounded” field coil by connecting an ohmmeter from each slip ring to the rotor shaft. The ohmmeter should read infinite. If the reading is zero or higher, the rotor is grounded.
2. To check for an “open” field coil, connect an ohmmeter to the slip rings.
A. The ohmmeter should read between l.5 and 2.0 ohms on rotor coils at room ambient conditions.
B. The ohmmeter should read between 2.5 and 3.0 ohms on rotor coils that have been operated on the aircraft at higher engine compartment temperatures.
C. Readings above 3.5 ohms indicate high resistance rotor coils and further testing or replacement may be required.
3. To check for a “shorted” field coil, connect an ohmmeter to the two slip rings. If the reading is below 1.5 ohms, the field coil is shorted.

SLIP RINGS.

The slip rings are considered to be part of the rotor assembly and are not serviced as a separate item.

ASSEMBLY OF ALTERNATOR.

1. Position the grease retainer on the rotor shaft and press retainer on shaft with installer tool C-3921. The plastic retainer is properly positioned when the inner bore of the installer tool bottoms on the rotor shaft. (Refer to Figure 24-18.)

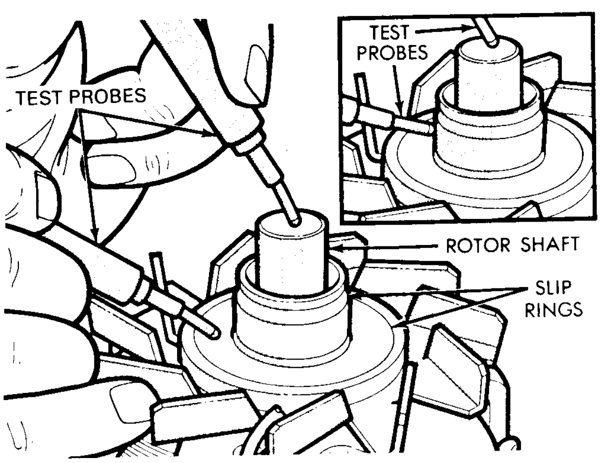


Figure 24-16. Testing Rotor for Ground

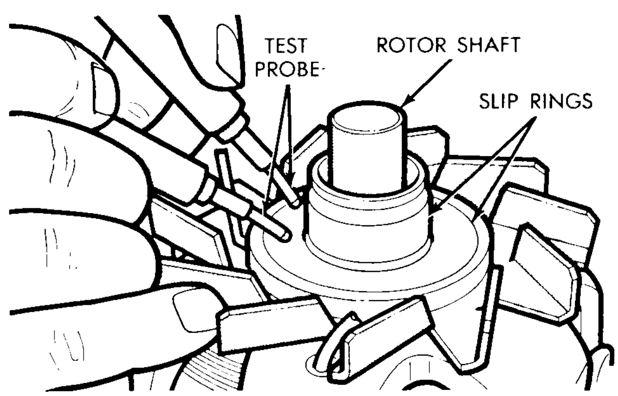


Figure 24-17. Testing Rotor for Opens or Shorts

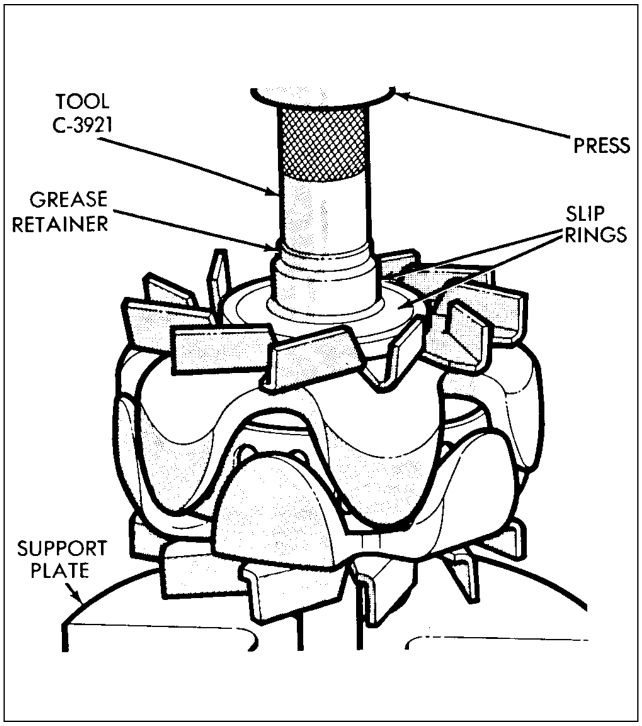


Figure 24-18. Installation of Grease Retainer

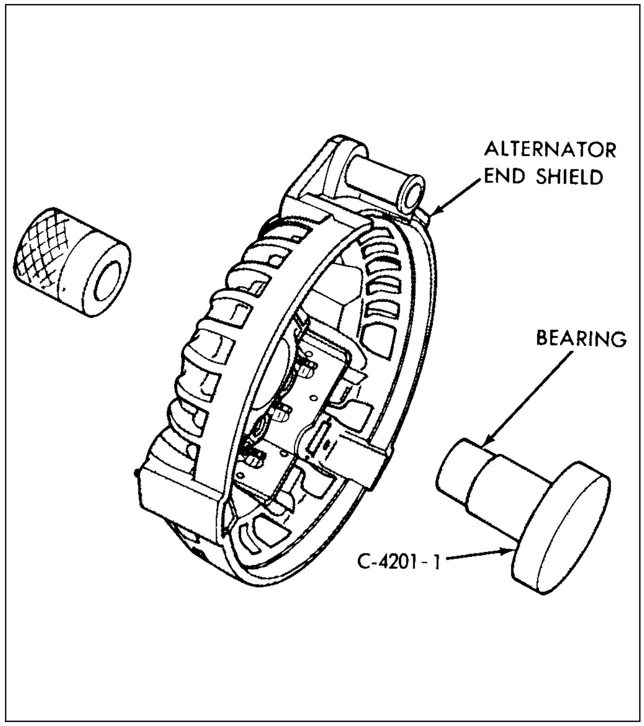


Figure 24-l9. Installation of Rectifier End Shield Bearing

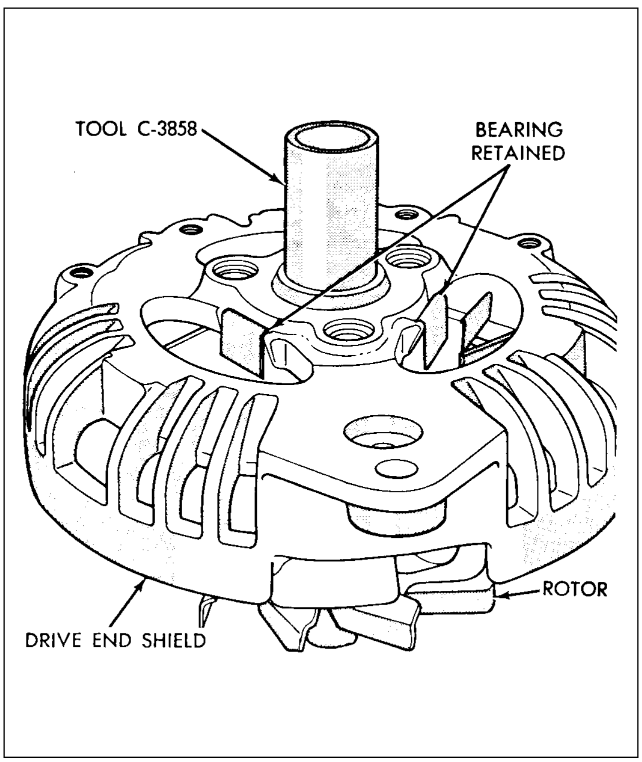


Figure 24-20. Installation of Drive End

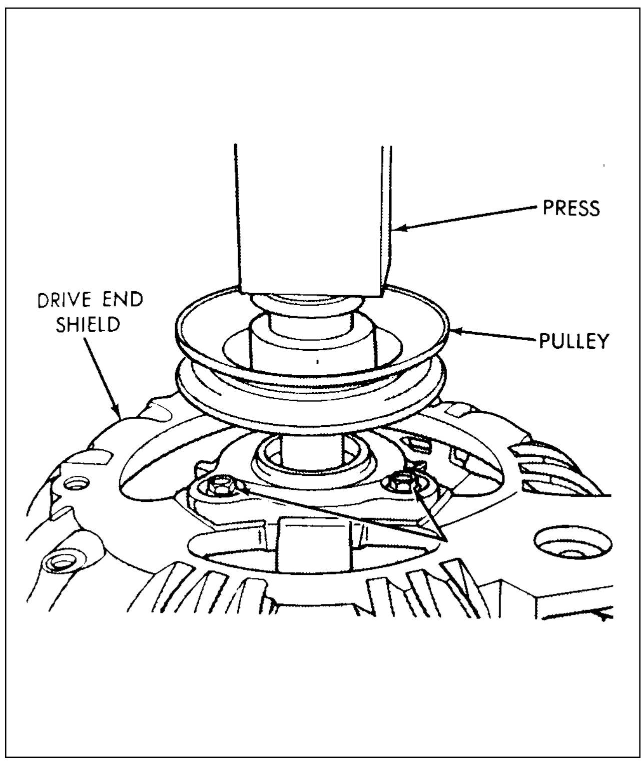


Figure 24-21. Installation of Pulley Shield Bearing

2. Position the rectifier end shield bearing on the base of tool C-4201. Place the alternator end shield on top of bearing so that it is properly aligned. With the top part of tool C-4201 placed on the end shield, press into place until it bottoms against it. (Refer to Figure 24-19.)

—NOTE—

New bearings are pre-lubricated. Additional lubrication is not required.

3. Insert the drive end bearing in the drive end shield and install bearing retainer plate to hold bearing in place. Install all three bearing retainer screws loosely, then torque 25 to 45 inch-pounds.

4. Position bearing and drive end shield on rotor shaft and while supporting base of rotor shaft, press bearing end shield into position on rotor shaft with an arbor press and tool C-3858. (Refer to Figure 24-20.)

—CAUTION—

Ensure bearing is installed squarely at installation or damage to bearing will result. Press bearing on rotor shaft until bearing contacts shoulder on rotor shaft fan hub.

5. Install the pulley on the rotor shaft. The rotor shaft must be supported in a manner which will direct all the pressing force on the pulley hub and rotor shaft. (Refer to Figure 24-21.)

—NOTE—

Press the pulley onto the rotor shaft until pulley contacts inner race of drive end bearing. Do not exceed 6800 pounds pressure. Do not hammer.

6. Install the mica insulator on the heatsink mounting stud in the end shield.

7. Install the round plastic insulator, flat face up, in the battery stud hole in the end shield. (Refer to Figure 24-22.)

8. Install the positive heatsink assembly by placing the battery terminal through the round plastic insulator and the capacitor end over the heatsink mounting stud. Ensure the three rectifier straps are over the studs on the terminal block. (Refer to Figure 24-23.)

9. Install the capacitor terminal over the heatsink stud and install the capacitor insulator making certain the insulator seats properly in capacitor terminal and heatsink hole.

—NOTE—

Models with S/N PA-28R-7918001 thru 28R-8218017, the capacitor is located on the aft alternator bracket per Piper Kit No. 764 372v. This kit when installed will provide improved service life of the alternator bracketry and filter capacitor.

10. Secure the capacitor bracket to the end shield with attachment screw and torque screw 30 to 40 inch-pounds.

11. Install the positive heatsink nut and lock washer and torque 20 to 30 inch-pounds. (Refer to Figure 24-24.)

12. Turn end shield over and install round plastic insulator over the battery terminal with the flat side up. Install nut and washer and torque 30 to 50 inch-pounds. (Refer to Figure 24-25.)

13. Slide the negative rectifier and heatsink assembly into place in the end shield with the three rectifier straps on the terminal block studs.

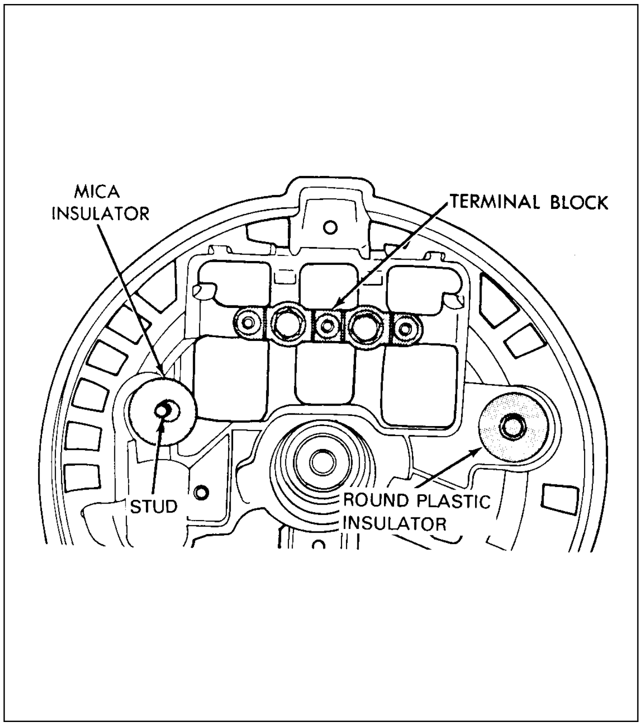


Figure 24-22. Installation of Insulators

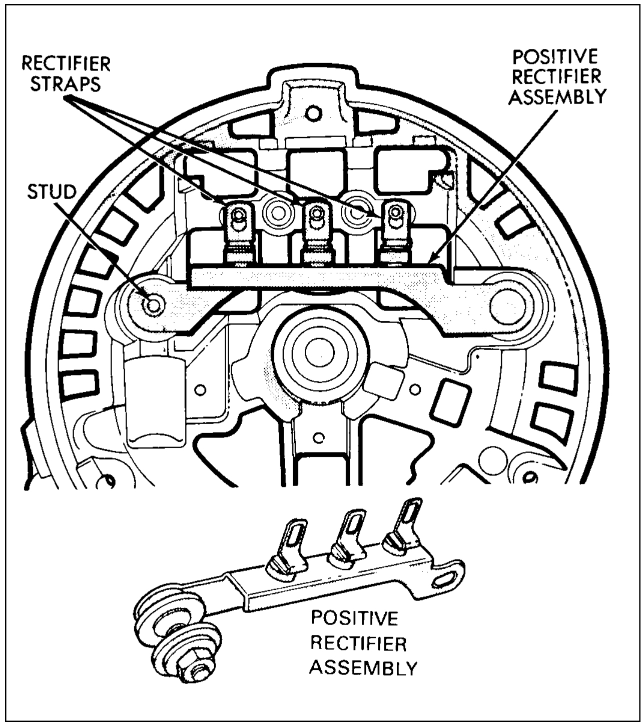


Figure 24-23. Installation of Positive Rectifier Assembly

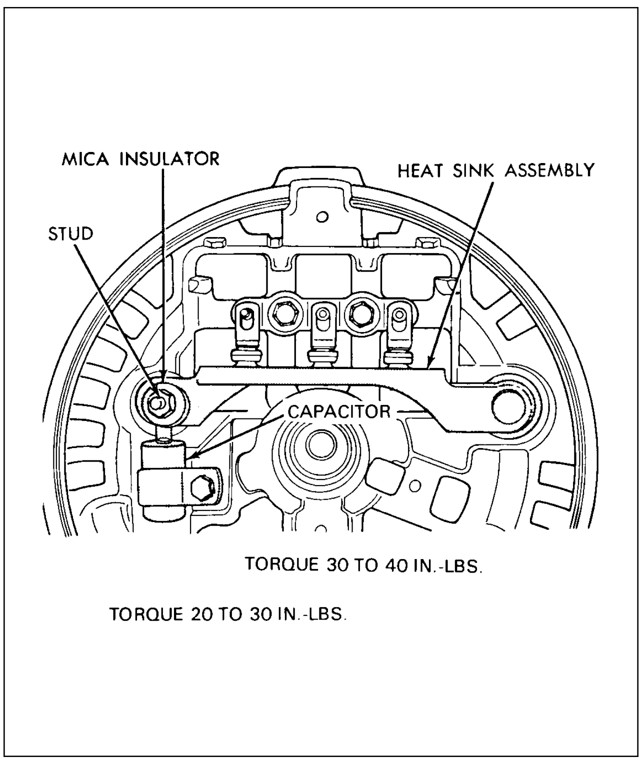


Figure 24-24. Installation of Capacitor

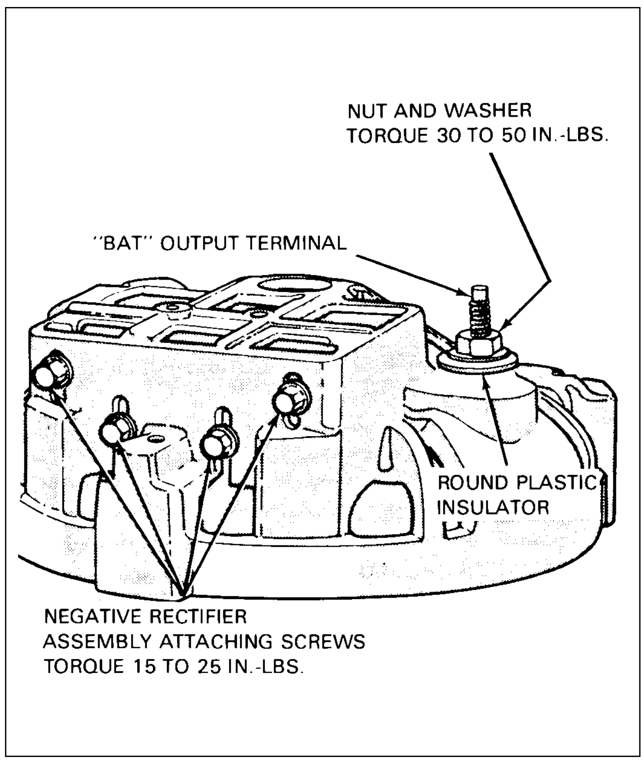


Figure 24-25. Installation of Battery Output Insulator

14. Install the hex-head screws through the end shield and into the heatsink assembly. Torque 15 to 25 inch-pounds.

15. Position the stator over the rectifier end shield assembly and place the winding terminals on the terminal block studs. Press the stator into the end shield, install terminal nuts and torque 11 to 17 inch-pounds. (Refer to Figure 24-26.)

—NOTE—

Route the stator winding leads so that they cannot contact the rotor or sharp edges of the negative heatsink.

16. Position the rotor and drive end shield assembly over the stator and rectifier end shield assembly. Align the through bolt holes in the stator, rectifier end shield and drive end shield.

17. Compress the stator and both end shields manually and install through bolts and washers. Torque 25 to 55 inch-pounds.

18. Place field brushes in insulated holders and install in rectifier end shield. Place an insulating washer on each field brush terminal and install lock washers and attaching screws. Torque 15 to 35 inch-pounds.

19. Slowly rotate the alternator pulley by hand to be sure that rotor fan blades do not contact the stator winding leads.

20. Install the alternator and adjust the drive belt to specifications.

—NOTE—

After installing the alternator on the engine, test the complete charging system to be certain it is functioning properly.

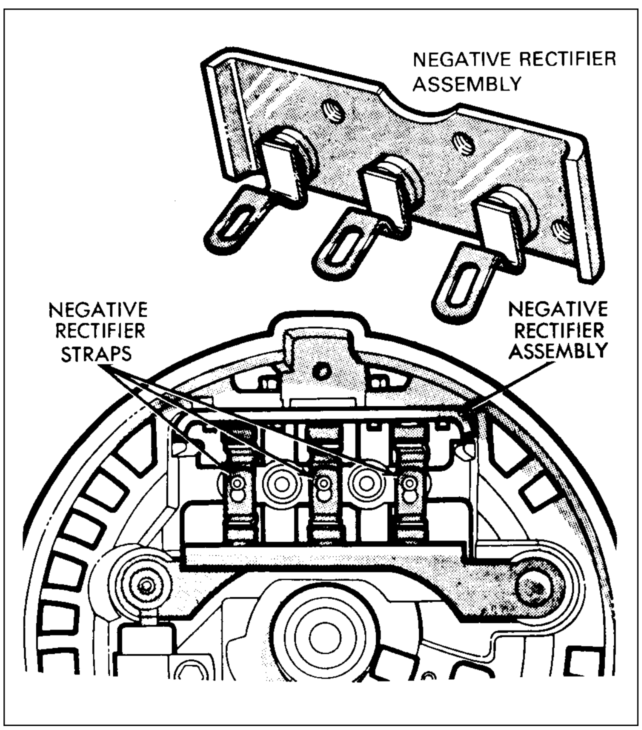


Figure 24-26. Installation of Negative

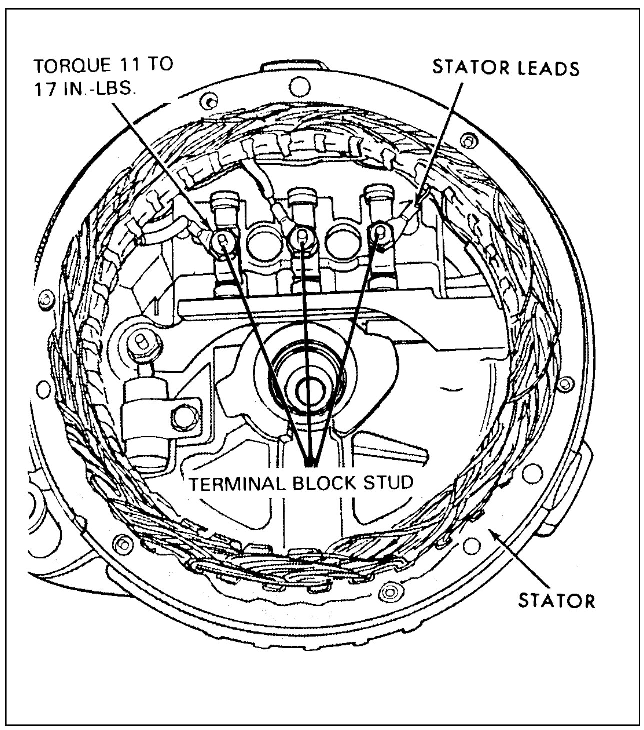


Figure 24-27. Installation of Stator Rectifier Assembly

ALTERNATOR SYSTEM (PRESTOLITE).

ALTERNATOR NOMENCLATURE.

1. Bearings: These units have a sealed ball bearing at the drive end and a two-piece roller bearing at the slip ring end. The inner race is pressed onto the rotor shaft and the rest of the bearing is in the slip ring end head. When the unit is assembled, the inner race aligns with the bearing. When the bearing is replaced, the new inner race must be installed on the rotor shaft.
2. Lubrication: The slip ring end bearing should be lubricated whenever the alternator is disassembled. The bearing should be thoroughly cleaned and repacked with Shell Alvania No. 2 or an equivalent bearing lubricant. The cavity behind the bearing should be packed one-third to one-half full with the same lubricant.
3. Brushes: These units have a separate brush holder assembly that is installed after the alternator has been assembled. The brush holder has a small hole that intersects the brush cavities. Use a pin or a piece of wire, as shown in Figure 24-40 to hold the brushes in the holder during assembly. Remove the pin after the brush holder retaining screws have been tightened. Make a continuity check to be sure the brushes are seated against the slip rings.
4. Drive Pulley: On PA-28RT-201 torque the drive pulley retaining nut to 35 foot-pounds.

ALTERNATOR SERVICE PRECAUTIONS.

Since the alternator and regulator are designed for use on only one polarity system, the following precautions must be observed when testing or servicing the electrical system. Failure to observe these precautions will result in serious damage to the electrical equipment.

1. Disconnect the battery before connecting or disconnecting test instruments (except voltmeter) or before removing or replacing any unit or wiring. Accidental grounding or shorting at the regulator, alternator, ammeter or accessories, will cause severe damage to the units and/or wiring.
2. The alternator must not be operated on open circuit with the rotor winding energized.
3. Do not attempt to polarize the alternator. No polarization is required. Any attempt to do so may result in damage to the alternator, regulator or circuits.
4. Grounding of the alternator output terminal may damage the alternator and/or circuit and components.
5. Reversed battery connections may damage the rectifiers, wiring or other components of the charging system. Battery polarity should be checked with a voltmeter before connecting the battery. Most aircraft are negative ground.
6. If a booster battery or fast charger is used, its polarity must be connected correctly to prevent damage to the electrical system components.
7. When using an auxiliary power unit, make sure the voltage and polarity are set to correspond with the aircraft system voltage and polarity.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATOR. (Refer to Figure 24-28.)

The principal components of the alternator are the brush holder assembly, the slip ring end head, the rectifiers, the stator, the rotor and the drive end head.

1. The brush holder assembly contains two brushes, two brush springs, a brush holder and insulator. One brush is connected to a terminal stud and is insulated from ground. The other brush is connected to ground through the brush holder. The brush and holder assembly can easily be removed for inspection or brush replacement purposes.
2. The slip ring end head provides the mounting for the rectifiers and rectifier mounting plate, output and auxiliary terminal studs, and the brush and holder assembly. The slip ring end head contains a roller bearing and outer race assembly and a grease seal.
3. The rectifiers used in these units are rated at 150 peak inverse voltage (P.I.V.) minimum for transient voltage protection. Three positive rectifiers are mounted in the rectifier mounting plate while the three negative rectifiers are mounted in the slip ring end head. Each pair of rectifiers is connected to a stator lead with high temperature solder. The stator leads are anchored to the rectifier mounting plate with epoxy cement for vibration protection.
4. The stator contains a special lead which is connected to the center of the three phase windings. The stator has been treated with a special epoxy varnish for high temperature resistance.
5. The rotor contains the slip ring end bearing inner race and spacer on the slip ring end of the shaft. The rotor winding and winding leads have been specially treated with a high temperature epoxy cement to provide vibration and temperature resistance characteristics. High temperature solder is used to secure the winding leads to the slip rings.
6. The drive end head supports a sealed, pre-lubricated ball bearing in which the drive end of the rotor shaft rotates.

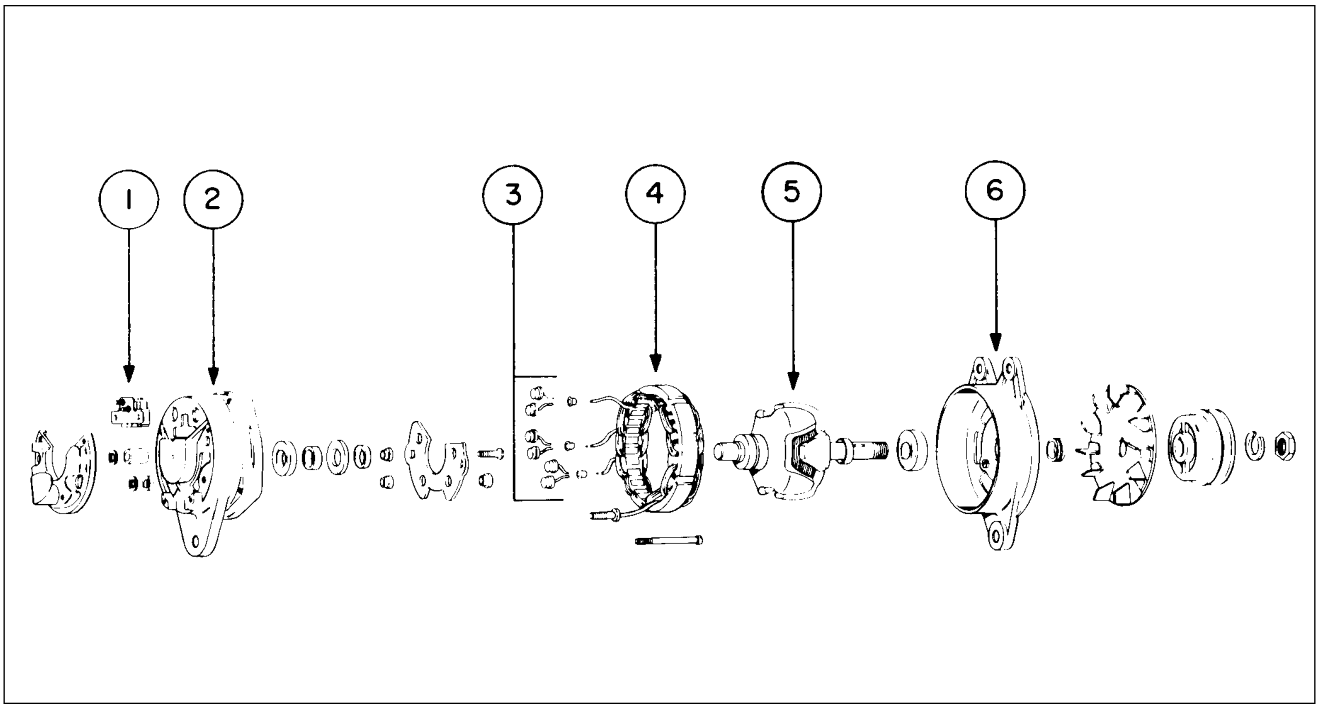


Figure 24-28. Exploded View of Alternator (Prestolite)

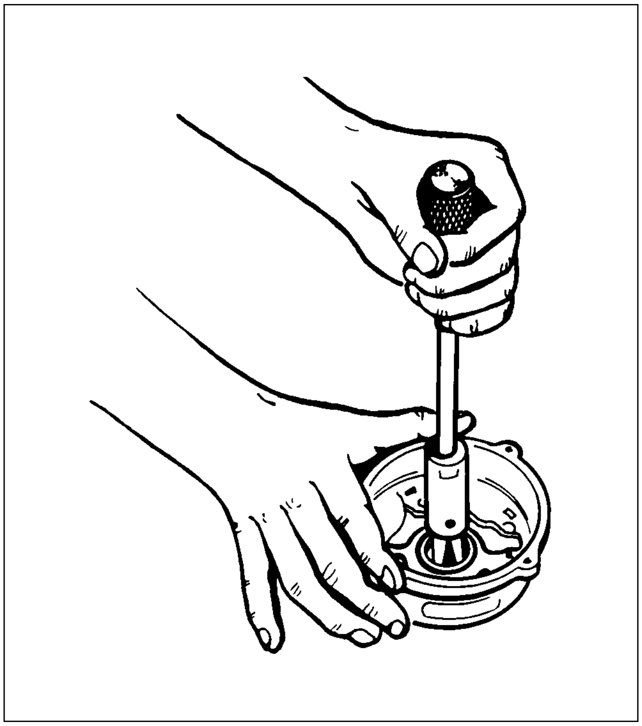


Figure 24-29. Removal of Slip Ring

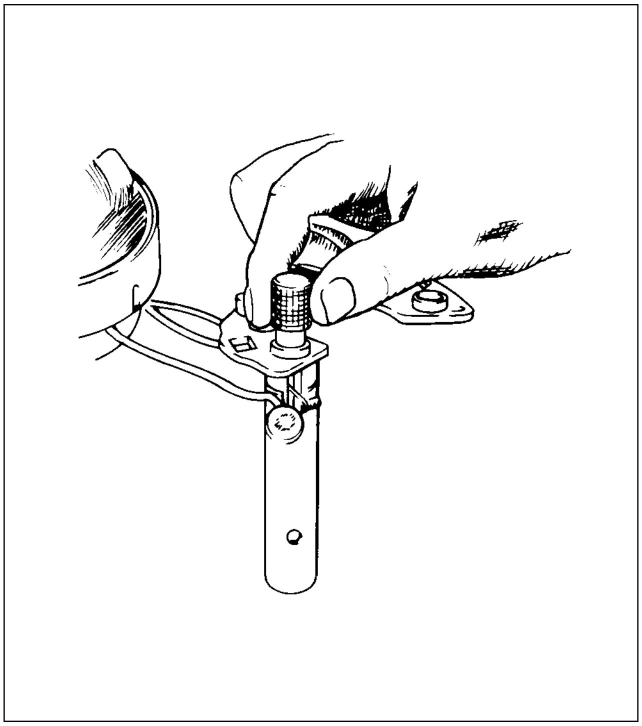


Figure: 24-30. Removal of Rectifier End Bearing

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

OVERHAUL OF ALTERNATOR.

When repairing the alternator, complete disassembly may not be required. In some cases it will only be necessary to perform those operations which are required to effect the repair. However, in this section, the complete overhaul is covered step-by-step to provide detailed information on each operation. In actual service practice, these operations may be used as required.

DISASSEMBLY OF ALTERNATOR.

1. Remove the two Number 10-24 screws holding the brush holder assembly in the slip ring end head. Remove the brush and holder assembly from the end head.
2. Remove the safety wire from the through bolts.
3. On PA-28RT-201 hold the pulley with a strap wrench and remove the pulley nut. The pulley must be removed with a puller. Remove the fan, woodruff key and spacer from the shaft.
4. Remove the four through bolts and tap the drive end head lightly to separate the drive end head and rotor, as a unit, from the stator and slip ring end head.
5. Remove the nuts, lockwashers, flat washers and insulators from the output and auxiliary terminal studs. Note carefully the correct assembly of the insulator washers and bushings. Using the special tools shown in Figure 24-30, support the end head and press out the three negative rectifiers. The end head can now be separated from the stator assembly.
6. To remove the slip ring end bearing and grease seal, it will be necessary to have a hook type or impact type bearing puller as shown in Figure 24-29. Do not remove the bearing unless replacement is necessary.

—NOTE—

The inner race of the slip ring end bearing is pressed onto the rotor shaft. When bearing replacement is necessary, always replace the complete bearing assembly, including the inner race.

7. On PA-28RT-201 models to remove the drive end head from the rotor shaft, use a puller that grips on the bearing retainer plate as shown in Figure 24-31. Do not attempt to remove by supporting the end head and pressing on the shaft, as this may result in distortion of the end head of stripping of the retainer plate screws. Remove the three retainer plate screws and press the bearing out of the end head. (Refer to Figure 24-32.) On PA-28RT-201T models support the drive end head and carefully press out the rotor assembly. Remove the three retainer plate screws and press the bearing from the end head. (Refer to Figure 24-32.)

INSPECTION AND TESTING OF COMPONENTS.

Upon completion of the disassembly, all parts should be cleaned and visually inspected for cracks, wear or distortion and any signs of overheating or mechanical interference.

1. Rotor: The rotor should be tested for grounded or shorted windings. The ground test can be made with test probes, connected in series with a 110-volt test lamp, an ohmmeter or any type of continuity tester. (Refer to Figure 24-33.) There must not be any continuity between the slip rings and the rotor shaft or poles. To test for shorted turns in the rotor windings, connect a voltmeter, ammeter and rheostat as shown in Figure 24-34, or use an ohmmeter. Rotor current draw and resistance are listed in the Alternator Service Test Specifications paragraph. Excessive current draw or a low ohmmeter reading indicates shorted windings. No current draw or an infinite ohmmeter reading would indicate an open winding.

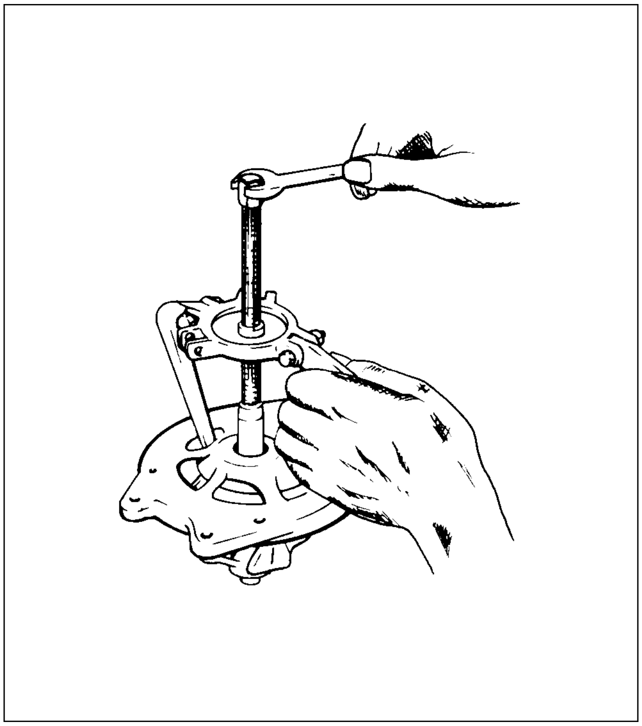


Figure 24-31. Removal of Drive End Head

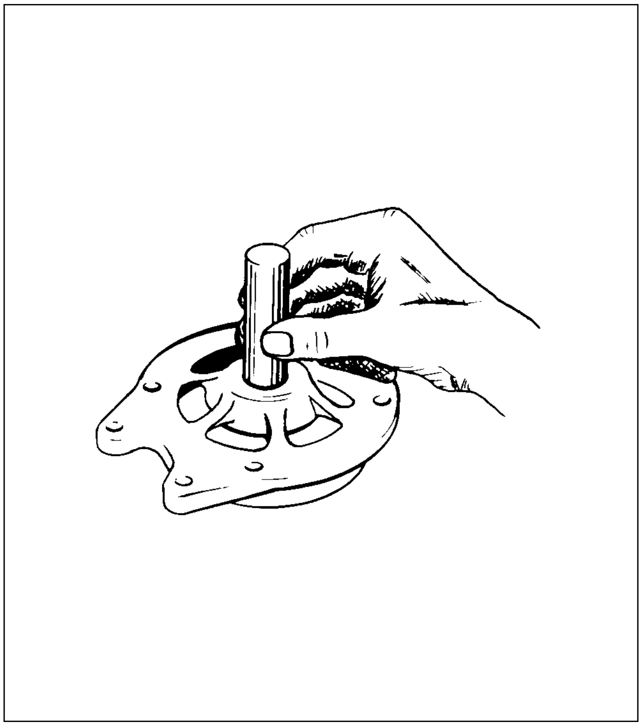


Figure 24-32. Removal of End Head Bearing

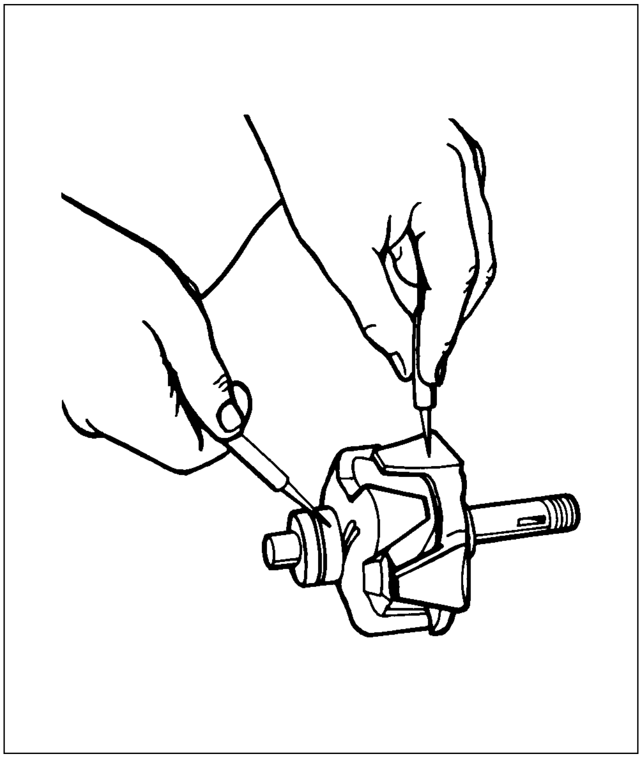


Figure 24-33. Testing Rotor for Ground

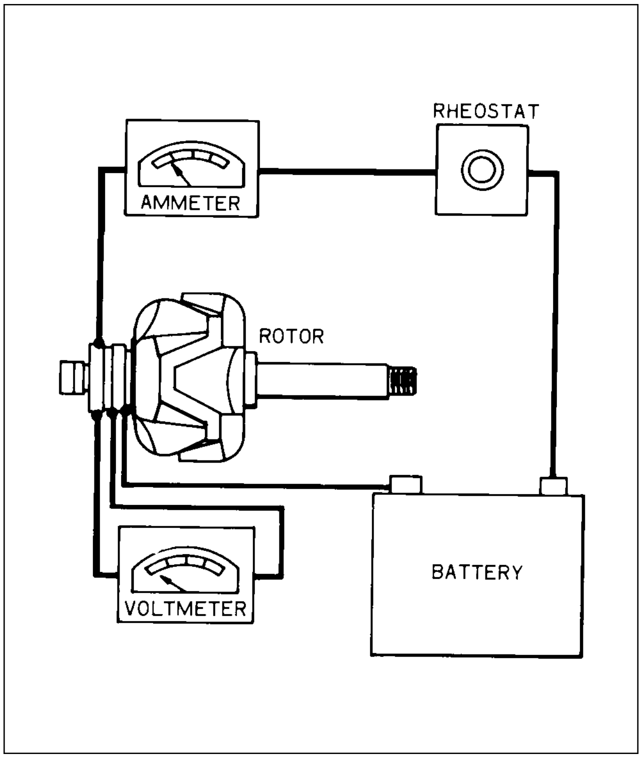


Figure 24-34. Testing Rotor for Shorts

2. Rectifiers: A diode rectifier tester will detect and pinpoint open or shorted rectifiers without going through the operation of disconnecting the stator leads. However, if a tester is not available, test probes and a No. 57 bulb, connected in series with a 12-volt battery, can be used in the following manner. Touch one test probe to a rectifier heat sink and the other test probe to a lead from one of the rectifiers in that heat sink. Then reverse the position of the leads. The test bulb should light in one direction and not light in the other direction. If the test bulb lights in both directions, one or more of the rectifiers in that heat sink is shorted. To pinpoint the defective rectifier, the stator leads must be disconnected and the above test repeated on each rectifier. Open rectifiers can only be detected, when using the test bulb, by disconnecting the stator leads. The test bulb will fail to light in either direction if the rectifier is open.

3. Stator: The stator can be tested for open or grounded windings with a 12-volt test bulb, described in the rectifier section, or an ohmmeter, in the following manner. Separate the stator from the slip ring end head just far enough to insert a fold of rags or blocks of wood. In other words, insulate the stator from the end head. To test for grounded windings, touch one test bulb or ohmmeter probe to the auxiliary terminal or any stator lead, and the other test bulb or ohmmeter probe to the stator frame. If the test bulb lights, or the ohmmeter indicates continuity, the stator is grounded. To test for open windings, connect one test probe to the auxiliary terminal or the stator winding center connection and touch each of the three stator leads. The test bulb must light, or the ohmmeter must show continuity. Due to the low resistance in the stator windings, shorted windings are almost impossible to locate. However, shorted stator windings will usually cause the alternator to “growl” or be noisy during operation and will usually show some signs of overheating. If all other electrical checks are normal and alternator fails to supply its rated output, the stator should be replaced to determine whether or not it is the faulty component.

4. Bearings and Seals: Whenever the alternator is overhauled, new bearings and oil or grease seals are recommended, even though the bearings and seals appear to be in good condition. A faulty seal can cause an alternator to fail within a very short period of time.

ASSEMBLY OF ALTERNATOR.

1. Press the ball bearing into the drive end head using a flat block approximately two inch square so that the pressure is exerted on the outer race of the bearing. Install the retainer plate. With the snap ring and retainer cup in place on the rotor shaft, use a tool that fits over the shaft and against the inner bearing race, and press until the inner bearing race is against the snap ring retainer cup. (Refer to Figure 24-35.)

2. Carefully install the rectifiers in the slip ring end head or rectifier mounting plate by supporting the unit and using the special tools illustrated in Figure 24-36.

—CAUTION—

Use an arbor press, do not hammer. Reconnect the stator leads to the rectifiers. When soldering these connections, use pliers as a heat dam on the lead between the solder point and the rectifier. Too much heat will damage the rectifiers.

3. Reassemble the rectifier mounting plate studs and insulators, making sure they are in the correct order. (Refer to Figure 24-37.)

4. After the slip ring end head is completely assembled, the stator and rectifier leads must be secured to the rectifier mounting plate with epoxy. Make sure the stator leads are positioned so that they do not interfere with the rotor.

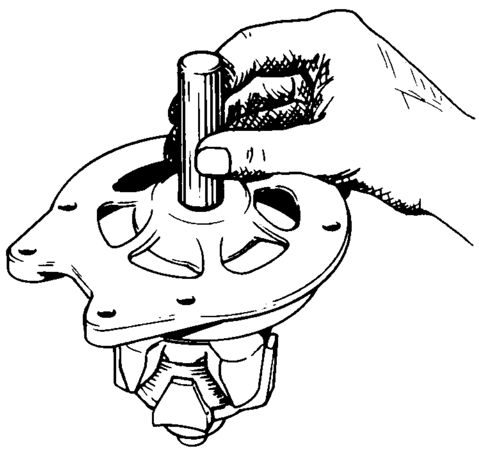


Figure 24-35. Installation of Drive End Head

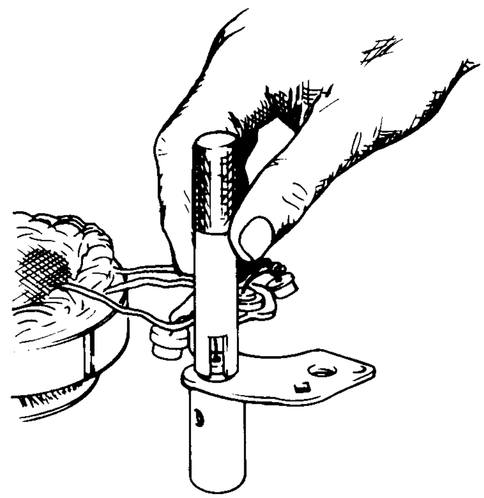


Figure 24-36. Installation of Rectifier

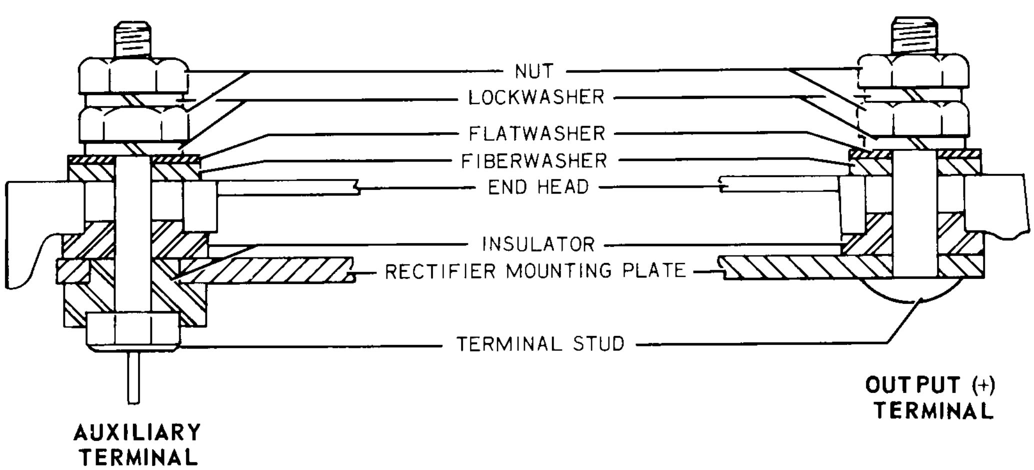


Figure 24-37. Terminal Assembly (Prestolite)

5. Install the slip ring end bearing and oil seal. Make sure the lip of the oil seal is toward the bearing. Stake the seal in place. Correct assembly of bearing, seal, inner race and spacer as shown in Figure 24-38.

6. Assemble the alternator and install the through bolts. Spin the rotor to make sure there is no mechanical interference. Torque the through bolts to 30 to 35 inch-pounds. Safety wire should be installed after the unit has been bench tested for output.

7. On PA-28RT-201 install spacer, woodruff key, fan, pulley, lockwasher and nut. Torque the nut to 35 foot-pounds, using a strap wrench to hold the pulley.

8. Install the brush and holder assembly and retaining screws. Spin the rotor and check for interference between the brush holder and rotor. Check between the field terminal and ground with an ohmmeter. The ohmmeter must indicate the amount of rotor resistance listed with Alternator Service Test Specifications.

TESTING OF ALTERNATOR.

1. Wiring connections for bench testing the alternator are shown in Figure 24-39. Refer to the individual specification pages for output test figures. Adjust the carbon pile if necessary, to obtain the specified voltage.
2. After bench testing the alternator, install the safety wire and install the alternator on the engine.

—NOTE—

Always refer to the wiring diagram when installing the alternator or testing the alternator.

—CAUTION—

Do not test alternators used on PA-28RT-201T at full rated output for more than 30 seconds unless adequate air pressure for cooling is supplied.

ALTERNATOR SERVICE TEST SPECIFICATION.

Prestolite specifications for the 14-volt alternators installed on PA-28RT-201T. Prestolite alternators are also used on PA-28RT-201 airplanes equipped with air conditioning.

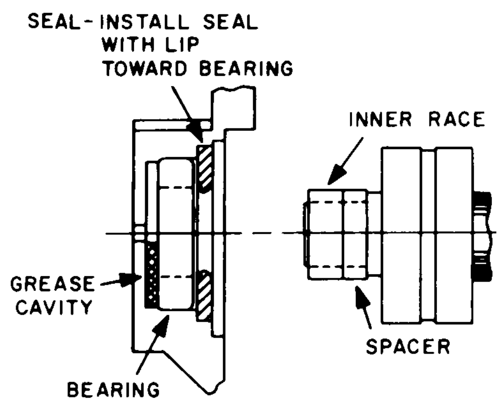


Figure 24-38. Slip Ring End Bearing Assembly

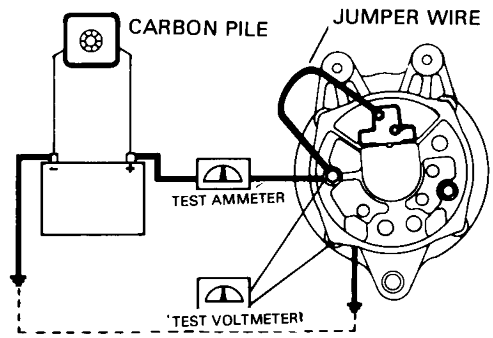


Figure 24-39. Testing Alternator

CHART 2404. ALTERNATOR SPECIFICATIONS (PRESTOLITE)

Aircraft Model Alternator Model	PA-28RT-201 ALY 6422		PA-28RT-201T ALX 9425
Voltage	12-volts		12-volts
Rated Output	60 amperes		65 amperes
Ground Polarity	Negative		Negative
Rotation	Bi-Directional		Bi-Directional
Rotor:			
Current Draw (77°F)	3.0 to 3.3 amps @ 12.0-volts		2.4 to 4.0 amps @ 12.0-volts
Resistance (77°F)	3.6 to 3.9 ohms		3.0 to 5.0 ohms
Output Test (77°F):			
Volts	12.8	14.2	
Amperes Output	10.0	65.2	
Field Amperes	3.15	3.45	
Alternator RPM	1730 min.	5000 min.	

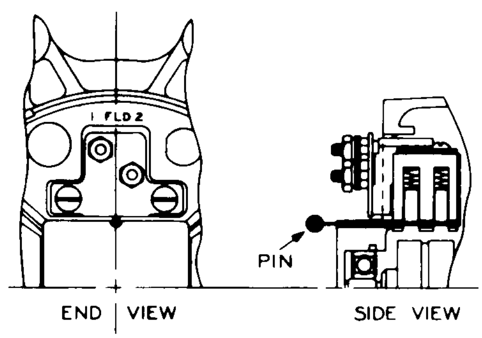


Figure 24-40. Brush Installation

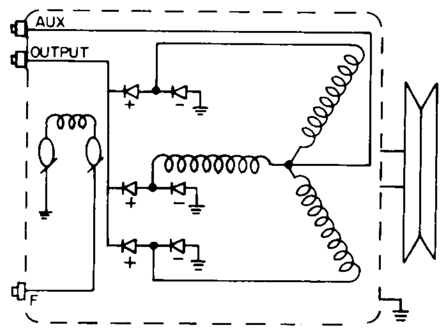


Figure 24-41. Internal Wiring Diagram

CHECKING ALTERNATOR BELT TENSION. (PA-28RT-201)

For aircraft with air conditioning installed, see Chapter 21, Replacement of Compressor and/or Alternator Drive Belts.

BATTERY.

SERVICING BATTERY.

On the PA-28RT-201T access to the battery is through the aft side of the baggage compartment. It is enclosed in a thermoplastic box with a vent system and a drain. Access to the battery on the PA-28RT-201 is through the engine cowl. It is enclosed in a stainless steel box with a vent system and a drain. The vents allow fresh air to enter the box and draw off fumes that may accumulate due to the charging process of the battery. The drain is clamped off and should be opened occasionally to drain any accumulation of liquid or during cleaning of the box. The battery should be checked for fluid level but must not be filled above the baffle plates. A hydrometer check should be performed to determine the percent of charge in the battery. All connections must be clean and tight.

REMOVAL OF BATTERY.

1. Make access to the battery as explained in the Description and Operation section of this chapter.
2. Remove battery box cover.
3. Disconnect the battery cables.

—NOTE—

Always remove the ground cable first and install last to prevent accidental short circuiting or arching.

4. Lift the battery from the box.

INSTALLATION OF BATTERY.

1. Ascertain that the battery and battery box have been cleaned and are free of acid.
2. Install the battery in box.
3. Connect the positive lead to the positive battery terminal and secure.
4. Connect the ground cable to the negative battery terminal and secure.
5. Install the battery box cover and secure with wing nuts.
6. Install access panel or cowl.

CHARGING BATTERY.

If the battery is not up to normal charge, remove the battery and recharge starting with a charging rate of 4 amperes and finishing with 2 amperes. A fast charge is not recommended.

CHART 2405. HYDROMETER READING AND BATTERY CHARGE PERCENT

Hydrometer Reading	Percent of Charge
1280	100
1250	75
1220	50
1190	25
1160	Very little useful capacity
1130 or below	discharged

BATTERY BOX CORROSION PREVENTION.

The battery should be checked for spilled electrolyte or corrosion at least each 50 hour inspection or at least every 30 days, whichever comes first. Should this be found in the box, on the terminals or around the battery, the battery should be removed and both the box and battery cleaned by the following procedure:

1. Remove the box drain cap and drain off any electrolyte that may have overflowed into the box.
2. Clean the battery and the box. Corrosion effects may be neutralized by applying a solution of baking soda and water mixed to a consistency of thin cream. The application of this mixture should be applied until all bubbling action has ceased.

—CAUTION—

Do not allow soda solution to enter battery.

3. Rinse the battery and box with clean water and dry.
4. Place the cap over the battery box drain.
5. Reinstall the battery.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR. (Wico)

CHECKING VOLTAGE REGULATOR.

The regulator is a fully transistorized unit in which all of the components are encapsulated in epoxy, which makes field repair of the unit impractical, and if it does not meet the specifications, it must be replaced. The regulator may be tested by the following procedure:

1. Be sure that the battery is fully charged and in good condition.
2. Check the alternator according to the manufacturer’s instructions, to determine if it is functioning properly. This test must be done with the regulator out of the circuit. After completing this test, reconnect the regulator into the circuit.
3. Use a good quality accurate voltmeter with at least a 15-volt scale.
4. Connect the positive voltmeter lead to the red wire at the regulator harness connector, or terminal block. Connect the negative voltmeter lead to the regulator housing. Note: Do not connect the voltmeter across the battery, because the regulator is designed to compensate for resistance contained within the wiring harness.
5. With the alternator turning at sufficient rpm to produce a half load condition, or approximately 25 amperes output, the voltmeter should read between 13.6 and 14.3-volts. The ambient temperatures surrounding the voltage regulator should be between 50°F to 100°F while this test is being made.

6. The voltage regulator heat sink, or case, is the ground connection for the electronic circuit. Therefore, if this unit is tested on the bench it is most important that a wire, No. 14, be connected between the regulator case and the alternator. If the regulator does not regulate between 13.6 and 14.4-volts, one of the following conditions may exist:
   - A. Regulates, but out of specification. The regulator is out of calibration and must be replaced.
   - B. The voltmeter continues to read battery voltage.
     - (1) Poor or open connections within the wiring harness.
     - (2) The regulator is “open.”
   - C. Voltage continues to rise.
     - (1) Regulator housing not grounded.
     - (2) Regulator shorted, must be replaced.

7. These are some of the things to look for in case of failure:
   - A. Poor or loose connections.
   - B. Poor ground on the regulator housing.
   - C. Shorted alternator windings.
   - D. A grounded yellow wire. (This will cause instantaneous failure.)
   - E. Disconnecting the regulator while the circuit energized.
   - F. Open circuit operation of the alternator. (The battery disconnected.)

OVER VOLTAGE RELAY. (Wico)

CHECKING OVER VOLTAGE RELAY.

The relay may be tested with the use of a good quality, accurate voltmeter, with a scale of at least 20-volts and a suitable power supply, with an output of at least 20-volts, or sufficient batteries with a voltage divider to regulate voltage. The test equipment may be connected by the following procedure:

1. B+ is connected to “Bat” of the over-voltage control.
2. B- is connected to the frame of the over-voltage control.
3. Be sure both connections are secure, and connected to a clean, bright surface.
4. Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to the “Bat” terminal of the over-voltage control.
5. Connect the negative lead of the voltmeter to the frame of the over-voltage control.
6. The over-voltage control is set to operate between 16.2-volts to 17.3-volts. By adjusting the voltage, an audible “click” may be heard when the relay operates.
7. If the over-voltage control does not operate between 16.2 and 17.3-volts it must be replaced.

AMMETER.

The ammeter is mounted in the instrument panel. This instrument measures the output of the alternator into the entire electrical system including the battery charging demand.

EXTERNAL POWER RECEPTACLE.

OPERATION OF EXTERNAL POWER RECEPTACLE.

The external power receptacle is located on the right side of the fuselage aft of the wing on the PA-28RT-201T and just aft of the firewall on the right side of the fuselage for the PA-28RT-201. When using external power for starting or operation of any of the airplane's equipment the following procedure should be followed:

1. Turn aircraft MASTER SWITCH to OFF position.
2. Ensure that the RED lead of PEP (Piper External Power) kit jumper cable is connected to the POSITIVE (+) terminal of the external 12-volt battery and that the BLACK lead is connected to the NEGATIVE terminal.
3. Insert the plug of jumper cable into the socket located on the aircraft fuselage.
4. Turn the aircraft MASTER SWITCH ON and proceed with NORMAL engine starting technique.
5. After the engine has been started, turn the MASTER SWITCH to the OFF position and remove the jumper cable plug from the aircraft.
6. Turn the aircraft MASTER SWITCH to the ON position and check the alternator ammeter for an indication of output. (DO NOT ATTEMPT ANY FLIGHT IF THERE IS NO INDICATION OF ALTERNATOR OUTPUT.)

—NOTE—

If aircraft battery is weak, charging current will be high. Do not take off until charging current falls below 20 amps. Do not take off with a completely discharged battery as three-volts is needed to excite the alternator.

STARTING THROUGH EXTERNAL POWER RECEPTACLE WITH AIRPLANE'S BATTERY NEARLY DEPLETED.

—NOTE—

Should the hydrometer reading indicate less than 1190, the battery should be removed and recharged or replaced.

1. When using a 12-volt battery for external power starting and the airplane's battery is nearly depleted, the following procedure should be used:
   A. Disconnect the airplane's battery at the negative terminal to prevent excessive loading of the external starting battery.
   B. Check that all of the airplane's electrical equipment is turned OFF.
   C. Connect the external battery to the external power receptacle; turn master switch ON and start engine using normal starting procedure.
   D. Turn master switch OFF; remove external battery, and then reconnect the battery at the negative terminal.
   E. Turn master switch ON and check ammeter for battery charging current.
2. When starting with a power cart and the airplane's battery is nearly depleted, the procedure in Step 1 need not be followed. The capacity of a power cart is sufficient to start an aircraft with a low battery. If a six volt battery is available, it can be connected in series with the 12-volt external battery to supply 18-volts for starting. In this case, use the same starting procedure as used with a power cart.

—CAUTION—

If aircraft battery is weak, charging current will be high. Do not take off until charging current falls below 20 amps.

Never use a 12 or 24-volt battery in place of a six-volt battery since electrical damage may result.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

27

FLIGHT CONTROLS

CHAPTER 27 - FLIGHT CONTROLS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 27 - FLIGHT CONTROLS (cont)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter contains the explanation for the removal, installation, rigging and adjustment procedures for the control assemblies of the various structural surfaces. The assemblies need not be removed in order of paragraphs since each paragraph describes the individual removal and installation of the component.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The airplane is controlled in flight by the use of three standard primary control surfaces, consisting of the ailerons, stabilator and rudder. Operation of these controls is through the movement of the dual control wheels and dual rudder pedals. The individual surfaces are connected to their control components through the use of cables and push-pull tubes. Provision for directional and longitudinal trim control is provided by an adjustable trim mechanism for the rudder and stabilator. The flaps are mechanically operated and can be positioned in four locations of 0, 10, 25 and 40 degrees.

The aileron controls consist of two-control wheels connected by torque tubes to sprockets on each end of the horizontal control column. A chain is wrapped around the sprockets and around a double sprocket on the vertical post of the control column. The chain is connected to the primary aileron control cable which is routed through the center of the fuselage to the main spar and out through the wings to a bellcrank in each wing. A balance cable is also connected to the bellcrank. As the control wheels are moved, the control cables move the bellcranks and actuate push-pull rods to move the ailerons.

The stabilator controls are also connected to the control column. From the connecting point, cables are routed around a series of pulleys down under the floor and aft to the tail section of the airplane. The aft end of the cables connect to the stabilator bellcrank which in turn is connected to the stabilator by a push-pull tube. When the control wheels are moved forward or aft, the cables move the bellcrank up and down pushing or pulling the tube which rotates the stabilator on its hinge points.

The rudder is controlled by the pilot's and co-pilot's rudder pedals. Cables are connected to both sides of the rudder pedal assembly and are routed aft through the bottom of the fuselage to the rudder horn. When one rudder pedal is pushed, the cables move in opposite directions turning the rudder horn and rudder. The wing flap system is operated by a lever located between the front seats.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubles peculiar to the Flight Controls are listed in Chart 2701, along with their probable causes and suggested remedies.

CHART 2701. TROUBLESHOOTING (SURFACE CONTROLS)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	AILERON CONTROL SYSTEM	
Lost motion between control wheel and aileron.	Cable tension too low.	Adjust cable tension.
	Linkage loose or worn.	Check linkage and tighten or replace.
	Broken pulley.	Replace pulley.
	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables correctly. Check cable guards.
Resistance to control wheel rotation.	System not lubricated properly.	Lubricate system.
	Cable tension too high.	Adjust cable tension.
	Control column horizontal chain improperly adjusted.	Adjust chain tension.
	Pulleys binding or rubbing.	Replace binding pulleys and/ or provide clearance between pulleys and brackets.
	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables correctly. Check cable guards.
	Bent aileron and/or hinge.	Repair or replace aileron and/or hinge.
	Cables crossed or routed incorrectly.	Check routing of control cables.
Control wheels not syn-chronized.	Incorrect control column rigging.	Rerig control column.
Control wheels not hori-zontal when ailerons are neutral.	Incorrect rigging of aileron system.	Rerig aileron system.

CHART 2701. TROUBLESHOOTING (SURFACE CONTROLS) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	AILERON CONTROL SYSTEM (cont)	
Incorrect aileron travel.	Aileron control rods not adjusted properly.	Adjust control rods.
	Aileron bellcrank stops not adjusted properly.	Adjust bellcrank stops.
Correct aileron travel cannot be obtained by adjusting bellcrank stops.	Incorrect rigging of aileron cables, control wheel and control rod.	Rerig controls.
Control wheel stops before control surfaces reach full travel.	Incorrect rigging between control wheel and control cables.	Rerig controls.
	RUDDER CONTROL SYSTEM	
Lost motion between rudder pedals and rudder.	Cable tension too low.	Adjust cable tension.
	Linkage loose or worn.	Check linkage and tighten or replace.
	Broken pulley.	Replace pulley.
	Bolts attaching rudder to sector are loose.	Tighten sector bolts.
Excessive resistance to rudder pedal movement.	System not lubricated properly.	Lubricate system.
	Rudder pedal torque tube bearing in need of lubrication.	Lubricate torque tube bearings.
	Cable tension too high.	Adjust cable tension.
	Pulleys binding or rubbing.	Replace binding pulleys and/or provide clearance between pulleys and brackets.
	Nose gear bungees or springs broken.	Replace springs or bungee(s).

CHART 2701. TROUBLESHOOTING (SURFACE CONTROLS) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	RUDDER CONTROL SYSTEMS (cont)	
Excessive resistance to rudder pedal movement. (cont)	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables correctly. Check cable guards.
	Cables crossed or routed incorrectly.	Check routing of control cables.
Rudder pedals not neutral when rudder is streamlined.	Rudder cables incorrectly rigged or nose gear rods incorrectly rigged.	Rerig rudder cables or nose gear rods.
Incorrect rudder travel.	Rudder sector stop incorrectly adjusted.	Rerig sector stops.
	Pedal contacts secondary stop before rudder.	Reposition rudder pedal to neutral position or rudder trim or nose gear rods and rerig either.
	RUDDER TRIM CONTROL SYSTEM	
Trim control knob moves with excessive resistance.	System not lubricated properly.	Lubricate system.
	STABILATOR CONTROL SYSTEM	
Lost motion between control wheel and stabilator.	Cable tension too low.	Adjust cable tension.
	Linkage loose or worn.	Check linkage and tighten or replace.
	Broken pulley.	Replace pulley.
	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables correctly.
Resistance to stabilator control movement.	System not lubricated properly.	Lubricate system.
	Cable tension too high.	Adjust cable tension.
	Binding control column.	Adjust and lubricate.

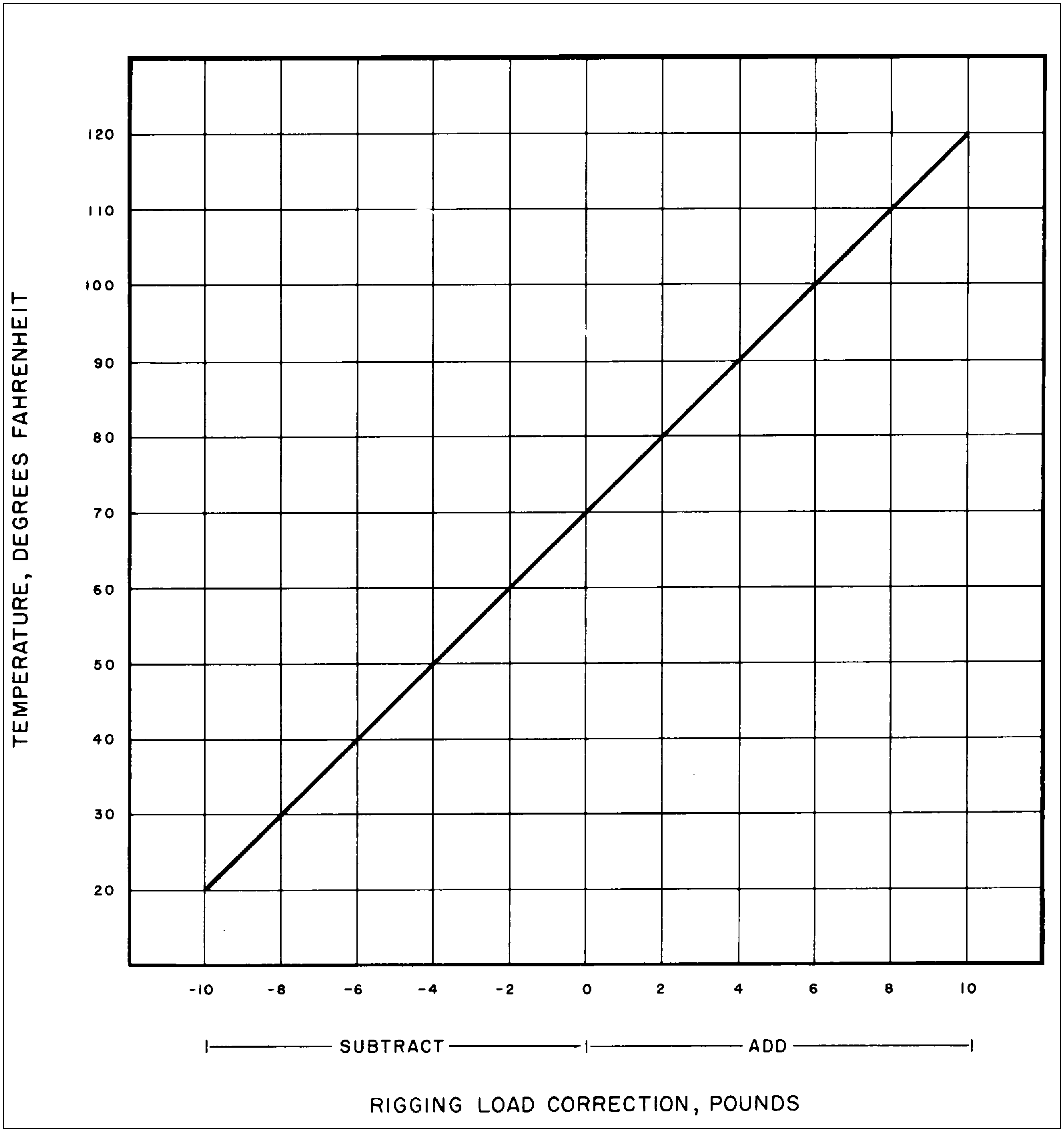
CHART 2701. TROUBLESHOOTING (SURFACE CONTROLS) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
STABILATOR CONTROL SYSTEM (cont)		
Resistance to stabilator control movement. (cont)	Pulleys binding or rubbing.	Replace binding pulleys and/ or provide clearance between pulleys and brackets.
	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables correctly.
	Cables crossed or routed incorrectly.	Check routing of control cables.
	Bent stabilator hinge.	Repair or replace stabilator hinge.
Incorrect stabilator travel.	Stabilator stops incorrectly adjusted.	Adjust stop screws.
Correct stabilator travel cannot be obtained by adjusting stops.	Stabilator cables incorrectly rigged or incorrect stop in control column.	Rerig stabilator cables. Replace stop.
STABILATOR TRIM CONTROL SYSTEM FLOOR TRIM		
Lost motion between trim control wheel and trim tab.	Cable tension too low.	Adjust cable tension.
	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables properly.
	Broken pulley.	Replace pulley.
	Linkage loose or worn.	Check linkage and tighten or replace.
Trim control wheel moves with excessive resistance.	System not lubricated properly.	Lubricate system.
	Cable tension too high.	Adjust cable tension.
	Pulleys binding or rubbing.	Replace binding pulleys. Provide clearance between pulleys and brackets.

CHART 2701. TROUBLESHOOTING (SURFACE CONTROLS) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	STABILATOR TRIM CONTROL SYSTEM FLOOR TRIM (cont)	
Trim control wheel moves with excessive resistance. (cont)	Cables not in place on pulleys.	Install cables properly.
	Trim tab hinge binding.	Lubricate hinge. If necessary, replace.
	Cables crossed or routed incorrectly.	Check routing of control cables.
Trim tab fails to reach full travel.	System incorrectly rigged.	Check and/or adjust rigging.
	Trim drum incorrectly wrapped.	Check and/or adjust rigging.
Trim indicator fails to indicate correct trim position.	Trim indicator unit not adjusted properly.	Adjust trim indicator.
	FLAP CONTROL SYSTEM	
Flaps fail to extend or retract.	Control cable broken or disconnected.	Replace or reconnect control cable.
Flaps not synchronized or fail to move evenly when retracted.	Incorrect rigging of system.	Adjust flaps.

CHART 2702. CABLE TENSION VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



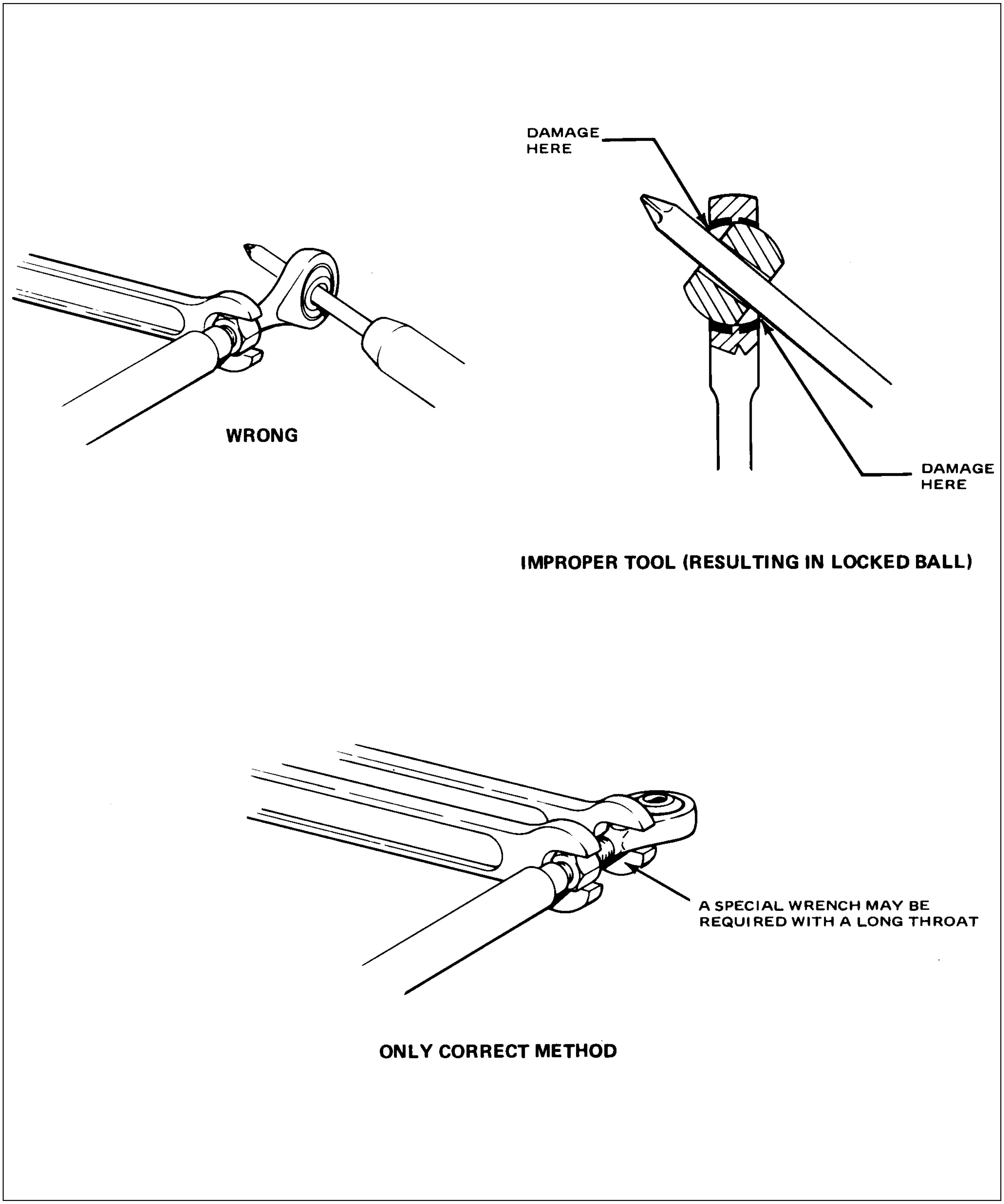


Figure 27-1. Rod End Installation Method

STANDARD PROCEDURES.

The following tips may be helpful in the removal, installation and rigging of the various assemblies:

1. It is recommended, though not always necessary to level and place the airplane on jacks during rigging and adjustment.
2. Remove turnbuckle barrels from cable ends before withdrawing the cables through the structures.
3. Tie a cord to the cable end before withdrawing the cable through the structures to facilitate reinstallation of cable.
4. Turnbuckle stations are given at their neutral positions.
5. When referring to marking cable end, etc., before disconnecting a felt marking pen may be used.
6. Assemble and adjust the turnbuckles so that each terminal is screwed an approximately equal distance into the barrel. Do not turn the terminals in such a manner that will put a permanent “twist” into the cables.
7. Cable tensions should be taken with the appropriate control surface in its neutral position.
8. After completion of each adjustment, check the turnbuckles to be sure not more than three terminal threads are visible outside the barrel. Install the locking clips, and check for proper installation by trying to remove the clips using fingers only. Both locking clips may be installed in opposite holes. Locking clips which have been installed and removed must be scrapped and not reused. Turnbuckles may be safetied in accordance with Advisory Circular 43.13-1A Chapter 4, Section 2.
9. When push rods or rod ends are provided with an inspection hole, the screw must be screwed in far enough to pass the inspection hole. This can be determined visually or by feel, inserting a piece of wire into the inspection hole. If no hole is provided, there must be a minimum of .375 of an inch thread engagement.
10. When installing rod end jam nuts, refer to Figure 27-1 for proper installation method.
11. After completion of adjustments, each jam nut must be tightened securely.

—NOTE—

Cable rigging tensions specified must be corrected to ambient temperature in the area where the tension is being checked, using Chart 2702.

CONTROL COLUMN ASSEMBLY.

REMOVAL OF CONTROL COLUMN ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-2.)

1. To remove either control wheel with tube, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Separate the control wheel tube from the flexible joint that is located on either side of the tee bar assembly by removing the nut, washer and bolt. Pull the tube from the flexible joint.
   B. If removing the left control tube, slide the stop from the tube.
   C. Should wires for the various Autopilot systems be installed in the control tube, disconnect them at the quick disconnect terminals behind the instrument panel. Draw the wires back into the tube and out through the forward end of the tube.
   D. Remove the control wheel assembly from the instrument panel.

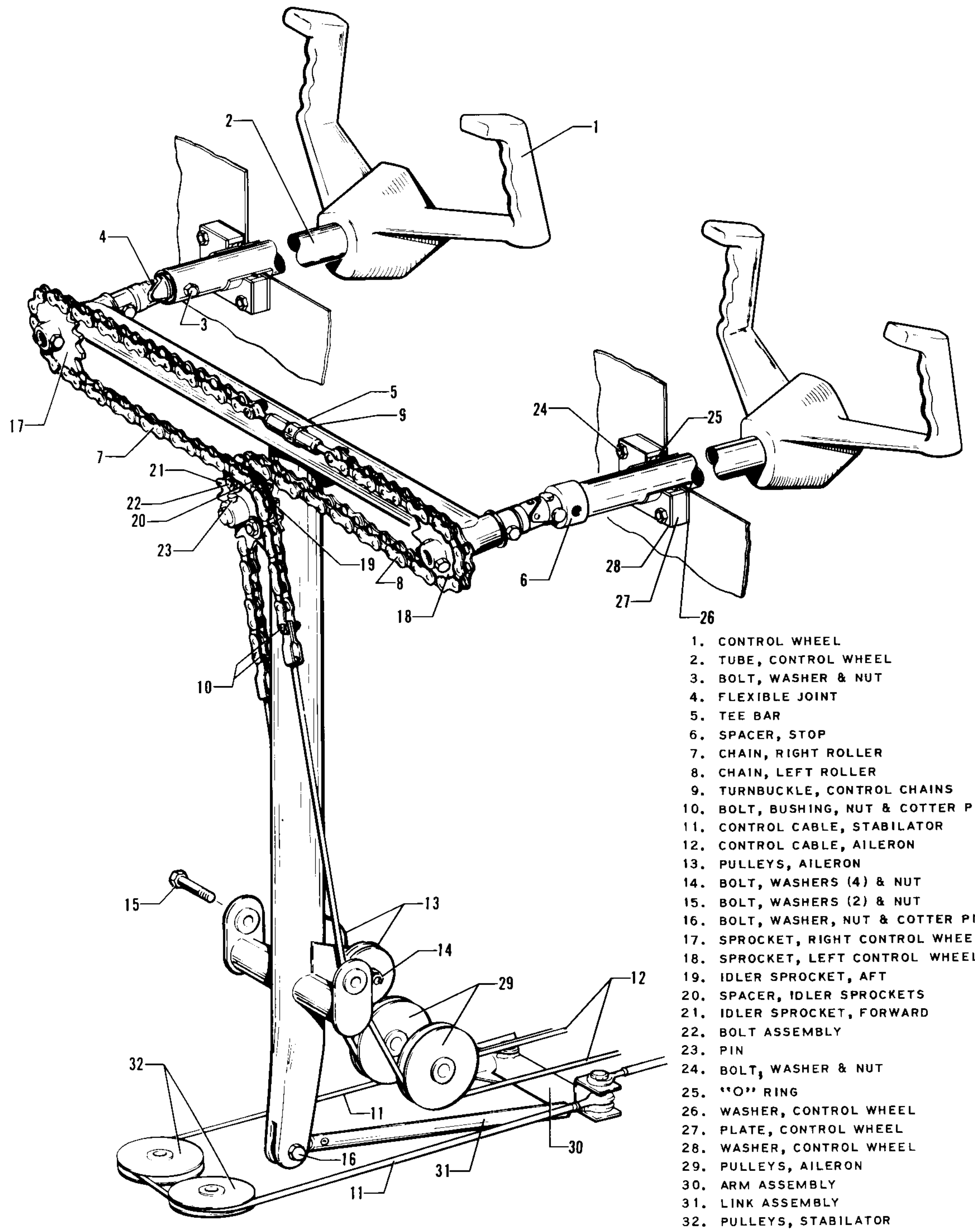


Figure 27-2. Control Column Assembly

2. The tee bar with assembled parts may be removed from the airplane by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the access panel or door to the aft section of the fuselage.
   B. Relieve cable tension from the stabilator control cables at one of the stabilator cable turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage.
   C. Relieve tension from the aileron control cables and chains and at the turnbuckle that connects the chains at the top of the tee bar.
   D. Disconnect the control chains from the control cables where the chains and cables join by removing the cotter pins, nuts, bolts and bushings.
   E. Remove the tunnel cover by the following procedure:
      (1) Remove the rudder trim covers by removing the knobs and the attaching screws. Remove the tunnel plate, located just aft of the tee bar, by laying back enough tunnel carpet to remove the plate attaching screws.
   F. Remove the two aileron control cable pulleys attached to the lower section of the tee bar by removing the pulley attaching bolt.
   G. Disconnect the stabilator controls from the lower end of the tee bar assembly.
   H. Disconnect the necessary controls, such as the mixture control, throttle control, etc., that will allow the tee bar assembly to be removed.
   I. Remove the tee bar assembly by removing the attaching bolts with washers and nuts, which are through each side of the floor tunnel, and lifting it up and out through the right side of the cabin.

INSTALLATION OF CONTROL COLUMN ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-2.)

1. The tee bar assembly may be installed in the airplane by the following procedure:
   A. Swing the tee bar assembly into place from the right side of the cabin and secure with attaching bolts, washers and nuts inserted in through each side of the floor tunnel.
   B. Connect the stabilator controls to the lower end of the tee bar with bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. Allow the cable ends free to rotate.
   C. Place the aileron control cables around the pulleys that attach to the lower section of the tee bar, position pulleys and secure with bolt, washers and nut.
   D. Install the control wheel per Step 2.
   E. Place the control wheels in neutral (centered) position and install the aileron control chains on the control wheel sprockets and idler crossover sprockets. This turnbuckle must be centered between the two control wheel sprockets.
   F. Loosen the connecting bolts of the idler sprockets to allow the chain to fit snug around the control wheel sprockets and over the idler sprockets.
   G. Connect the aileron control cables to the ends of the chains with bolts, bushings, nuts and cotter pins.
   H. Adjust the chain turnbuckle between the two control wheel sprockets to allow the control wheels to be neutral and obtain proper cable tension. It may be necessary, in order to have both control wheels neutral, to set the chain turnbuckle to neutralize the wheels and then set cable tension with the turnbuckles located under the floor panel aft of the main spar as instructed in Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls. Before safetying the turnbuckle, check that when the ailerons are neutral, the control wheels will be neutral and the chain turnbuckle centered. Also, the aileron bellcranks should contact their stops before the control wheel hits its stop. Maintain .030 to .040 clearance between sprocket pin and adjustable stop bolts on models having adjustable aileron tee bar stops.

I. Set stabilator cable tension with the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage and instructions given in Rigging and Adjustment of Stabilator Controls. Check safety of all turnbuckles upon completion of adjustments.
J. Tighten the connecting bolts of the idler sprockets.
K. Install the floor tunnel plate trim covers by the following procedure:
(1) Install the floor tunnel plate and secure with the appropriate screws. Fasten the tunnel carpet in place and replace the rudder trim knob.

2. Either control wheel assembly may be installed by the following procedure:
A. Insert the control wheel tube through the instrument panel.
B. Should wires for the various Autopilot systems need to be installed in the control tube, route them through the hole in the forward side of the tube and out of the small hole in the forward side. Position the rudder grommet in the hole in the side of the tube.
C. On the left control tube install the stop.
D. Connect the control wheel tube to the flexible joint of the tee bar assembly. If the control cables and/ or chains have not been removed or loosened, place the ailerons in neutral and install the control tube on the flexible joint to allow the control wheel to be neutral. Install bolt, washer and nut and tighten.

AILERON CONTROLS.

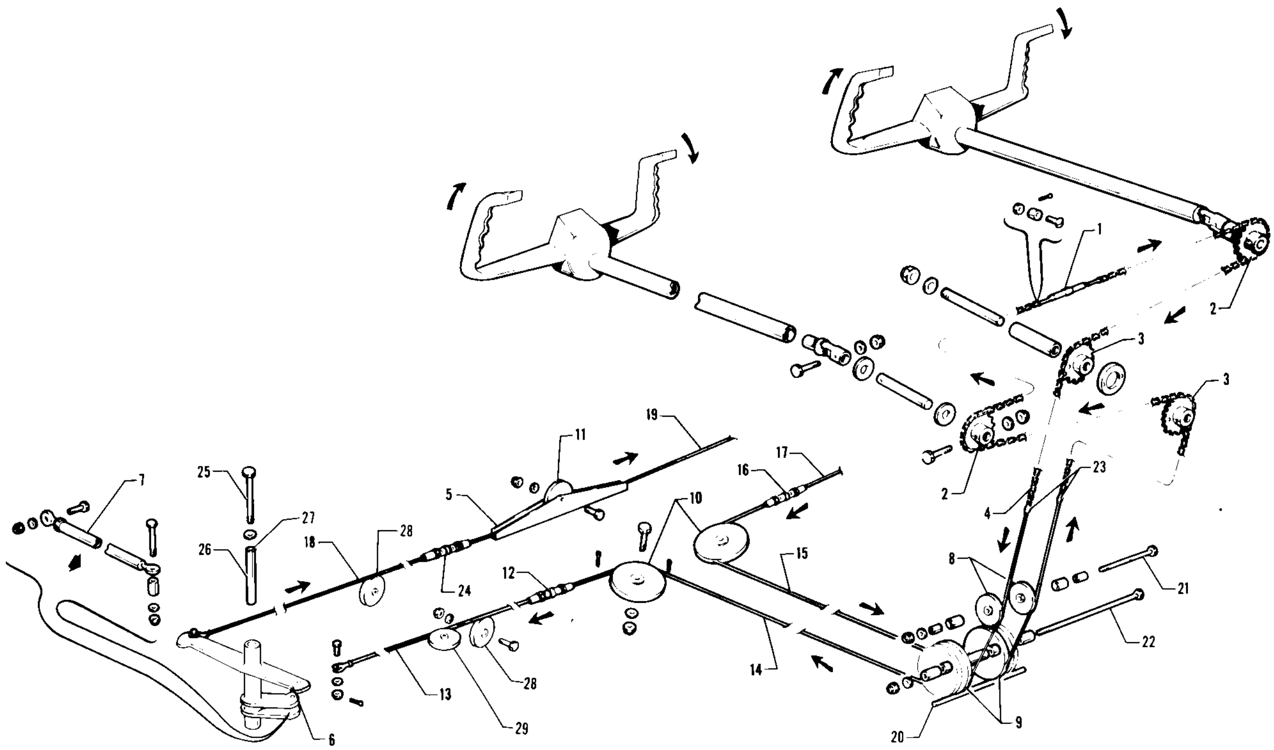
REMOVAL OF AILERON CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-3.)

1. For the removal of either the control cables in the fuselage or the wings, first remove the rear seat bottom on the airplane.
2. To remove either the right or left primary control cables that are located in the fuselage, the following procedure may be used:
A. Remove the two front seats from the airplane.
B. Remove the tunnel cover located aft of the tee bar assembly by the following procedure:
(1) Remove the rudder trim control knob and trim cover attaching screws. Roll back the carpet from the tunnel and remove the tunnel plate that is located just aft of the tee bar assembly by removing the plate attaching screws.

—NOTE—

To help facilitate reinstallation of control cables, mark the cable ends and attach a line where applicable before drawing them through the fuselage or wing.

C. Separate the primary control cable at the turnbuckle located under the rear seat or floor panel aft of the main spar.
D. Remove the cable pulleys attached to the lower section of the control column tee bar assembly by removing the pulley attaching bolt.
E. Move the cable guard under the pulley cluster located just aft of the lower portion of the tee bar by removing the cotter pin from the exposed end of the guard and sliding it to the left or right as required.



1. TURNBUCKLE, CONTROL CHAINS
2. SPROCKET CONTROL WHEEL
3. SPROCKET, IDLER
4. CHAIN, AILERON CONTROL
5. BRACKET, PULLEY
6. BELLCRANK, AILERON
7. ROD, AILERON CONTROL
8. PULLEY, TEE BAR
9. PULLEY, FORWARD CLUSTER
10. PULLEY, PRIMARY CONTROL CABLE
11. PULLEY, BALANCE CABLE
12. TURNBUCKLE, RIGHT PRIMARY
13. CABLE, RIGHT WING PRIMARY
14. CABLE, RIGHT FUSELAGE PRIMARY
15. CABLE, LEFT FUSELAGE PRIMARY
16. TURNBUCKLE, LEFT PRIMARY
17. CABLE, LEFT WING PRIMARY
18. CABLE, RIGHT BALANCE
19. CABLE, LEFT BALANCE
20. ROD, CABLE GUARD
21. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
22. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
23. BOLT, NUT, BUSHING & COTTER PIN
24. TURNBUCKLE, BALANCE CABLE
25. BOLT, BELLCRANK PIVOT
26. BUSHING, BELLCRANK
27. TUBE, TEFLON
28. PULLEY, LEFT & RIGHT
29. PULLEY

Figure 27-3. Aileron Controls (Typical)

F. Remove the cotter pins used as cable guards at the pulley in the forward area of the floor opening aft of the main spar.
G. Disconnect the cable from the control chain at the control column tee bar assembly by removing the cotter pin, nut, bolt and bushing that connect the two together. Secure the chains in some manner to prevent them from unwrapping from around the sprockets.
H. Draw the cable back through the floor tunnel.

3. The primary control cable in either wing may be removed by the following procedure:
A. Remove the access plate to the aileron bellcrank located on the underside of the wing forward of the center of the aileron.
B. If not previously disconnected, separate the cable at the turnbuckle located in the area aft of the main spar.
C. Disconnect the cable from the forward end of the aileron bellcrank by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
D. Draw the cable from the wing.

4. Either balance cable may be removed by the following procedure:
A. Separate the balance cable at the turnbuckle in the right side of the opening aft of the main spar.
B. If the left balance cable is to be removed, remove the cotter pin used as a cable guard at the pulley in the center of the opening.
C. Remove the access plate to the aileron bellcrank located on the underside of the wing forward of the center of the aileron.
D. Disconnect the cable from the aft end of the aileron bellcrank by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
E. Draw the cable from the wing.

INSTALLATION OF AILERON CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-3.)

1. The installation of either the right or left primary control cable that is located in the fuselage may be accomplished as follows:
A. Draw the cable through the fuselage floor tunnel.
B. Connect the cable to the end of the control chain and secure using bushing, bolt, nut and cotter pin.
C. Place the cable around the pulley that is located in the tunnel aft of the tee bar. Install the cable guard and secure with a cotter pin.
D. Position cables and install the cable pulleys that attach to the lower section of the tee bar assembly. Secure with bolt, washer and nut.
E. Place the cable around the pulley that is located within access opening just aft of the main spar and install cotter pin cable guards.
F. If the primary control cable in the wing is installed, connect the control cable ends at the turnbuckle located within access opening just aft of the main spar.
G. Check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls.
H. Install the floor tunnel plate trim covers by the following procedure:
(1) Place the tunnel plate into position for installation and secure with the attachment screws. Roll the carpet into place and install the rudder trim cover and knob.

2. The primary control cable in either wing may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Draw the control cable into the wing.
   B. Connect the cable to the forward end of the aileron bellcrank using a bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. Allow the cable end to rotate freely on the bellcrank.
   C. If the primary control cable in the fuselage is installed, connect the ends at the turnbuckle located under the rear seat aft of the main spar.
   D. Check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls.
   E. Install the access plate on the underside of the wing.
3. Either balance cable may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Draw the cable into the wing.
   B. Connect the cable to the aft end of the aileron bellcrank using a bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. Allow the cable end to rotate freely on the bellcrank.
   C. Connect the balance cable ends at the turnbuckle that is located under the rear seat aft of the main spar.
   D. If the left cable was removed, install the cotter pin cable guard at the pulley located within the fuselage, aft of the main spar.
   E. Check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls.
   F. Install the access plate on the underside of the wing.
4. Replace the rear seat bottom or floor panel and the two front seats.

REMOVAL OF AILERON BELLCRANK ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-3.)

1. Remove the bottom half of the rear seat of the airplane.
2. Remove the access plate to the aileron bellcrank located on the underside of the wing, forward of the center of the aileron.
3. Relieve tension from the aileron control cables by loosening the balance cable turnbuckle located in the opening aft of the main spar.
4. Disconnect the primary and balance control cables from the bellcrank assembly by removing cotter pins, nuts, washers and bolts.
5. Disconnect the aileron control rod at the aft or forward end, as desired, by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
6. Remove the nut, pivot bolt and washers that secure the bellcrank. The nut is visible from the underside of the wing.
7. Remove the bellcrank from within the wing.

INSTALLATION OF AILERON BELLCRANK ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-3.)

1. Ascertain that the bellcrank pivot bushing is lubricated and install in the torque tube portion of the bellcrank.
2. Place the bellcrank in position in the wing with a washer located between each end of the torque tube and the mounting brackets.
3. Install the bellcrank pivot bolt with the head up. Install a washer and nut on the bolt, and torque nut within 20 to 25 inch-pounds. Check that the bellcrank rotates freely with little up-down play.
4. Install and adjust control rod and check aileron travel per Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls.

5. Connect the ends of the primary and balance control cables to the bellcrank using bolts, washers, nuts and cotter pins. Allow the cable ends to rotate freely on the bellcrank.

6. Tighten the control cables at the balance cable turnbuckle in the floor opening aft of the main spar. Check cable tension per Rigging and Adjustment of Aileron Controls.

7. Install the access plate on the underside of the wing and replace the floor panel or rear seat bottom.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF AILERON CONTROLS. (Refer to Figures 27-5 and 27-6.)

—NOTE—

Flap adjustment must be complete before starting aileron adjustment.

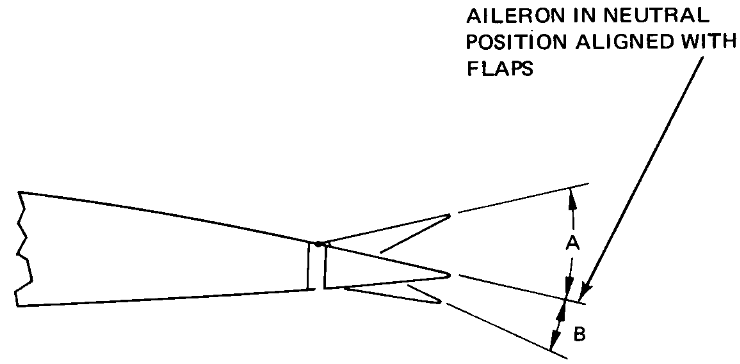
1. To check and adjust the rigging of the aileron controls, first set the right and left aileron bellcranks at neutral position. (Ascertain that the control chains have been rigged per Installation of Control Column Assembly.) This may be accomplished by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the access plate to each aileron bellcrank located on the underside of the wing, forward of the center of the aileron by removing the plate attaching screws.
   B. Affix a bellcrank rigging tool, as shown in Figure 27-5, between the forward arm of each bellcrank and the adjacent rib. (This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 95.) The slotted end of the tool fits on the arm forward of and adjacent to the primary control cable end. The other end of the tool is positioned so that the side of the tool contacts the aft side of the bellcrank stop. The bellcrank must be moved to allow a snug fit of the tool between the bellcrank arm and rib. To do so, it may be necessary to loosen a primary control cable or the balance cable. Neutral position of the bellcranks is the position at which the forward and aft cable connection holes are an equal distance from the adjacent outboard wing rib.
2. With each bellcrank set at neutral, the ailerons may be checked and adjusted for neutral as follows:
   A. Ascertain that the bellcrank rigging tool fits snug between the bellcrank and the rib.
   B. Place an aileron rigging tool as shown in Figure 27-6 against the underside of the wing and aileron as close as possible to the inboard end of the aileron without contacting any rivets. The tool must be positioned paralleled with the wing ribs, with the aft end of the tool, even with the trailing edge of the aileron. (This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 95.)
   C. With the aileron control rod connected between the bellcrank and aileron, check that the surface of the wing contacts the tool at its forward surface and at the spacer, and the trailing edge of the flap contacts the aft end of the tool. The aileron is neutral at this position.
   D. Should the three points not contact, loosen the jam nut at the aft end of the control rod and rotate the rod until the three points contact. Apply a slight up pressure against the trailing edge of the aileron while making this adjustment. After adjustment, retighten the jam nut.
3. Adjust primary and balance cable tension as given in Figure 27-4 by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the two front seats and, if desired, and the bottom of the rear seat to facilitate in the necessary operation.
   B. Loosen the connecting bolts of the idler cross-over sprockets at the control tee bar to allow the chain to fit snug around the control wheel sprockets and over the idler sprockets.
   C. Ascertain that both bellcranks are at neutral position.

Aileron

A - $25^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ UP

B - $12.5^\circ \pm 2^\circ$ DOWN

CABLE TENSION 40 LBS. ± 5 LBS.



1. **Flap Adjustment must be complete before starting aileron adjustment.**
2. **Maximum free play for aileron is 0.24 of an inch, measured at aileron edge.**

Figure 27-4. Aileron Rigging

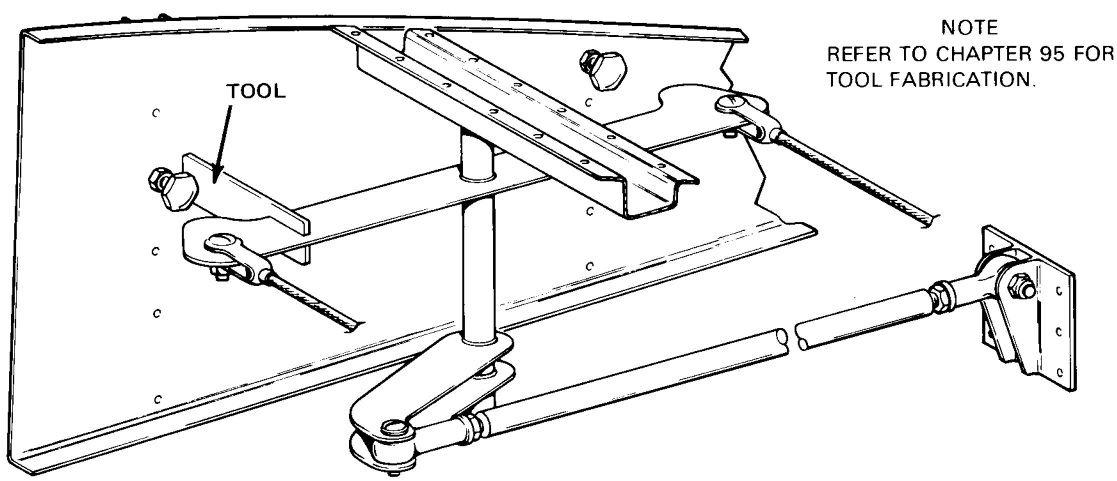


Figure 27-5. Bellcrank Rigging Tool

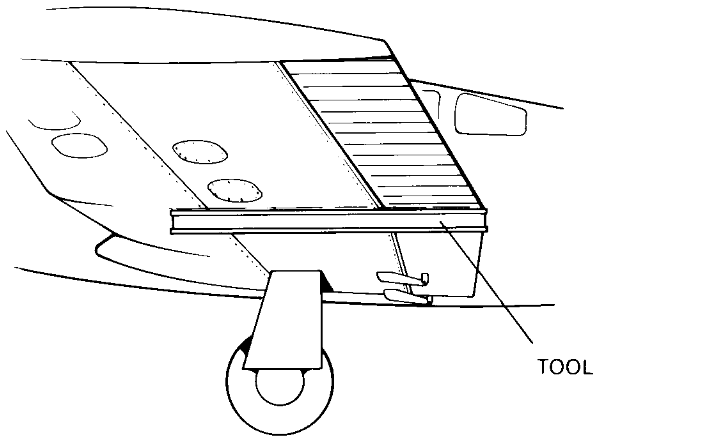


Figure 27-6. Aileron Rigging Tool

D. Adjust the turnbuckles, located in the access opening just aft of the main spar, of the primary and balance cables to their proper cable tension and maintain neutral-center position of the control wheels. To obtain neutral position of both control wheels, it may also be necessary to adjust the roller chain turnbuckle located between the control wheel sprockets. During adjustment, obtain a little more tension on the primary control cables to hold the bellcranks in neutral against the rigging tools, finishing with even tension on all cables.
E. Tighten the bolts to secure the idler cross-over sprockets.
F. Remove the aileron bellcrank rigging tool from each wing.

4. Check the ailerons for correct travel from neutral per dimensions given in Figure 27-4 by the following procedure:

A. Center the bubble of a protractor over the surface of an aileron at neutral position and note the reading.
B. Move the aileron full up and down, and check the degree of travel for each direction. The degree of travel on the protractor is determined by taking the difference between the protractor reading at neutral and up, and neutral and down. The bubble must be centered at each reading.
C. Should the travel not be correct, the travel may be set by rotating the bellcrank stops in or out. Stops are located in the wing attached to the rib that is adjacent to the aileron bellcrank.
D. Repeat this procedure for the other aileron.

5. Check the bellcrank stops to assure that the bellcrank contact is made simultaneously, but still have cushion before contacting the control wheel stops. Maintain .030 to .040 clearance between sprocket pin and adjustable stop bolts on models having adjustable tee bar stops.
6. Check complete system for operation and safety of turnbuckles, bolts, etc.
7. Install access plates and panels.

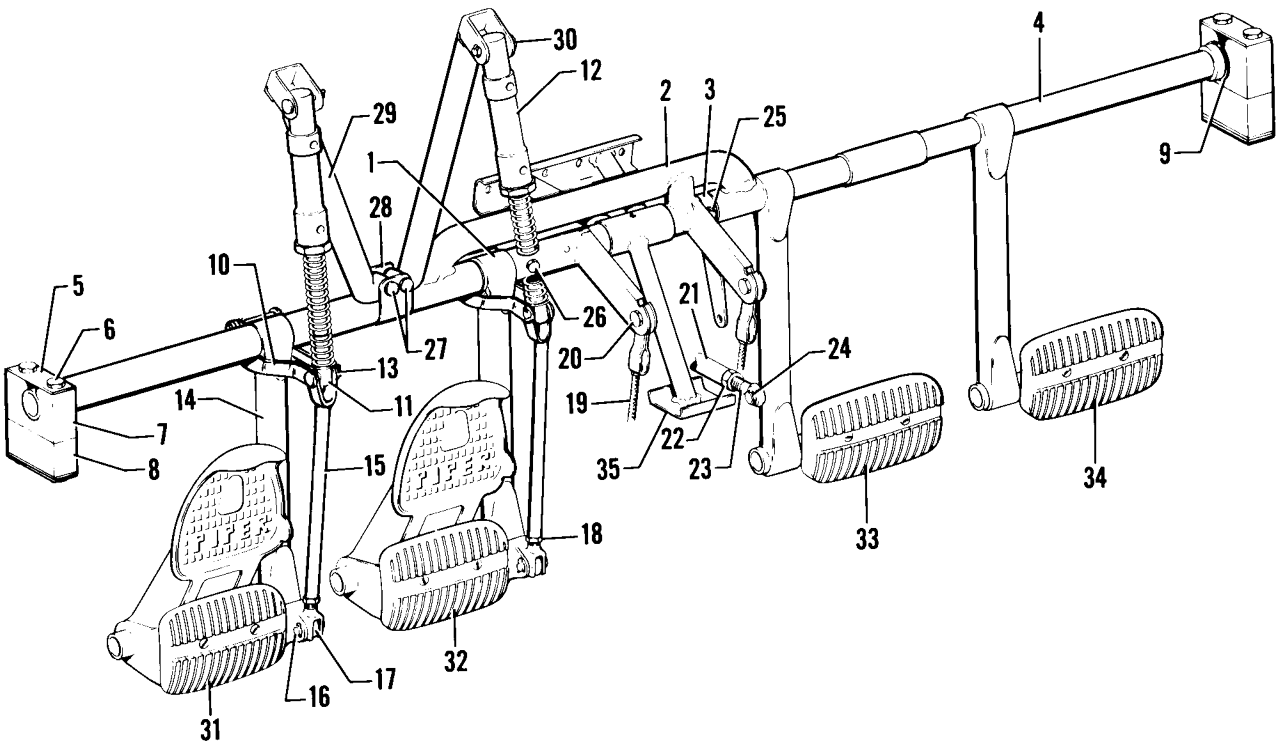
—NOTE—

When an out of trim condition persists despite all the rigging corrections that can be made, there is a possibility that the trailing edge of the aileron has been used to move the aircraft forward. This can result in a slight bulging of the aileron contour at the trailing edge which will cause an out of rig condition that is very difficult to correct.

RUDDER CONTROLS.

REMOVAL OF RUDDER AND STEERING PEDAL ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-7.)

1. Remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.
2. Relieve rudder and stabilator cable tension by loosening one of the rudder and stabilator cable turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage.
3. Remove the tunnel plate located just aft of the tee bar assembly by removing the rudder trim control knob, trim cover attaching screws and trim cover. Roll back the carpet from the tunnel and remove the tunnel plate that is located just aft of the tee bar assembly by removing the plate attaching screws.
4. Disconnect the stabilator control cable from the lower end of the tee bar assembly.
5. Remove the tee bar attaching bolts with their washers and nuts which are through each side of the floor tunnel. Pull the lower end of the tee bar aft.
6. Disconnect the control cable ends from the arms on the torque tube by removing the cotter pins, washers, nuts and bolts.
7. Disconnect the rudder trim from the torque tube assembly by removing the cotter pin, washers and bolt that connects the arm to the trim. Remove the cotter pin and clevis pin from the rudder trim mechanism and remove the mechanism from the mounting channel. Remove the screw from the engine control bracket assembly and swing it out of the way. Disconnect the alternate air cable and move aside.
8. Disconnect the steering rods at the rudder by removing nuts and bolts.
9. Disconnect the brake cylinders at the lower end of each cylinder rod by removing the cotter pins, washers, nut and bolts.
10. Disconnect the vee brace(s) (two braces are used with right hand brakes) from the torque tube by removing nuts, washers and bolts that secure the strap bracket to the vee brace.
11. Disconnect the torque tube support bracket where it attaches by removing the two bolts attached to the box located beneath, and the four bolts attached to the forward bulkhead.
12. Remove the two bolts that extend through the torque tube and are located at the center of the tube assembly over the floor tunnel. Compress the tubes. Remove the left and right toe brake pedal assembly.
13. Disconnect the torque tube support blocks from their support brackets on each side of the fuselage by removing the attaching nuts, washers and bolts.



1. TUBE, L. OUTER
2. TUBE, L. CENTER
3. TUBE, R. CENTER
4. TUBE, R. OUTER
5. PLATE
6. BOLT & NUT
7. SUPPORT BLOCK, UPPER
8. SUPPORT BLOCK, LOWER
9. WASHER, SPACER
10. ARM, IDLER
11. ROD, BRAKE CYLINDER
12. BRAKE CYLINDER
13. CLEVIS PIN & COTTER PIN
14. TUBE, RUDDER CONTROL
15. CLEVIS ROD
16. CLEVIS PIN & COTTER PIN
17. ROD END
18. JAM NUT
19. CONTROL CABLE, RUDDER
20. BOLT, WASHER, NUT & COTTER PIN
21. ROD, NOSE WHEEL STEERING
22. JAM NUT
23. ROD END, STEERING
24. BOLT & NUT
25. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
26. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
27. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
28. BRACKET
29. VEE BRACE
30. CLEVIS PIN & COTTER PIN
31. RUDDER PEDAL, L. OUTER
32. RUDDER PEDAL, L. INNER
33. RUDDER PEDAL, R. INNER
34. RUDDER PEDAL, R. OUTER
35. BRACKET, TUBE SUPPORT

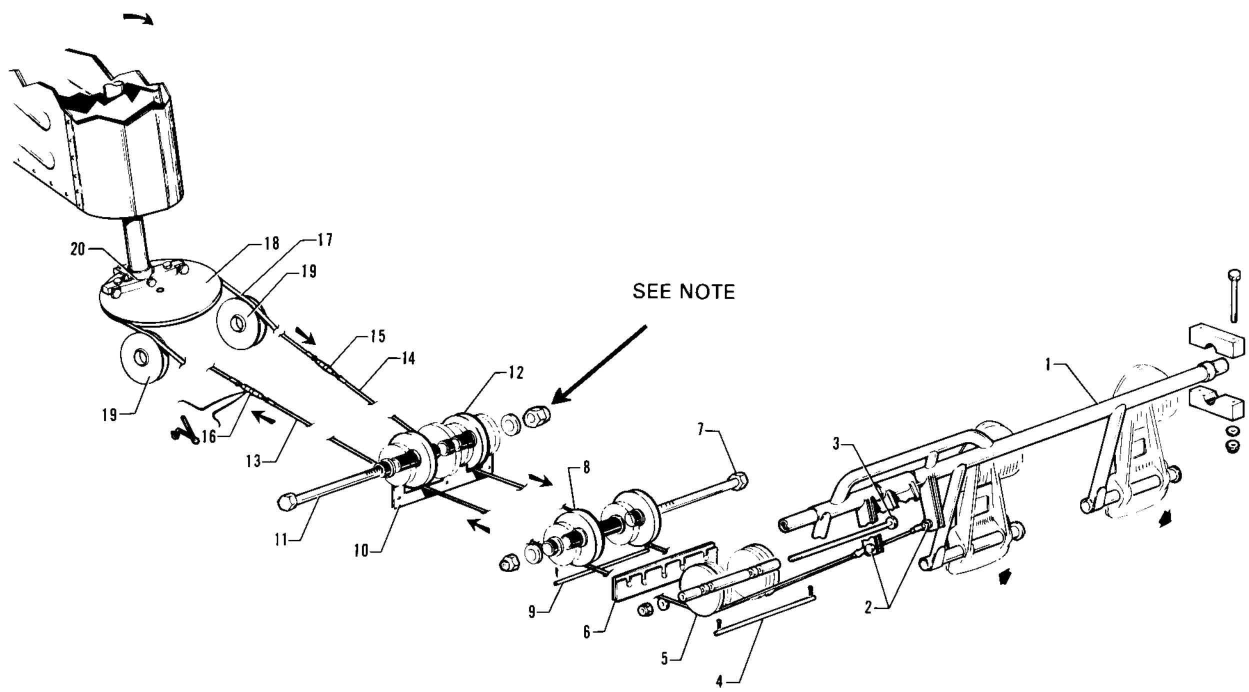
Figure 27-7. Rudder and Steering Pedal Assembly

14. Remove the trim side panels, if desired.

15. Rotate the rudder pedal bar assembly toward the cabin door far enough to pull the right pedal bar out. Rotate the remaining assembly to the left and remove the assembly from the aircraft. Note the spacers and washers on each end and between the support blocks.

INSTALLATION OF RUDDER AND STEERING PEDAL ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 27-7.)

1. Assemble the torque tube assembly as shown in Figure 27-1. Do not at this time install the two bolts through the center of the tube assembly.
2. Place the upper support blocks on the ends of the torque tube assembly. Note that a washer is required on each end of the tube.
3. Position the support blocks on their mounting brackets at each side of the fuselage and secure with bolts, washers and nuts. Note that a bushing is required in the bolt holes of the upper support block, a plate on top of the upper block, between the upper and lower blocks and under the block mounting bracket.
4. Align the bolt holes in the center area of the torque tube assembly, install bolts, washers and nuts and tighten.
5. Position the torque tube support bracket on the floor tunnel and secure with bolts.
6. Position the vee brace(s) on the torque tube, install the strap bracket around the torque tube and brace and secure with bolts, washers and nuts.
7. Check that the rod end on the clevis rod is adjusted to give a dimension of 7.94 inches between hole centers.
8. Connect the ends of the brake cylinder rods and clevis rods to the idler arms and secure with clevis and cotter pins.
9. Connect the steering rods to the rudder pedals and secure with bolts and nuts. Check steering rod adjustment per Alignment of Nose Gear, Chapter 32.
10. Connect the rudder trim to the arm of the torque tube and secure with bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. A thin washer is installed under the nut which is tightened only finger tight.
11. Connect the ends of the rudder control cables to the arms provided on the torque tube and secure with bolts, washers, nuts and cotter pins. Allow the ends free to rotate.
12. Swing the tee bar into place and secure with attachment bolts, washers and nuts. Insert bolts through each side of the floor tunnel. (See Figure 27-1.)
13. Connect the stabilator control cables to the lower end of the tee bar with bolt, washer and nut, and secure with cotter pin. (See Figure 27-1.) Allow the cable ends to rotate freely.
14. Set rudder cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Rudder Controls.
15. Set stabilator cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Stabilator Controls.
16. Check aileron cable tension.
17. Check safety of bolt and turnbuckles.
18. Install the floor tunnel plate and secure with screws. Fasten the tunnel carpet in place.
19. Install the rudder trim cover and control knob.
20. Install the access to the aft section of the fuselage.



1. RUDDER & STEERING PEDAL ASSY.
2. BOLT, WASHER, NUT & COTTER PIN
3. BOLT, BUSHINGS, WASHER & NUT
4. GUARD PIN, CABLE
5. PULLEY CLUSTER
6. RUB BLOCKS
7. BOLT, BUSHINGS, WASHER & NUT
8. PULLEY CLUSTER
9. GUARD PIN, CABLE
10. GUARD PLATE, CABLE
11. BOLT, BUSHINGS, WASHER & NUT
12. PULLEY CLUSTER
13. CABLE, RIGHT FORWARD
14. CABLE, LEFT FORWARD
15. TURNBUCKLE, LEFT
16. TURNBUCKLE, RIGHT
17. CABLE, AFT
18. SECTOR ASSEMBLY
19. PULLEY, AFT
20. FITTING, STOP

NOTE
TORQUE 70 TO 90 INCH POUNDS

Figure 27-8. Rudder Controls

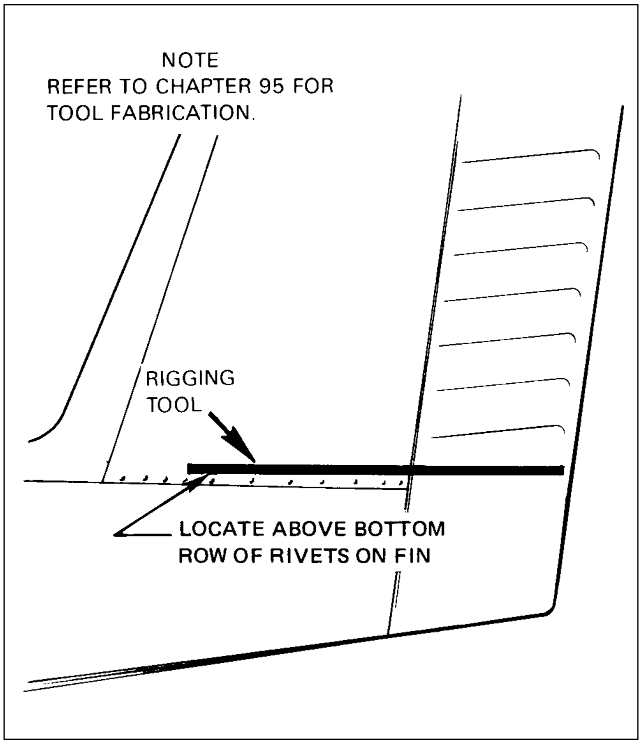


Figure 27-9. Rudder Rigging Tool

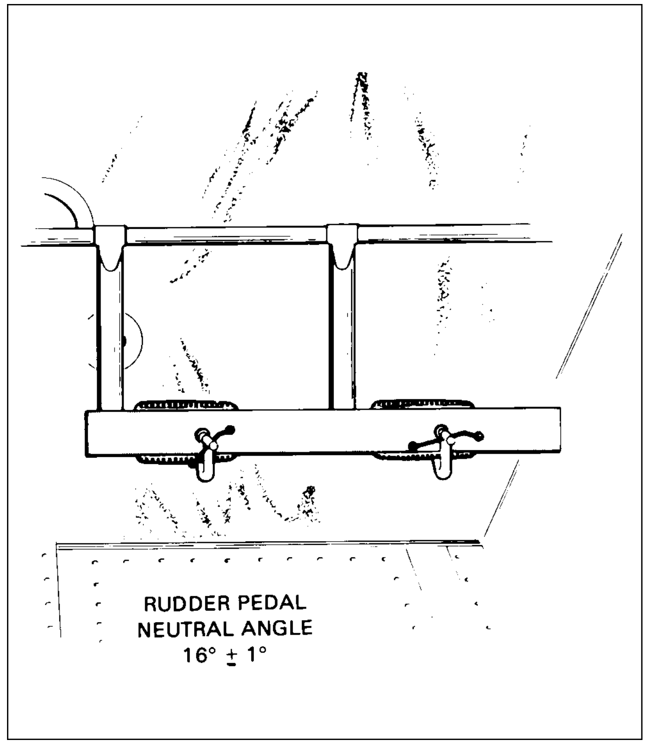


Figure 27-10. Clamping Rudder Pedals

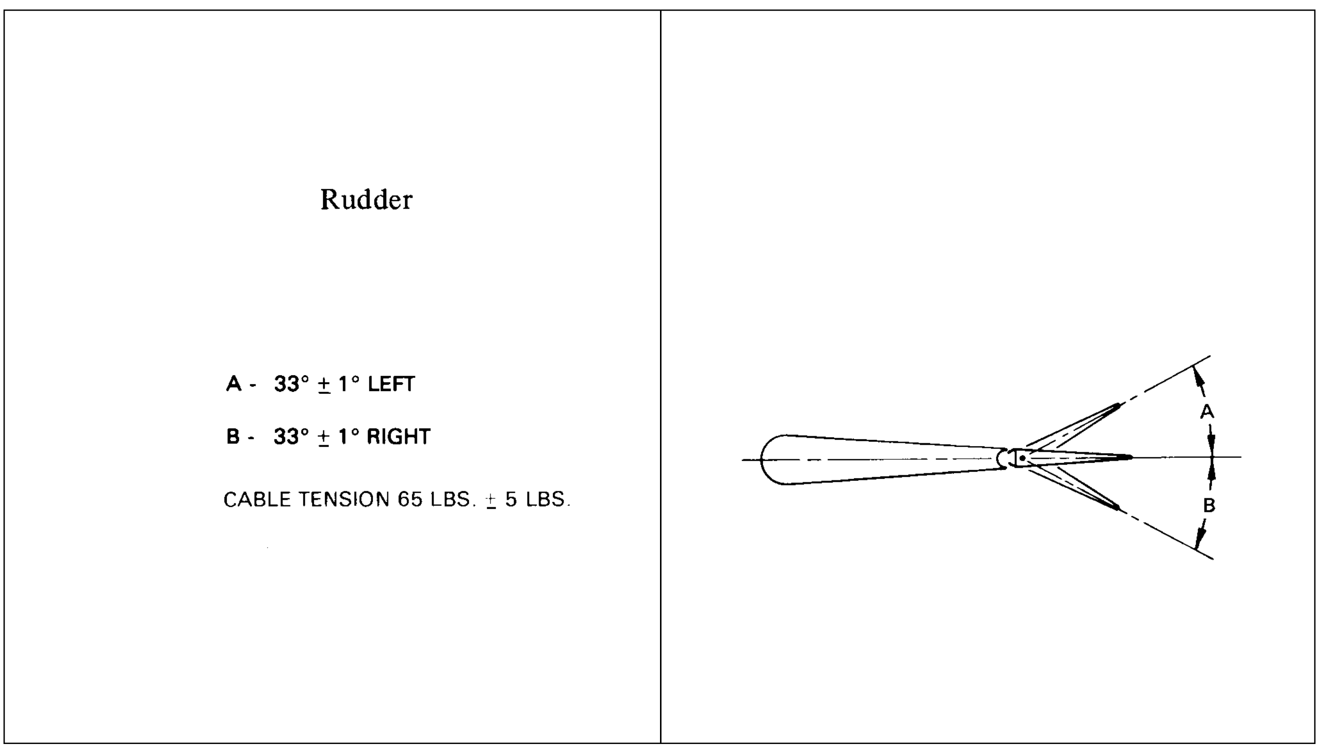


Figure 27-11. Rudder Rigging

REMOVAL OF RUDDER CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-8.)

1. To remove either the forward or aft rudder cables, first remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.
2. Disconnect the desired cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage.
3. Either forward rudder cable may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the rear seat floor panel and the front seats.
   B. Remove the cable guard pin from the underside of the pulley cluster that is located in the aft area of the flap torque tube.
   C. From within the area aft of the main spar, remove the cable rub blocks that are attached to the spar housing by removing the block attaching screws.
   D. Remove the rudder trim knob and the cover attaching screws.
   E. Remove the tunnel plate just aft of the tee bar by removing enough carpet from the tunnel to allow the plate attaching screws and the plate to be removed.
   F. Move the cable guard pin located under the pulley cluster just aft of the tee bar by removing the cotter pin from the exposed end and sliding it to the left or right, as required.
   G. Disconnect the end of the cable from the arm on the rudder pedal torque tube by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
   H. Draw the cable from the floor tunnel.
4. The aft rudder control cables may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the rudder fairing by removing its attaching screws.
   B. Disconnect the cable from the rudder sector by disconnecting the turnbuckles.
   C. Draw the cable through the fuselage.

INSTALLATION OF RUDDER CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-8.)

1. The forward rudder control cables may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Draw the control cable through the floor tunnel.
   B. Connect the end of the cable to the arm on the rudder pedal torque tube by installing bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. Allow the cable end free to rotate on the arm.
   C. Connect the cable to the aft control cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage. If the aft control cables are not installed, install at this time per Step 2. Ascertain that each cable is in the groove of its pulley.
   D. Move the cable guard into position, that is located in the forward area of the tunnel, under the pulley cluster and secure with cotter pin.
   E. Within the area aft of the main spar, install the cable guard blocks onto the spar housing and secure with screws.
   F. Install the cable guard under the pulley cluster located just aft of the flap torque tube.
   G. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Rudder Controls.
   H. Install the forward tunnel plate aft of the tee bar and secure with screws.
   I. Put the floor carpet in place and secure.
   J. Install the rear seat or floor panel and install the seats.

2. The aft rudder control cables may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Position the control cable in the fuselage.
   B. Connect the end of the cable to the rudder sector at the turnbuckles.
   C. Connect the other cable end to forward control cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage.
   D. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Rudder Controls.
   E. Install rudder fairing and secure with screws.
3. Install the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF RUDDER CONTROLS.

1. To check and set the correct degree of rudder travel, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Check the rudder travel by swinging the rudder until it contacts its stop. If the control cables are connected, use the rudder pedals to swing the rudder making sure the nose gear is disconnected or off the ground.
   B. With the rudder against its stop, place a rigging tool against the side of the rudder and vertical stabilizer as shown in Figure 27-9. (Ascertain that the tool is not contacting any rivets.) If no gap exists between the rigging tool and the surface of the rudder and vertical stabilizer, the rudder stop for one direction of travel is correct as required in Figure 27-11. (This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 95.)
   C. Swing the rudder in the other direction and check travel as directed in Step B.
   D. Should the rudder travel be incorrect showing a gap between the tool and any part of the control surfaces, the rudder fairing should be removed and the stops reset to obtain correct rudder travel. (Refer to Figure 27-12.)
2. To set cable tension and alignment of the rudder, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.
   B. Ascertain that the nose gear steering has been aligned and rudder pedals set fore and aft according to Alignment of Nose Landing Gear, Chapter 32.
   C. Clamp the rudder pedals to align in a lateral position as shown in Figure 27-10.
   D. Adjust the turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage to obtain proper cable tension as given in Figure 27-11 and to allow the rudder to align at neutral position. Neutral position can be determined by standing behind the airplane and sighting the rudder with the vertical stabilizer or the center of the trim screw.
   E. Check safety of turnbuckles.

3. The correct rudder primary stops, cable tension and rudder pedal neutral position will take care of rudder pedal secondary stops.
4. Install the rudder fairing and the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.

RUDDER TRIM CONTROLS.

REMOVAL OF RUDDER TRIM CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 27-13.)

1. Remove the cover from over the trim control assembly by removing attaching screws.
2. Remove the rudder trim knob and the cover attaching screws.
3. Rotate the trim knob to the extreme left (counterclockwise) trim position.

4. Disconnect the housing lug from the arm on the rudder pedal torque tube by removing cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.

5. Remove the threaded bushing from the aft end of the mounting channel by removing cotter pin and clevis pin. Some mounting channels have two holes in the aft end, note from which hole in the clevis pin was removed.

6. The mounting channel may be removed by removing the channel attaching screws at the inside of the channel.

INSTALLATION OF RUDDER TRIM CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 27-13.)

Install the rudder trim mechanism and set it at the neutral (no load on spring) position. Perform the procedure only after all other rudder and nose wheel rigging is complete.

1. Install the trim control mounting channel on the upper side of the floor tunnel. A spacer plate on some models is installed between the channel and the tunnel. Install the attaching screws which are secured with anchor nuts.
2. Before attaching the assembly to the mounting channel, ascertain that the clips are installed so the safety wire will be on top. Also, that the threaded bushing is installed on the assembly shaft with the welded attachment bushing forward or toward the housing.
3. Attach the housing lug to the arm provided on the rudder pedal torque tube and secure with bolt, washer and nut. Tighten the nut only finger tight and safety with cotter pin.
4. Clamp the rudder pedals in neutral and position the threaded bushing in the mounting channel. Turn the control shaft until the holes in the bushing and channel align and then install the clevis pin and cotter pin. Should two through holes be located in the aft end of the mounting channel, the pin must be installed through the hole that will give equal travel and hit rudder stops before bottoming out of the trim assembly.
5. With the rudder pedals neutral and no pressure fore or aft on the clevis pin, install the assembly cover so that the indicator washer and the neutral mark on the cover align.
6. Install the trim cover, secure with screws, and install the trim control knob.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF RUDDER TRIM CONTROLS.

Perform these procedures only after all other rudder and nose wheel rigging is complete. No adjustments are necessary other than those required during installation of the assembly in the airplane as given in Installation of Rudder Trim Controls.

STABILATOR CONTROLS.

REMOVAL OF STABILATOR CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-14.)

1. To remove either the forward or aft stabilator cables, first remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage located in the baggage compartment, and the bottom of the rear seat.
2. Disconnect the desired control cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage.

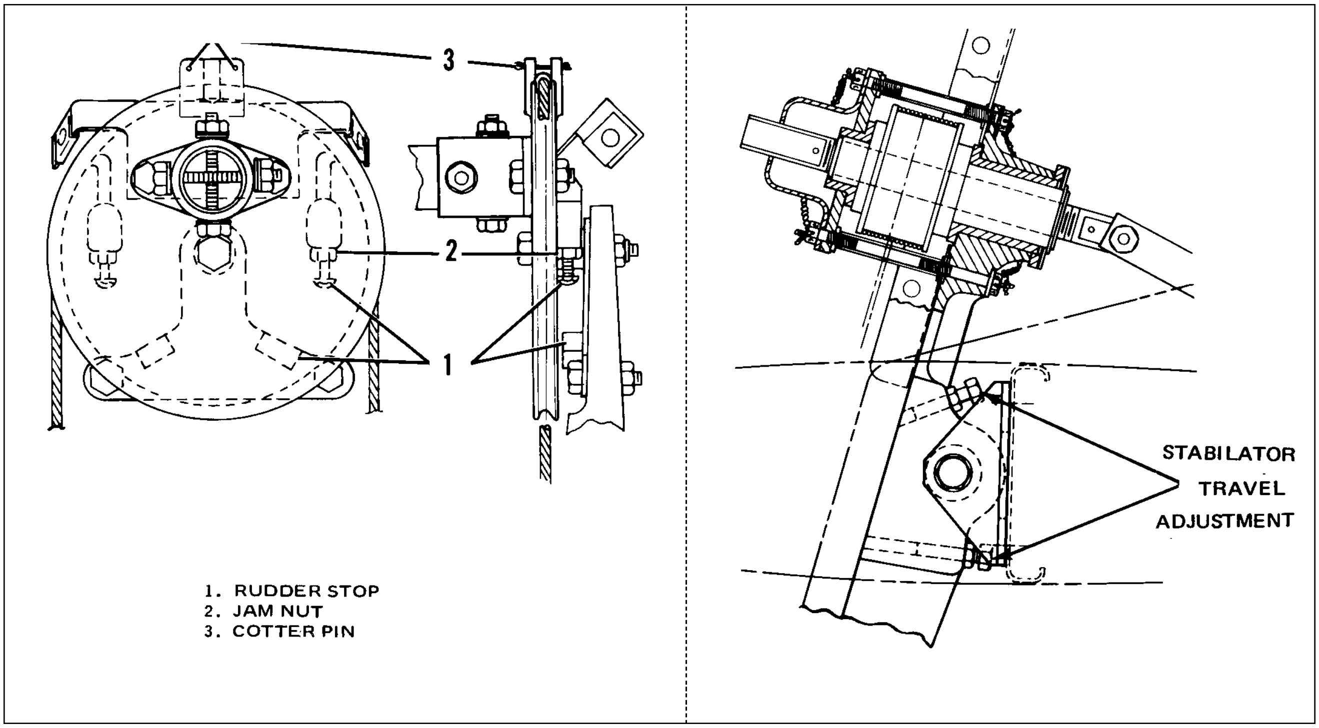


Figure 27-12. Rudder and Stabilator Travel Adjustments

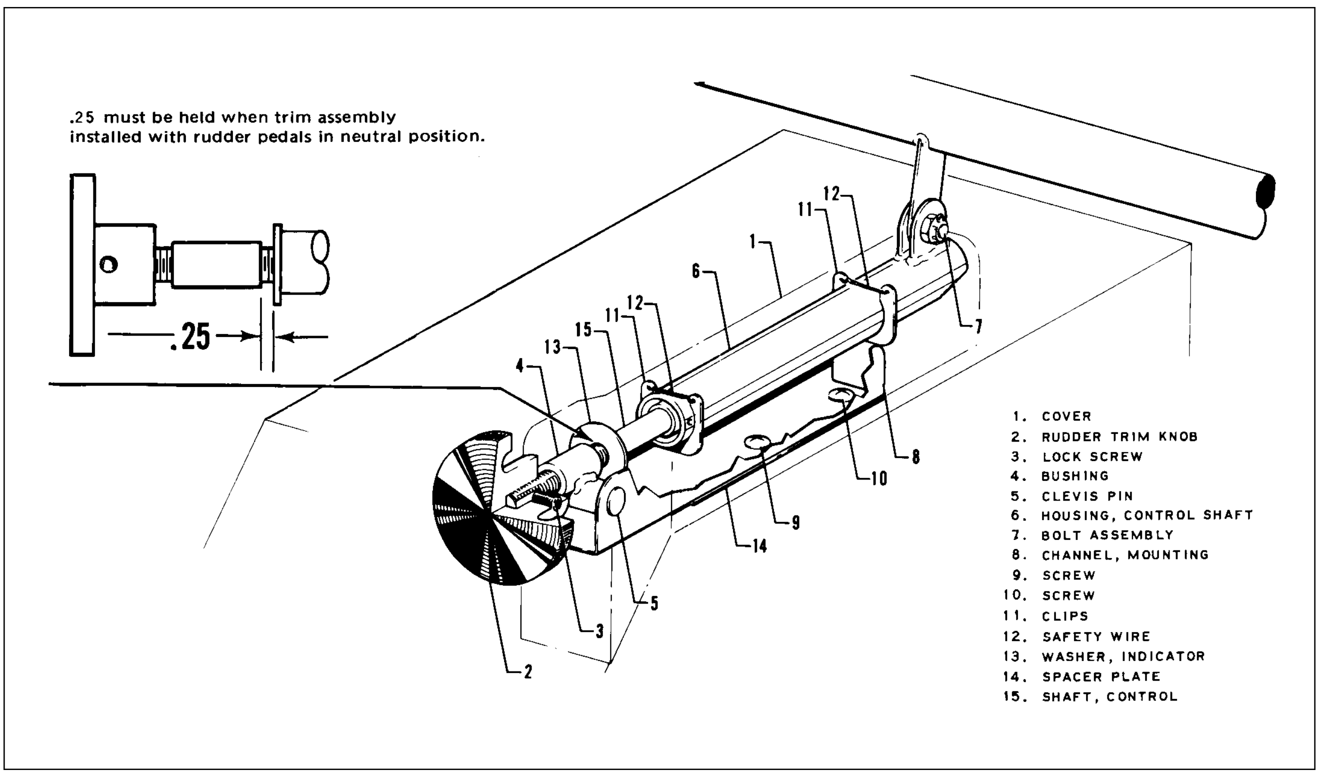


Figure 27-13. Rudder Trim Control

3. Either forward stabilator cable may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the tunnel carpet and cover plate by the following procedure:
      (1) Remove the rudder trim covers by removing the knobs and the attaching screws. Remove the tunnel plate located just aft of the tee bar by laying back enough tunnel carpet to remove the plate attaching screws.
   B. If the right (upper) stabilator control cable is to be removed, remove the cotter pin guards at the pulley located in the forward area of the tunnel.
   C. Disconnect the cables from the lower end of the tee bar removing cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
   D. Within the access opening aft of the main spar, remove the cable rub blocks that are attached to the spar housing by removing the block attaching screws.
   E. Remove the cotter pin cable guard at the pulley cluster located in the access opening aft of the main spar.

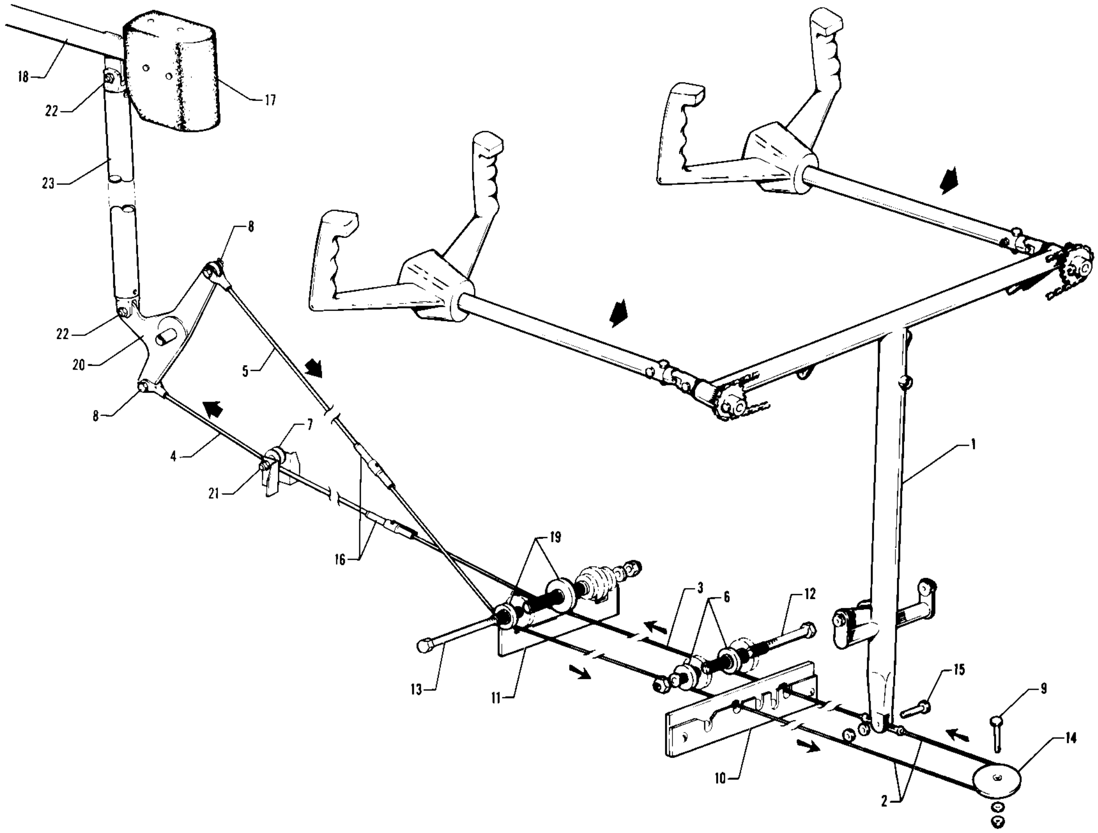
—NOTE—

To facilitate in the installation of control cables, a line may be attached to the cable end prior to removal.

   F. Draw the cable aft through the floor tunnel.
4. Either aft stabilator control cable may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Disconnect the cable end at the bellcrank of the stabilator by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt.
   B. Remove the cotter pin cable guard at the pulley located forward on lower cable. (See Figure 27-14)
   C. Remove the cable from the airplane.

INSTALLATION OF STABILATOR CONTROL CABLES. (Refer to Figure 27-14.)

1. The forward stabilator cables may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Draw the control cable through the floor tunnel. Ascertain that the right (upper) cable is routed around the pulley(s) in the forward area of the floor tunnel.
   B. Connect the cables to the lower end of the control column tee bar or the idler arm with bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin. Allow the cable ends freedom to rotate.
   C. If the aft control cable is not installed, install per Step 2.
   D. Connect the control cable to the aft cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage.
   E. For the right control cable, install the cotter pin cable guards at the pulley(s) in the forward area of the tunnel.
   F. Within the access opening aft of the main spar, install the cable rub blocks to the spar housing and secure with screws.
   G. In the access opening, install the cotter pin cable guard at the pulley cluster.
   H. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Stabilator Trim.



1. TEE BAR, CONTROL COLUMN
2. CABLE, RIGHT FORWARD
3. CABLE, LEFT FORWARD
4. CABLE, LEFT-LOWER AFT
5. CABLE, RIGHT-UPPER AFT
6. PULLEY, FORWARD CLUSTER
7. PULLEY, AFT
8. BOLT, WASHER, NUT & COTTER PIN
9. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
10. BLOCK, CABLE RUB
11. GUARD, CABLE
12. BOLT, WASHERS & NUT
13. BOLT, WASHERS & NUT
14. PULLEY, FORWARD
15. BOLT, WASHER, NUT & COTTER PIN
16. TURNBUCKLE
17. WEIGHT, BALANCE ARM
18. BALANCE ARM, STABILATOR
19. PULLEY, AFT CLUSTER
20. BELLCRANK
21. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
22. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT & COTTER PIN
23. PUSH ROD

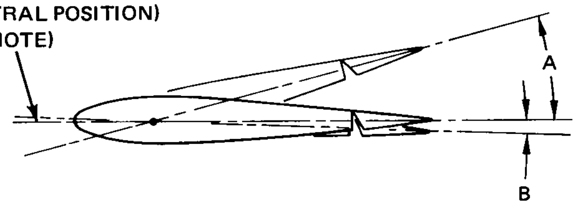
Figure 27-14. Stabilator Controls

Stabilator

A - STABILATOR TRAILING EDGE UP TRAVEL FROM NEUTRAL
14° ± 1°

B - STABILATOR TRAILING EDGE DOWN TRAVEL FROM NEUTRAL
10° ± 1°

CABLE TENSION 40 LBS. ± 5 LBS.



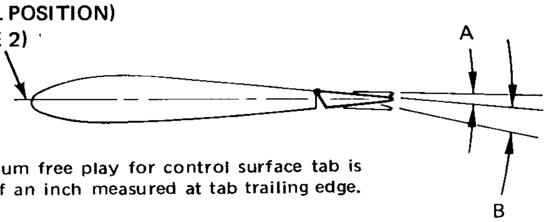
Neutral position of stabilator is with the stabilator chord line parallel with the top of the front seat tracks.

Stabilator Trim Tab

A - STABILATOR TAB TRAILING EDGE UP TRAVEL FROM NEUTRAL
2.5° ± 1.0°

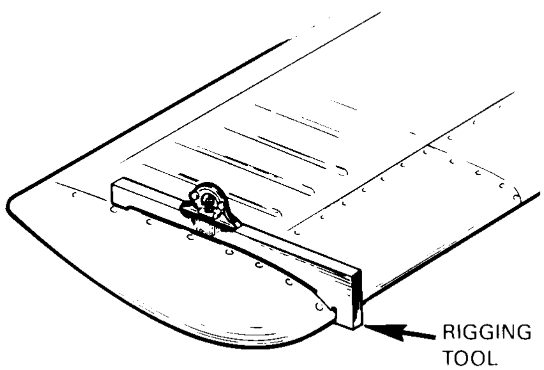
B - STABILATOR TAB TRAILING EDGE DOWN TRAVEL FROM NEUTRAL
10° ± 0.5°

CABLE TENSION 14 LBS. +/- 1 LB.



1. Maximum free play for control surface tab is 0.15 of an inch measured at tab trailing edge.
2. Neutral position of stabilator is with the stabilator chord line parallel with the top of the front seat tracks.

Figure 27-15. Stabilator and Stabilator Trim Travel Adjustments



NOTE
REFER TO CHAPTER 95 FOR TOOL FABRICATION.

Figure 27-16. Stabilator Rigging Tool

I. Install the floor tunnel plate and trim covers by the following procedure:
   (1) Install the floor tunnel plate and secure with the attachment screws. Fasten the tunnel carpet into place. Replace the rudder trim cover and the rudder trim knob.

J. Install the front seats and rear seat bottom on floor panel.

2. Either aft stabilator control cable may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Route the lower cable around its pulley located forward of bellcrank.
   B. Connect the cable to the stabilator bellcrank and secure with bolt, washer, nut and cotter pin.
   C. Connect the cable to the forward cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage. The upper aft cable connects to the right forward cable and the lower cable to the left cable.
   D. Install the cotter pin cable guard at the pulley, where required.
   E. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment.
   F. Install the seats and access panels.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF STABILATOR CONTROLS.

1. Level the airplane. (Refer to Chapter 8.)
2. To check and set the correct degree of stabilator travel, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Check the stabilator travel by placing a rigging tool on the upper surface of the stabilator as shown in Figure 27-16. (This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 95.)
   B. Set on a bubble protractor the number of degree up travel as given in Figure 27-15 and place it on the rigging tool. Raise the trailing edge of the stabilator and determine that when the stabilator contacts its stops, the bubble of the protractor is centered.

—NOTE—

The stabilator should contact both of its stops before the control wheel contacts its stops.

   C. Set on the protractor the number of degrees down travel as given in Figure 27-15 and again place it on the rigging tool. Lower the trailing edge of the stabilator and determine that when it contacts its stops, the bubble of the protractor is centered.
   D. Should the stabilator travel be incorrect in either the up or down position, remove the fin/ rudder fairing by removing the attaching screws and with the use of the rigging tool and bubble protractor turn the stops located at each stabilator hinge in or out (refer to Figure 27-12) to obtain the correct degree of travel.
   E. Ascertain that the lock nuts of the stop screws are secure and reinstall the fin/rudder fairing.
3. To check and set stabilator control cable tension, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Ascertain that the stabilator travel is correct.
   B. Remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.
   C. Secure the control column in the near forward position. Allow one-half + 1/4 inch between the column and the stop bumper.
   D. Check each control cable for the correct tension as given in Figure 27-15.

E. Should tension be incorrect, loosen the turnbuckle of the lower cable in the aft section of the fuselage and adjust the turnbuckle of the upper cable to obtain correct tension. Cable tension should be obtained with the control wheel at the one-half + 1/4 inch dimension from the stop and the stabilator contacting its stop.
F. Check safety of all turnbuckles and bolts.
G. With the tension of the upper cable correct and the control wheel still forward, adjust the turnbuckle of the lower cable to obtain correct tension.
H. Check the full travel of the control wheel with relation to the full travel of the stabilator to determine that the stabilator contacts its stops before the control wheel contacts its stops. With the control wheel in the fore and aft positions, the travel distance from the point where the stabilator contacts its stops and the control wheel contacts its stops should be approximately equal. Readjust turnbuckles if incorrect.
I. Reinstall access panels.

4. Remove the airplane from jacks.

STABILATOR TRIM CONTROLS.

REMOVAL OF STABILATOR TRIM ASSEMBLY. (Forward) (Refer to Figure 27-18.)

1. To remove the trim control wheel assembly and/or the trim control cables, first remove the panel to the aft section of the airplane.
2. If the aft trim cable is not to be removed, block the cables at the pulleys in the upper aft section of the fuselage to prevent them from unwrapping from the trim drum. (Refer to Figure 27-17.)
3. Loosen the cables if the trim control wheel is to be removed or disconnect if the cables are also to be removed. Do this at the trim cable turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage.
4. The control wheel with drum may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the control wheel cover by removing the cover attaching screws.
   B. The wheel assembly may be removed from its mounting brackets by removing nut, washer and bolt that secures the wheel between the brackets. Draw the wheel from the brackets. Use caution not to damage trim indicator wire.
   C. Unwrap the left cable from the drum.
   D. The wheel and drum are joined by a push fit, separate these two items with their center bushing and unwrap the right cable.
   E. Tie the cables forward to prevent them from slipping back into the floor tunnel.
5. The trim control cables may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the rear seat bottom or floor panel, whichever applies, and the front seats, if desired.
   B. Unfasten the carpet from the aft portion of the floor tunnel and lay it forward.
   C. Remove the tunnel cover located between the trim control wheel and the spar cover by removing attaching screws.
   D. Remove the cable pulleys located in the tunnel by removing the cotter pin, washer and clevis pin.
   E. Remove the cable rub blocks located on the aft side of the main spar by removing the block attaching screws.
   F. Remove the cable guard pin at the pulley cluster located just aft of the wing flap torque tube at station 127.25.

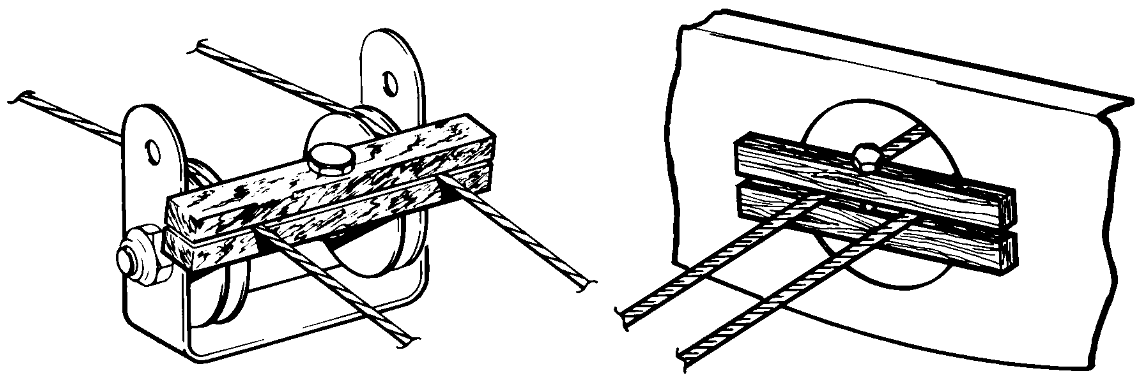
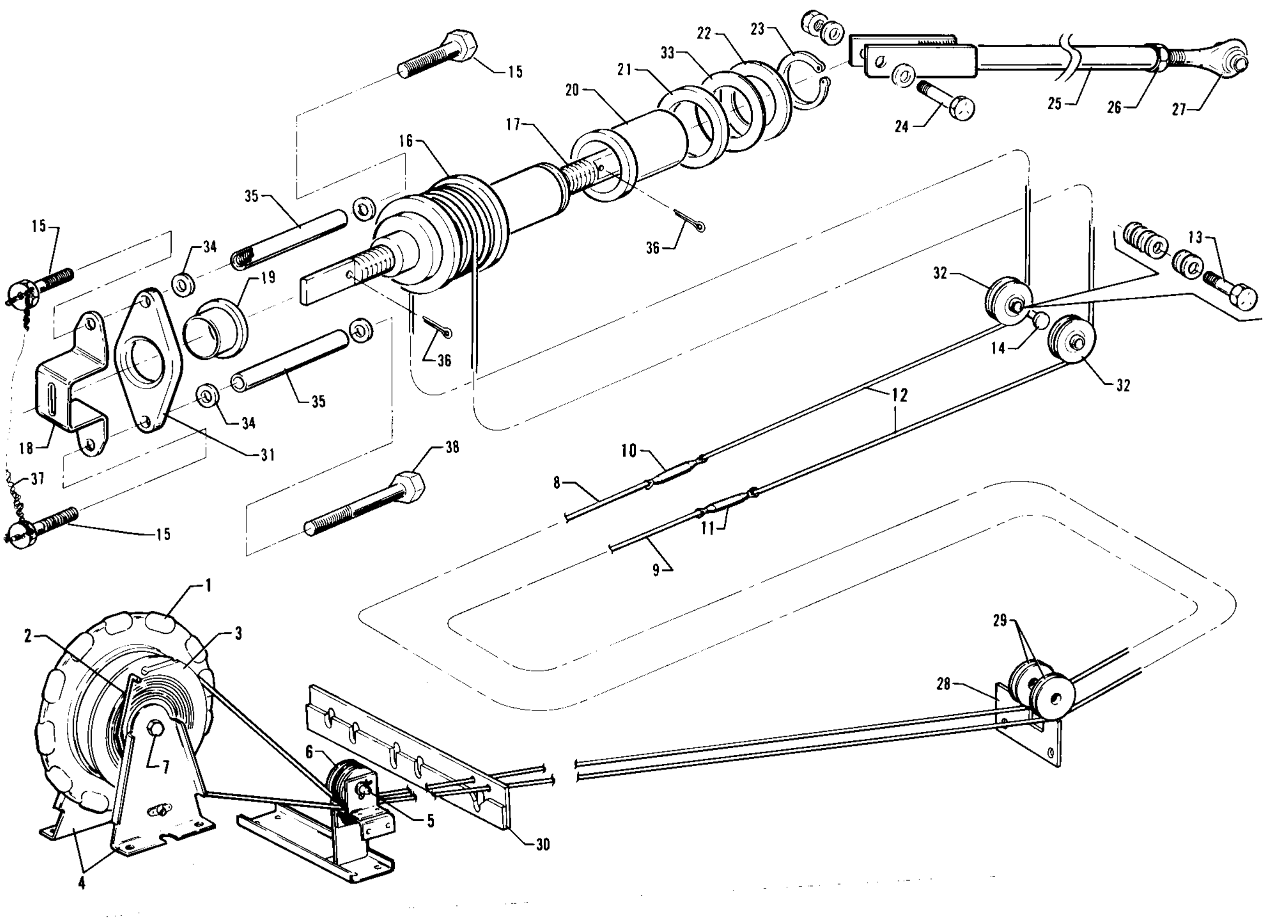


Figure 27-17. Methods of Securing Trim Cables

G. With the cables disconnected from the trim control wheel, draw the cable(s) through the floor tunnel.

INSTALLATION OF STABILATOR TRIM ASSEMBLY. (Forward) (Refer to Figure 27-18.)

1. The trim control wheel with drum may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Wrap the right trim cable on the trim drum by inserting the swaged ball of the cable in the slot provided in the side (right side) of the drum that mates with the control wheel, and looking at this side, wrap the drum with three wraps of the cable in a clockwise direction.
   B. Attach the control wheel to the cable drum by aligning the long lug of the drum with the long slot of the wheel and pushing the two pieces together.
   C. Wrap the left trim cable on the drum by inserting the swaged ball of the cable in the slot provided in the flanged side (left side) of the drum and looking at this side, wrap the drum with three wraps of the cable in a clockwise direction.
   D. Lubricate and install the bushing in the control wheel and drum.



1. CONTROL WHEEL, TRIM
2. INDICATOR, TRIM POSITION
3. DRUM, TRIM CABLE
4. MOUNTING BRACKET
5. CLEVIS PIN, WASHER & COTTER PIN
6. PULLEY CLUSTER
7. BOLT, BUSHING, WASHER & NUT
8. CABLE, RIGHT FORWARD
9. CABLE, LEFT FORWARD
10. TURNBUCKLE, RIGHT
11. TURNBUCKLE, LEFT
12. CABLE, AFT
13. BOLT & WASHERS
14. GUARD, CABLE
15. BOLT & WASHER
16. BARREL
17. SCREW
18. GUIDE, SCREW
19. BEARING
20. BEARING
21. BEARING
22. WASHER
23. SNAP RING
24. BOLT, BUSHING, WASHERS & NUT
25. PUSH ROD
26. RETAINER NUT
27. ROD END
28. GUARD CABLE PLATE
29. PULLEY CLUSTER
30. RUB BLOCK
31. RETAINER
32. PULLEY CLUSTER
33. WASHER, SPACER
34. WASHERS
35. BUSHING
36. COTTER PIN
37. SAFETY WIRE
38. BOLT & WASHER

Figure 27-18. Stabilator Trim Control

E. Align the control cables and position the control wheel assembly between its mounting brackets. Ascertain that the end of the trim indicator wire is positioned in the spiraled slot of the drum with no bind on the end. Install the retainer bolt from the left side and install washer and nut.
F. Install the cover over the control wheel and secure with screws, unless the control cables have yet to be installed.

2. The trim control cables may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Draw the cable(s) through the floor tunnel.
   B. Wrap the cable drum and install the trim control wheel as given in Step 1.
   C. Position the cable pulleys on their mounting bracket within the floor tunnel and install the clevis pin, washer and cotter pin.
   D. Connect the cable to the aft cable at the turnbuckle in the aft section of the fuselage. Install aft cable if not installed.
   E. Install the cable guard at the underside of the pulleys located just aft of the flap torque tube at station 127.25 and secure.
   F. Install the cable rub blocks located on the aft side of the main spar housing and secure with screws.
   G. Remove the blocks that secure the aft trim cable and check that the cables are seated on their pulleys.
3. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Stabilator Trim. Check safety of all turnbuckles.
4. Install the tunnel cover on the tunnel and secure with screws.
5. Install the carpet over the floor tunnel.
6. Install the cover over the trim control wheel and secure with screws and special washers.
7. Install the floor panel and seat belt attachments aft of the main spar and secure panel with screws.
8. Install the panel to the aft section of the airplane and the seats.

REMOVAL OF STABILATOR TRIM ASSEMBLY. (Aft) (Refer to Figure 27-18.)

1. Remove the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.
2. Block the trim cables at the first set of pulleys forward of the cable turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage by a method shown in Figure 27-17.
3. Disconnect the cable at the turnbuckles in the aft section of the fuselage.
4. Remove the fin/rudder fairing by removing its attaching screws.
5. Disconnect the link between the trim screw and the trim control arm by removing the nut, washer and bolt that connects the link to the screw.
6. Remove the cotter pin from the top of the screw, and turn the screw down and out of the barrel.
7. Remove the snap ring, washer and thrust washer from the bottom of the barrel.
8. Disconnect the diagonal rib from the horizontal rib that supports the trim assembly by removing the four attaching nuts, washers and bolts.
9. Draw the trim cable from the fuselage.

INSTALLATION OF STABILATOR TRIM ASSEMBLY. (Aft) (Refer to Figure 27-18.)

1. Wrap the trim barrel by first laying the center (as measured equally from each end to the center of the cable) of the trim cable in the slot of the barrel. Bring the upper cable through the diagonal slot in the flange at the upper end of the barrel and wrap down in a counterclockwise direction. Bring the lower cable through the diagonal slot in the lower end of the barrel and wrap up in a clockwise direction. Wrap the cable as evenly as possible to obtain 14 wraps on the barrel as viewed from the side opposite the slot and with the cables extending out from the slotted side.
2. Block both cables by clamping them between two pieces of wood laid next to the wraps to prevent them from unwrapping.
3. Ascertain that the barrel bushings are installed in the rib plate and clip.
4. Lubricate the bushings and install the trim barrel in the bushings between the two support ribs. Attach the bottom diagonal rib to horizontal rib and secure with bolt, washers and nuts.
5. Install the thrust washer, washer and snap ring on the lower end of the barrel.
6. Install the trim screw in the barrel and secure each end with a cotter pin through the screw.
7. Route the cables into the fuselage and attach the ends to the forward trim cables.
8. Remove the blocks that are holding the forward cables tight and aft cables at the barrel.
9. Set cable tension and check rigging and adjustment per Rigging and Adjustment of Stabilator Trim. Check safety of all turnbuckles.
10. Install the fin/rudder fairing and secure with screws.
11. Install the access panel to the aft section of the fuselage.

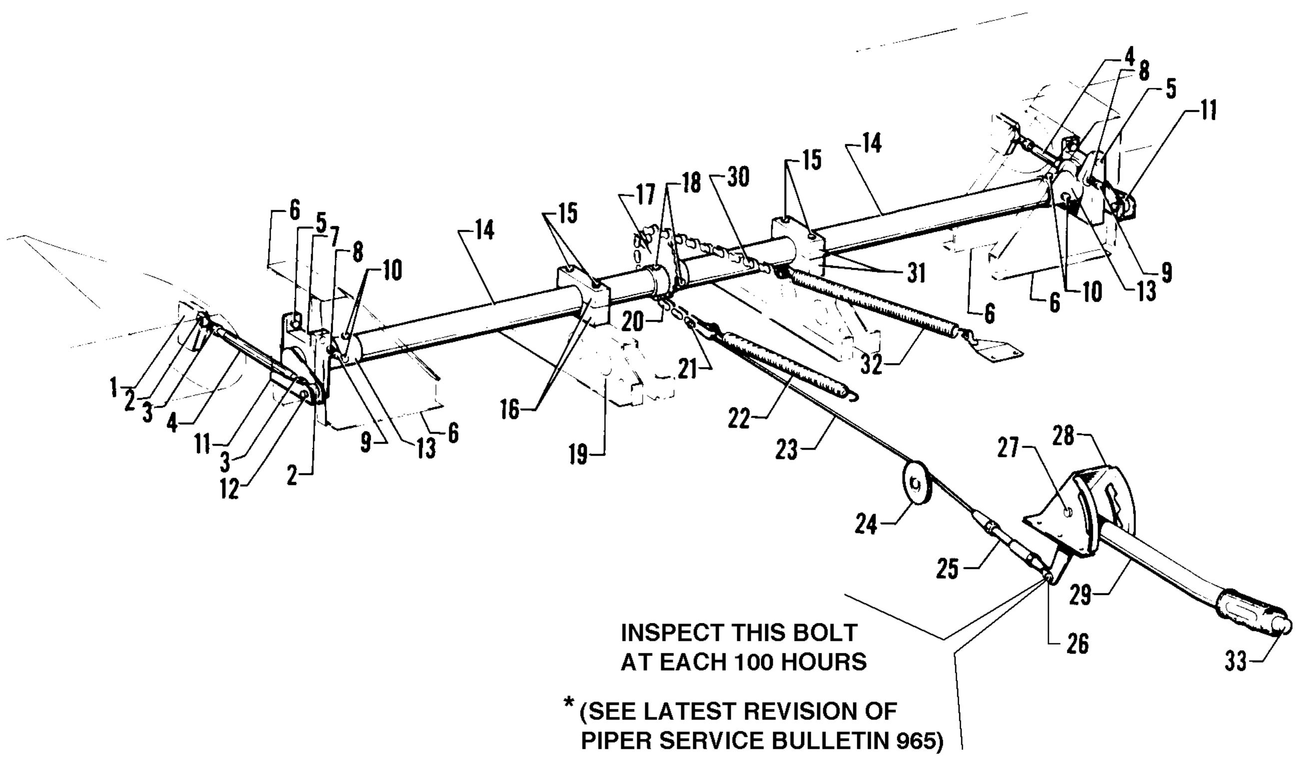
RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF STABILATOR TRIM. (Refer to Figure 27-18.)

1. Level the airplane. (Refer to Leveling, Chapter 8.)
2. Check for proper stabilator trim cable tension as given in Figure 27-15. If cables were disconnected, rotate control wheel several times to allow the cables to seat and recheck tension.
3. Secure the stabilator in neutral position. To find neutral, place a rigging tool on the upper surface of the stabilator as shown in Figure 27-16. Zero a bubble protractor, set it on the rigging tool and tilt the stabilator until the bubble is centered.
4. With the stabilator centered, and locked with a suitable tool, place the stabilator trim control in the neutral position and adjust the stabilator tab push rod to streamline the tab with the stabilator. This is neutral position of the tab.
5. Turn the trim control to its full up and full down position alternately. Travel of the tab from its neutral position is shown in Figure 27-15.
6. To obtain correct travels, if incorrect, adjust by disconnecting the links at the actuating arm rod end and turning the end in or out as required. Reconnect links to rod end.
7. Secure the jam nut on the actuating arm rod end.
8. Turn the trim wheel to full travel and check for turnbuckle clearance and location of tab indicator.
9. With the stabilator and trim in all extremes of travel, and with control wheel pulled or pushed to secondary stops, check to insure that there is no interference between turnbuckles and pulleys.
10. With the stabilator held securely against either stop, determine the free play of the stabilator tab. Total free play, measured at the tab trailing edge, shall not exceed 0.06 inches.

FLAPS.

REMOVAL OF WING FLAP CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 27-19.)

1. The flap torque tube assembly may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Remove the access plate located between the underside of the aft section of each wing and the fuselage by removing attaching screws.
   B. Remove the two front seats and the bottom half of the rear seat or floor panel, whichever applies.
   C. Disconnect the left and right flap control tubes (rods) at the flaps by removing the nuts, washers and bolts or at the torque tube cranks (arms) by removing the bolts and washers from the inner side of each crank. It will be necessary to remove bolt through a hole in the side skin of the fuselage located over the torque tube with the flap handle moved to its 40 degree position.
   D. With the flap handle, fully extend the flaps and disconnect the flap tension spring at the spar or the aft end of the control cable, as desired.
   E. Grasp the flap handle, release the plunger and allow the flap to return to the retracted position. Use caution as forward pressure will be on the handle with the tension spring disconnected.
   F. Disconnect the flap return spring at the spar or return chain, as desired.
   G. Disconnect the control cable from the chain by removing cotter pin, nut and clevis bolt.
   H. Remove the tube support blocks by removing the block attaching bolts.
   I. Remove the nuts, washers and bolts securing the right and left cranks and stop fittings on the torque tube.
   J. From between each wing and the fuselage, remove the cranks from the torque tube.
   K. Disconnect one bearing block from its mounting brackets by removing nuts, washers and bolts.
   L. Slide the tube from the bearing block still attached to its brackets; raise the end and lift it from the floor opening.
2. The flap control cable may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. If the front seats and bottom of the rear seat have not been removed, remove the seats.
   B. Disconnect the flap tension spring from the cable, if not previously disconnected, by extending the flaps to relieve spring tension.
   C. Retract the flap. Use caution as forward pressure will be on the handle with the spring disconnected.
   D. Disconnect the cable from the chain by removing cotter pin, nut, clevis pin and bushing.
   E. Remove the flap handle bracket and cover.
   F. Lift the aft section of the tunnel carpet far enough to remove the screws securing the tunnel cover that is between the flap handle and the spar cover. Remove the cover.
   G. Remove the cotter pin cable guard from the flap cable pulley located inside the floor tunnel just ahead of the spar housing.



1. BRACKET, ROD ATTACHMENT
2. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
3. JAM NUT
4. ROD, FLAP CONTROL
5. BOLT, BEARING BLOCK ATTACHMENT
6. BRACKET, BEARING BLOCK
7. BLOCK, BEARING
8. NUT, LOCK
9. SCREW, FLAP ADJUSTMENT
10. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
11. CRANK (ARM), TORQUE TUBE
12. BOLT, WASHER & BUSHING
13. FITTING, TORQUE TUBE STOP
14. TUBE, TORQUE
15. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
16. BLOCK, BEARING
17. SPROCKET, TENSION SPRING
18. BOLT, WASHER & NUT
19. BRACKET, BEARING BLOCK
20. CHAIN, TENSION SPRING
21. CLEVIS BOLT, BUSHING NUT & COTTER PIN
22. SPRING, TENSION
23. CABLE, FLAP CONTROL
24. PULLEY
25. TURNBUCKLE
26. CLEVIS BOLT, BUSHING,* WASHER, NUT AND COTTER PIN
27. BOLT, BUSHING, WASHER & NUT
28. BRACKET, FLAP HANDLE
29. HANDLE, FLAP
30. CHAIN, RETURN SPRING
31. BLOCK, BEARING
32. SPRING, RETURN
33. BUTTON, FLAP RELEASE

Figure 27-19. Flap Controls

H. Remove the cable rub blocks located in the floor opening on the aft side of the spar housing by removing the attaching screws.

I. Disconnect the cable turnbuckle at the flap handle by removing cotter pin, nut, washer, bushing* and bolt. Check clevis bolt for wear. Replace bolt if any wear is evident. *(See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 965.)

3. Remove the flap handle and bracket by disconnecting the cable turnbuckle from the handle and removing the bolts securing the bracket to the floor tunnel.

INSTALLATION OF WING FLAP CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 27-19.)

1. The flap torque tube assembly may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Install the chain sprocket with chain on the torque tube and secure with bolts, washers and nuts.
   B. Slide the tube stop fittings on their respective ends of the torque tube.
   C. Ascertain that one bearing block fitting is installed between its attachment brackets.
   D. Slide the other bearing block over its respective end of the torque tube.
   E. Position the torque tube by placing the end with the bearing block on it between the mounting bracket and sliding the other end into the previously attached bearing block.
   F. Position the remaining bearing block and secure with bolts, washers and nuts.
   G. Push the torque tube cranks (arms) on each end of the torque tube and slide the stop fitting in place. Align the bolt hole of the crank and stop fitting with the holes in the torque tube and install bolts. The holes in the stop fitting are elongated to allow the stop fitting to be pushed against the bearing blocks thus allowing no side play of the assembly. Tighten the bolt assemblies on the stop fittings.
   H. Install the tube support blocks on their support brackets and secure with bolts.
   I. Connect the flap return spring to the return chain and/or at the spar housing.
   J. Connect the control cable end to the tension chain and secure with bushing, clevis bolt, nut and cotter pin.
   K. Pull the flap handle full back and connect the tension spring. Release the flap handle to the forward position.
   L. Connect the flap control tube to the flap and/or torque tube crank and secure. The bolt and bushing that connects the control tube to the crank is installed through a hole in the side of the fuselage located over the torque tube.
2. To install the flap handle with bracket, place the assembly on the floor tunnel and secure with bolts.
3. The flap control cable may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Attach the cable and turnbuckle to the flap handle arm and secure with clevis bolt, bushing*, washer, nut and cotter pin. Ascertain that the turnbuckle end is free to rotate on the arm. *(See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 965.)
   B. Route the cable through the tunnel and spar housing.
   C. Install the cable rub blocks on the aft side of the spar housing and secure with screws.
   D. Install cotter pin cable guard over pulley located just ahead of the spar housing in the floor tunnel.
   E. Attach the cable end to the tension chain and secure with bushings, clevis bolt, nut and cotter pin. If the chain is not installed because of the torque tube assembly being removed, install the assembly as given in Step 3.
   F. Pull the flap handle full back and connect the tension spring to the cable end.
4. Install the tunnel cover and secure with screws. Also, the tunnel carpet and bracket cover.
5. Install and secure the seats.

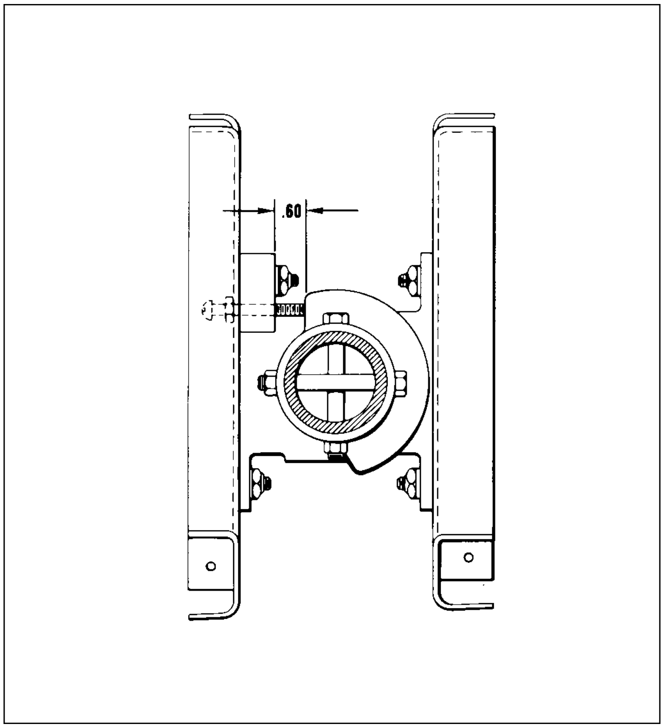


Figure 27-20. Flap Step Adjustment

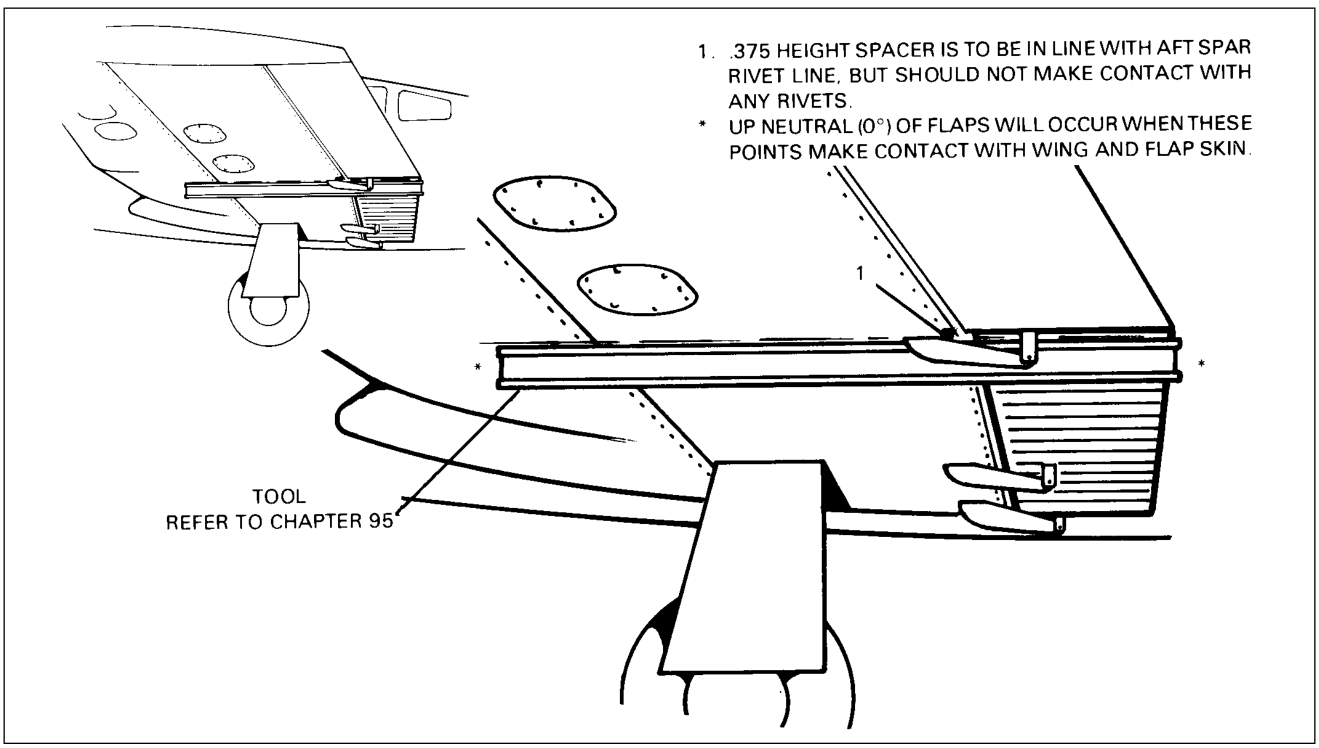


Figure 27-21. Flap Rigging Tool

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF WING FLAPS.

1. Place the flap handle in full forward position.
2. If not previously removed, remove the bottom half of the rear seat.
3. To adjust the flap up stop and step lock, loosen the jam nut of the right torque tube stop screw, located in the floor opening along the outer end of the flap torque tube, and turn the stop screw to obtain approximately .60 of an inch between the stop fitting and the bearing block as measured along the top side of the screw. (Refer to Figure 27-20.) It may be necessary to loosen the adjustment screw of the left stop.
4. Place a .125 spacer between the stop fitting and the end of the screw. Determine that when pressure is applied down on the flap, it will remain in the uplock position. If it extends, turn the adjustment screw out a few threads at a time until the flap remains in the uplock position with the spacer inserted. Tighten the jam nut.
5. Rotate the left stop adjustment screw until it contacts the stop fitting. Tighten the jam nut.
6. Set the flap control cable tension (handle next to floor, 0 degrees) as given in Figure 27-22 at the turnbuckle that is attached to the lower end of the flap handle in the floor tunnel. To do this and if not previously removed, remove the flap handle cover and enough tunnel carpet to remove the tunnel cover just aft of the handle. Adjust and resafety the turnbuckle.

—NOTE—

Do not rotate the torque tube while retensioning the cable or tighten tight enough to allow tube to be pulled away from its stops.

7. To check up-neutral position of the flaps, place a flap rigging tool as shown in Figure 27-21 against the underside of the wing and flap as close as possible to the outboard end of the flap without contacting any rivets. The tool must be positioned parallel with the wing ribs with the aft end of the tool even with the trailing edge of the flap. (This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 95.)
8. With the flap control rod connected between the torque tube crank arm and the flap, check that the surface of the wing contacts the tool at its forward surface and at the spacer, and the aft end of the flap contacts the aft end of the tool. The flap is neutral at this position.
9. Should the three points not contact, loosen the jam nuts on each end of the control rod and rotate the rod until the three points contact. Apply a slight up pressure against the trailing edge of the flap while making this adjustment. After adjustment, retighten the jam nuts.
10. Check and adjust the other flap in a like manner.

—NOTE—

In the event of wing heaviness during flight, the flap on the side of the heavy wing can be adjusted down from neutral to remedy this condition by lengthening the control rod. Check the inspection hole in each rod end to ascertain that there are sufficient threads remaining and a wire cannot be inserted through these holes. Rod ends without check holes, maintain a minimum of .375 of an inch thread engagement. Do not raise the flap of the other wing above neutral.

11. Check the flap for full down travel to the degrees required in Figure 27-22. Should the travel not be as that required, readjust the torque tube stop screw in or out as required. After readjusting the screw, it will be necessary to review Steps 4 through 10.

12. Check operation of the flap and flap handle ratchet mechanism.

13. Install access plates and panels.

STALL WARNING.

The stall warning system consists of a lift detector which is electrically connected to a stall warning horn and light. As stalling conditions are approached, the lift detector will activate the stall warning horn and light.

The light detector is located on the leading edge on the left wing. A tab will extend beyond the leading edge at the point where the lift detector is mounted. With master switch in the ON position, gently lift tab; stall warning horn and/or light should activate.

LIFT DETECTOR.

REMOVAL OF LIFT DETECTOR.

—NOTE—

The master switch must be off prior to performing any work on the lift detector, warning horn or light. Place reference marks on holding plate and wing skin for use when reinstalling wing.

1. Remove four screws holding the plate around the tab. The lift detector is fastened to this plate; remove the unit from wing.

2. Mark the electrical wires and terminals to facilitate installation. Remove electrical wires from lift detector; remove the lift detector from aircraft.

INSTALLATION OF LIFT DETECTOR.

1. Attach electrical wires to their correct terminals on the lift detector.

2. Position the lift detector with its mounting plate on the wing, determining that the sensor blade drops down freely; secure in position with the four screws previously removed.

ADJUSTMENT OF LIFT DETECTOR.

The lift detector switch is adjusted at the factory when the airplane is test flow, and should not require any further adjustment during the normal service life of the airplane. Should some type of service on the wing require removing the switch, the following instructions will help in positioning the switch at the proper position.

Loosen the two Phillips head screws; one on either side of the vane. If the stall warning comes on too late, move the switch up. If the stall warning comes on too early; move the switch down. Retighten the screws after making any adjustments.

—CAUTION—

Never try to adjust the switch by bending the vane.

The only way to test the accuracy of the setting is to fly the airplane into a stall condition and NOTE the speed at which the stall warning comes on. The stall should be made with the flaps up and power off. It may be necessary to make several test flights and alternate adjustments before the desired setting is obtained. The stall warning should come on not less than five or more than ten miles per hour before the actual stall occurs.

Flap

A - 10° ± 2° FIRST NOTCH TRAVEL

B - 25° ± 2° SECOND NOTCH TRAVEL

C - 40° ± 2° THIRD NOTCH TRAVEL

CABLE TENSION 10 LBS. ± 1 LB.

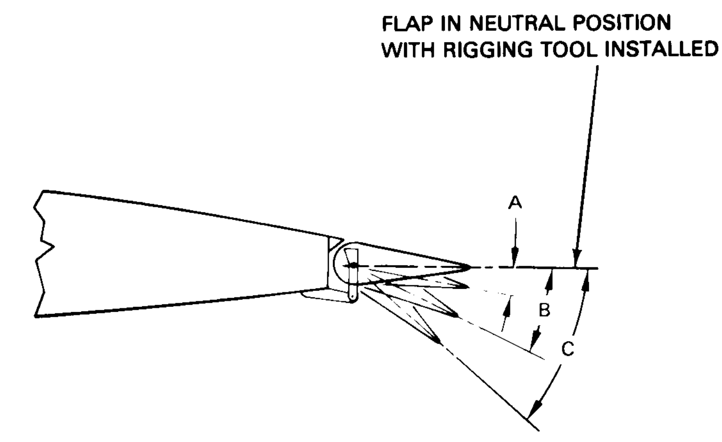


Figure 27-22. Flap Rigging

GRIDS 1L15 THRU 1L24
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PIPER

ARROW IV

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

CARD 2 OF 3

PA-28RT-201 ARROW IV

PA-28RT-201T TURBO ARROW IV

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

(PART NUMBER 761 694)

INTRODUCTION.

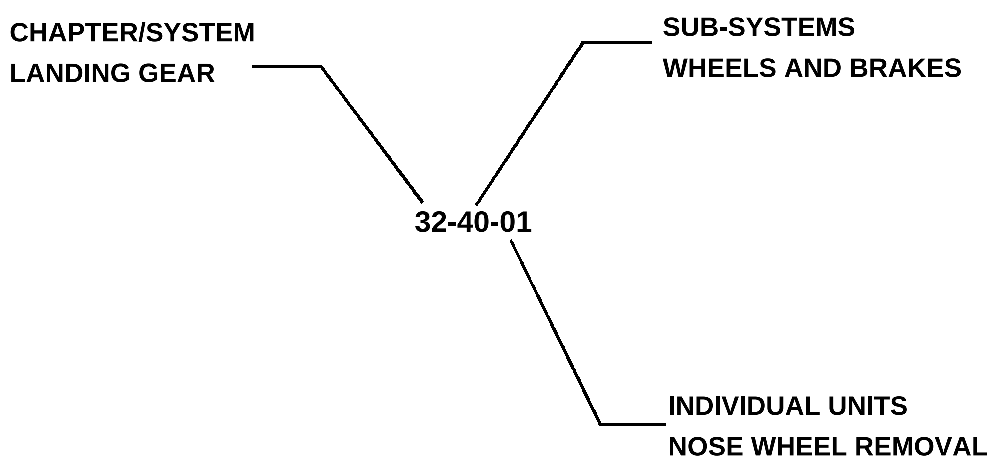
This PIPER AIRCRAFT Maintenance Manual is prepared in accordance with the GAMA (General Aviation Manufacturers Association) format. This maintenance manual is divided into various Groups which enable a broad separation of contents (Chapters) within each group.

The various Chapters are broken down into major systems such as Electrical Power, Flight Controls, Fuel, Landing Gear, etc. The System/Chapters are arranged more or less alphabetically rather than by precedence or importance. All System/Chapters are assigned a number, which becomes the first element of a standardized numbering system. Thus the element “32” of the number series 32-00-00 refers to the System/Chapter on “Landing Gear.” All information pertaining to the landing gear will be covered in this System/ Chapter.

The major System/Chapters are then broken down into Sub-System/Sections. These sections are identified by the second element of the standardized numbering system. The number “40” of the basic number series 32-40-00 is for the “Wheels and Brakes” portion of the landing gear.

The individual units within a Sub-System/ Section may be identified by a third element of the standardized numbering system, such as 32-40-01. This number could be assigned by the manufacturer to fit the coverage requirements of the publication.

Example:



This manual does not contain hardware callouts for installation. Hardware callouts are only indicated where a special application is required. To confirm the correct hardware used, refer to the PA-28RT-201/201T Parts Catalog P/N 761 693, and FAR 43 for proper utilization.

VENDOR PUBLICATIONS.

ENGINE (LYCOMING):

Overhaul Manual =	AVCO LYCOMING - OVERHAUL MANUAL DIRECT DRIVE ENGINE - P/N 60294-7 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701
Parts Catalog =	AVCO LYCOMING - P/N PC-102 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701
Operators Handbook =	AVCO LYCOMING O-360, HO-360, IO-360, AIO 360, HIO-360, LIO-360 and TIO-360 SERIES AIRCRAFT ENGINES - P/N 60297-12 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701

ENGINE (CONTINENTAL):

Overhaul Manual =	CONTINENTAL - OVERHAUL MANUAL Form No. X-30030A Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601
Parts Catalog =	CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30031A Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601
Operators Handbook =	CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30512 Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601

PROPELLER:

Overhaul Instructions =	HARTZELL COMPACT CONSTANT SPEED and FEATHERING PROPELLER - P/N 113A Hartzell Propeller Inc. Piqua, Ohio 45356
Service Manual =	McCAULEY C200 SERIES CONSTANT SPEED PROPELLERS - P/N 780630 McCauley Accessory Division 3535 McCauley Drive Vandalia, Ohio 45377

MAGNETOS:

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions =	D-2000 and D-2200 SERIES MAGNETO IGNITION SYSTEM - P/N L-928 Bendix Electrical Components Division Sidney, New York 13838

AUTOPILOT:	CENTURY 41 AUTOPILOT, Edo-Aire Mitchell Box 610, Mineral Wells, Texas 76067

PIPER PUBLICATIONS.

ELECTRONICS:	
AutoFlight II Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 481
Pitch Trim Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 771
AutoControl III B and Altimatic III B Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 502
Altimatic III C Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 602
79 Vero Beach Avionics Wiring Diagrams Manual =	Piper P/N 761 713
AEROFICHE:	
PA-28RT-201/201T Parts Catalog =	Piper P/N 761 693
INSPECTION:	
PA-28 RT-201/201T Program Inspection Manual =	Piper P/N 761 736
Inspection Forms =	Piper P/N 230 818

AEROFICHE EXPLANATION AND REVISION STATUS

The Maintenance Manual information incorporated in this set of Aerofiche cards has been arranged in accordance with the general specifications of Aerofiche adopted by the General Aircraft Manufacturer's Association, (GAMA). The information compiled in this Aerofiche Maintenance Manual will be kept current by revisions distributed periodically. These revisions will supersede all previous revisions and will be complete Aerofiche card replacements and shall supersede Aerofiche cards of the same number in the set.

Conversion of Aerofiche aplha/numeric code numbers:
First number is the Aerofiche card number.
Letter is the horizontal line reference per card.
Second number is the vertical line reference per card.
Example: 2J16 = Aerofiche card number two of given set, Grid location J16.

To aid in locating the various chapters and related service information desired, the following is provided:

1. A complete manual System/Chapter Index Guide is for all fiche in this set.
2. A complete list of Illustrations is for all fiche in this set following System/Chapter Index.
3. A complete list of Charts is for all fiche in this set following list of Illustrations.
4. A complete list of paragraphs titles and appropriate Grid location numbers is given at the beginning of each Chapter relating to the information within that Chapter.
5. Identification of Revised Material:

Revised text and illustrations are indicated by a black vertical line along the left-hand margin of the frame, opposite revised, added or deleted material. Revision lines indicate only current revisions with changes and additions to or deletions of existing text and illustrations. Changes in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, indexing, the physical location of the material or complete page additions are not identified by revision lines.

A reference and record of the material revised is included in each chapter's Table of Contents/Effectivity. The codes used in the effectivity columns of each chapter are defined as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY CODES

Original Issue:	None
First Revision:	Revision Identification, (1R Month-Year)
Second Revision:	Revision Identification, (2R Month-Year)

All subsequent revisions will follow with consecutive revision numbers such as 3R, 4R, etc., along with the appropriate month-year.

Added Subject:	Revision Identification, (A Month-Year)
Deleted Subject:	Revison Identification, (D Month-Year)

Revisions to Maintenance Manual 761 694 issued December 1, 1978 are as follows:

Revisions	Date	Aerofiche Card Effectivity
ORG 781201	December 1, 1978	1, 2, and 3
PR790223	February 23, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR791106	November 6, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR800818	August 18, 1980	1, 2, and 3
PR810724	July 24, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR811221	December 21, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR820817	August 17, 1982	1, 2, and 3
PR830713	July 13, 1983	1, 2, and 3
PR840808	August 8, 1984	1, 2, and 3
IR860730	July 30, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR860921	September 21, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR950227	February 27, 1995 (Interim)*	1, 2, and 3

***INTERIM CHANGE TO MAINTENANCE MANUAL 761-694**

Chapters 5, 6, and 27 of Card 1, Chapters 32 and 51 of Card 2, and Chapter 71 of Card 3 have been revised. There are no other changes included in this interim change revision. Please discard your current cards 1, 2, and 3, and replace them with the revised ones.

SERIAL NUMBER INFORMATION

PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7918002 to 28R-7918267 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8018001 to 28R-8018106 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8118001 to 28R-8118082 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8218001 to 28R-8218026 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7931002 to 28R-7931310 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8031001 to 28R-8031178 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8131001 to 28R-8131208 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8231001 to 28R-8231080 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1983 - Serial Numbers 28R-8331001 to 28R-8331051 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1984 - Serial Numbers 28R-8431001 to 28R-8431032 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1985 - Serial Numbers 28R-8531001 to 28R-8531015 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1986 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631001 and 28R-8631005 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1987 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631002 to 28R-8631004 inclusive
Serial Numbers 2831001 to 2831033 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1988 - Serial Numbers 2831034 to 2831038 inclusive

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF CHARTS (cont)

CHAPTER

28

FUEL

CHAPTER 28-FUEL

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

The fuel system components covered in this section consist of the fuel tanks, selector valves, filter screens, fuel pumps and quantity transmitter units. Instructions are given for remedying difficulties which may arise in the normal operation of the fuel system. The instructions are organized so the mechanic can refer to: Removal, Repair, Installation and Adjustment of each part of the system.

Maintenance for fuel injection may be found in Chapter 73.

DESCRIPTION.

PA-28RT-201 (Refer to Figure 28-1.)

The fuel system was designed with simplicity in mind. It incorporates two fuel tanks, one in each wing containing 38.5 U.S. gallons, giving a total capacity of 77 gallons, of which 72 gallons are useable. The tanks are attached to the leading edge of the wing with screws and are an integral part of the wing structure. This allows for removal for service. An auxiliary electric fuel pump is provided in case of a failure of the engine driven pump. A rocker type switch for controlling the electric pump is located on the switch panel above the throttle quadrant. The electric pump should be on for takeoff, switching tanks and during landing.

The fuel tank selector, which allows the pilot to control the flow of fuel to the engine, is located on the left side wall below the instrument panel. If has three positions: OFF, LEFT TANK and RIGHT TANK. The arrow on the handle of the selector points to the tank which is supplying fuel to the engine. The valve also incorporates a safety latch which prevents inadvertently selecting the “OFF” position.

Each tank has an individual quick drain located at the bottom inboard rear corner. The fuel strainer also incorporates a quick drain which is located in the left front corner of the firewall. The quick drain protrudes from the cowling to allow easy draining of the fuel strainer. All three drains should be drained before every flight and checked for contamination.

The fuel tanks are vented individually by a vent tube which protrudes below the bottom of the wing at the rear outboard corner of each fuel tank. The vent should be checked periodically to ascertain that the vent is not obstructed and allows free passage of air.

Fuel quantity and pressure are indicated on gauges located in the instrument cluster to the left of the switch panel.

PA-28RT-201T (Refer to Figure 28-2.)

The fuel system was designed with simplicity in mind. It incorporates two fuel tanks, one in each wing containing 38.5 U.S. gallons, giving a total capacity of 77 gallons, of which 72 gallons are useable. The tanks are attached to the leading edge of the wing with screws and are an integral part of the wing structure. This allows for removal for service. The tanks are vented individually by a vent tube which protrudes below the bottom of the wing at the rear inboard corner of each tank. The vents should be checked periodically to ascertain that the vent is not obstructed and will allow free passage of air.

Each fuel tank has an individual quick drain located at the bottom inboard rear corner. The fuel strainer also incorporates a quick drain, which is located on the left lower portion of the firewall. The quick drain protrudes through the cowling to allow easy draining of the fuel strainer.

A fuel tank selector allows the pilot to control the flow of fuel to the engine, and is located on the left side wall below the instrument panel. It has three positions: OFF, LEFT TANK and RIGHT TANK. The arrow on the handle of the selector points to the tank which is supplying fuel to the engine. The vapor return from the engine is also routed back to the tank selected. When the selector valve is in the OFF position, vapor return is routed back to the right fuel tank. The valve also incorporates a safety latch which prevents inadvertently selecting the “OFF” position.

The engine fuel injection system is a “continuous flow” type, which utilizes a vapor return line leading back to the fuel tanks. This line provides a route back to the tanks for vapor laden fuel that has been separated in the injector pump swirl chamber. The engine has an engine driven fuel pump that is a part of the fuel injection system. An auxiliary fuel system is provided. The purpose of the electrically powered auxiliary fuel system is to supply fuel to the engine in case of engine driven fuel pump shaft failure or malfunction, for ground and inflight engine starting, and for vapor suppression. The auxiliary fuel pump switch is located on the instrument panel above the engine control quadrant, and is a three position rocker switch; LO, HI and OFF. The LO auxiliary fuel pressure is selected by pushing the top of the switch. The HI auxiliary fuel pressure is selected by pushing the bottom of the switch, but this can be done only after unlatching the adjacent guard. When the HI auxiliary fuel pump is activated, an amber light near the annunciation panel is illuminated. This light dims whenever the pump pressure reduces automatically and manifold pressure is below approximately 21 inches.

In case of a failed engine driven fuel pump, the auxiliary electric fuel pump should be set on HI. Adequate pressure and fuel flow will be supplied for up to approximately 75% power. Manual leaning to the correct fuel flow will be required at altitudes above 15,000 feet and for engine speeds less than 2300 RPM. An absolute pressure switch automatically selects a lower fuel pressure when the throttle is reduced below 21” Hg manifold pressure and the HI auxiliary fuel pump is on.

—NOTE—

Excessive fuel pressure and very rich fuel/air mixtures will occur if the HI position is energized when the engine fuel injection system is functioning normally.

Low auxiliary fuel pressure is available and may be used during normal engine operation both on the ground and inflight for vapor suppression should it be necessary as evidenced by unstable engine operation or fluctuating fuel flow indications during idle or at high altitudes.

A spring loaded OFF primer button switch, located on the instrument panel and is used to select HI auxiliary fuel pump operation for priming, irrespective of other switch positions. The primer button may be used for both hot or cold engine starts.

On airplanes equipped with an optional engine primer system (identified by Placard below primer button shown in Figure 28-3), the primer switch location and actuation is the same as the basic airplane. However, this system does provide a separate primer system as an integral part of the engine fuel system. An electrically operated diverter valve is located in the metered fuel supply line between the air throttle valve and the manifold valve. Other components are two primer nozzles, located in the intake manifold on each side of the engine, the interconnecting fuel lines, and fine wire spark plugs. Actuation of the engine primer switch operates the auxiliary electric fuel pump on HI and energizes the diverter valve which supplies fuel to each primer nozzle. The diverter valve does not shut off all fuel flow to the manifold valve, therefore some quantity of fuel is also supplied to each cylinder nozzle during priming. Operation of the auxiliary fuel pump on HI and LO is unchanged.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubles peculiar to the fuel system are listed in Chart 2801 along with their probable causes and suggested remedies. When troubleshooting, check from the power supply to the items affected. If no trouble is found by this method, the trouble probably exists inside individual pieces of equipment; they may be removed from the airplane and an identical unit or units, tested and known to be good, installed in their place.

CHART 2801. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (FUEL SYSTEM)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Failure of fuel to flow.	Fuel line blocked.	Flush fuel system.
	Fuel vent cap blocked.	Check and clean vent hole in cap.
	Mechanical or electrical fuel pump failure.	Check and replace if necessary.
	Fuel selector valve in improper position.	Reposition as required.
	Damaged fuel selector valve.	Replace fuel selector valve.
Fuel quantity gauge fails to operate.	Broken wire.	Check and repair.
	Gauge inoperative.	Replace gauge.
	Fuel sender float partially or completely filled with fuel.	Replace sender.
	Circuit breaker open.	Check and reset.
	Float and arm assembly of fuel sender sticking.	Check.
	Bad ground.	Check for good contact at ground lip or rear of gauge.

CHART 2801. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (FUEL SYSTEM) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
No fuel pressure indication.	Fuel selector valve stuck.	Check fuel selector valve.
	Fuel tanks empty.	Check fuel tanks and fill.
	Defective gauge.	Replace gauge.
	Fuel selector valve in improper position.	Reposition fuel selector valve lever.
Low pressure or pressure surges.	Obstruction in inlet side of pump.	Trace lines and locate obstruction.
	Air in line to pressure gauge.	Bleed line.

—NOTE—

Refer to Chapter 71, Chart 7101 for additional Fuel Troubleshooting on PA-28RT-201T airplanes.

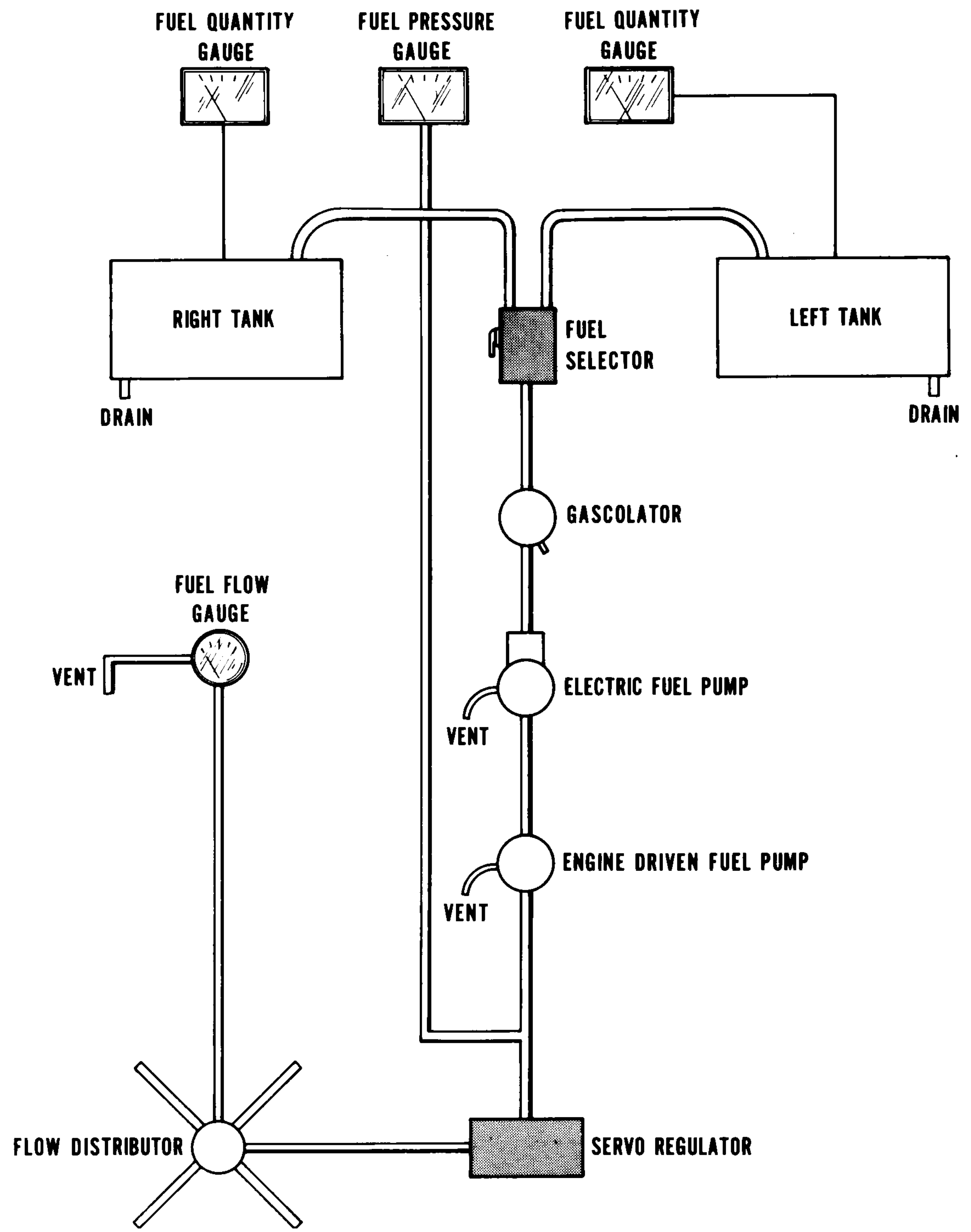


Figure 28-1. Fuel System Diagram (PA-28RT-201)

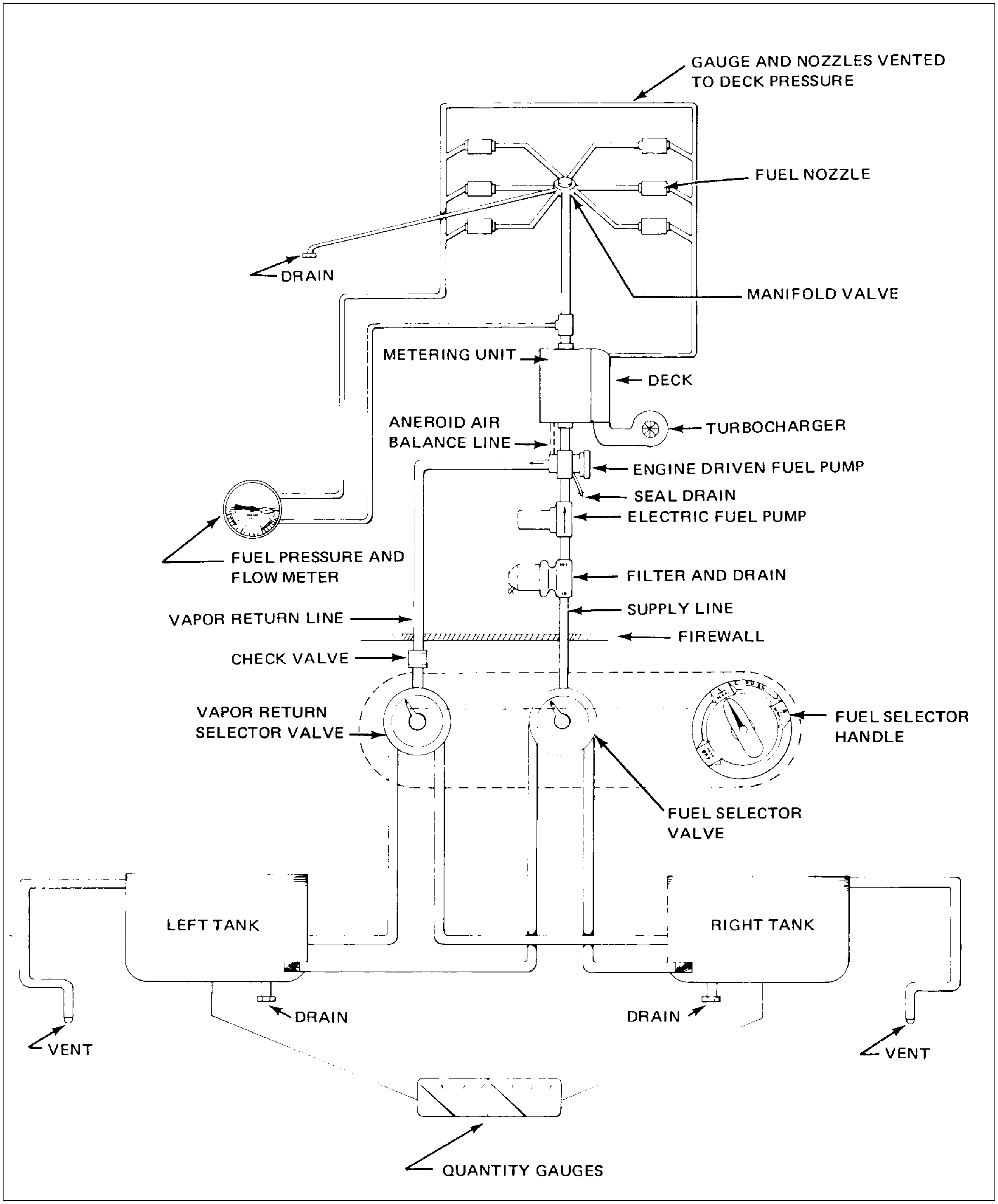


Figure 28-2. Fuel System Diagram (PA-28RT-201T)

(Optional)

Figure 28-3. Engine Primer System Placards (PA-28RT-201T)

STORAGE.

REMOVAL OF FUEL TANKS.

1. Drain the fuel from the fuel tank. (Refer to Draining Fuel System, Chapter 12.)
2. Remove the screws from around the perimeter of the tank assembly.
3. Disconnect fuel line attached to tank. On PA-28RT-201T disconnect vapor return line.
4. Pull the tank away from the wing assembly far enough to gain access for removal of the sender wire.
5. The tank is now free to be removed.

INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF FUEL TANK.

The entire interior of the tanks should be inspected for peeling of small areas of the sloshing compound. Indications are that in the majority of cases the peeling is started just inside the filler neck as a result of the metal nozzle of the gas filler hose nicking the compound. The following items are recommended:

1. The entire interior of the main tanks should be inspected with the tanks drained. This is accomplished with a mirror and inspection light through the filler neck. Small scapes in the film adjacent to the filler neck may be disregarded provided there is no indication of peeling.

2. If peeling has occurred and separated material is found, the fuel tank should be removed and resloshed in accordance with the instructions included with each can of Randolph Sloshing Sealer, 802, Piper Part Number 757 572V. (Approved under Mil. Spec. MIL-L-G0478.) One gallon of sloshing compound is required per tank. After sloshing the tank, apply 1.5 lbs. air pressure and using a soap and water solution, check for leaks.

3. After resloshing, reinspect as above at intervals of 100 hours. These inspections may be discontinued after the second inspection if no peeling is discovered.

—NOTE—

The fuel tank should be replaced if the tank is damaged to the extent it cannot be repaired by the above method.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL TANK.

1. Slide the tank partly into position and connect the sender wire and fuel line. On PA-28RT-201T connect vapor return line.
2. Slide the tank completely into place and secure with screws around its perimeter.
3. Fill the fuel tank and check for leaks, unrestricted fuel flow and proper sender indications on the quantity gauge. Refer to Fuel Quantity Sender/Gauge Check (Installed).

—NOTE—

Refer to latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 625A; Fuel and Vapor Return Lines Support.

DISASSEMBLY OF LOCKING FUEL CAP. (Refer to Figure 28-4.)

1. Remove two screws on back of fuel cap.
2. Remove screw which secures the pawl to the back of key lock assembly.
3. Remove pawl from back of key lock assembly.
4. Remove nut which secures key lock to cover.
5. Slide lock, gasket and spring over back of key lock.
6. The key lock may be removed by pushing key lock through cover.

ASSEMBLY OF LOCKING FUEL CAP.

1. Insert key lock through cover making sure that O-ring is installed under head of key lock.
2. Slide spring, gasket and lock over back of key lock.
3. Reinstall nut which secures key lock to cover.
4. Attach pawl to back of lock assembly with screw previously removed.
5. Apply Loctite 721 to threads of screws previously removed from back of fuel cap, then install screws in back of fuel cap.

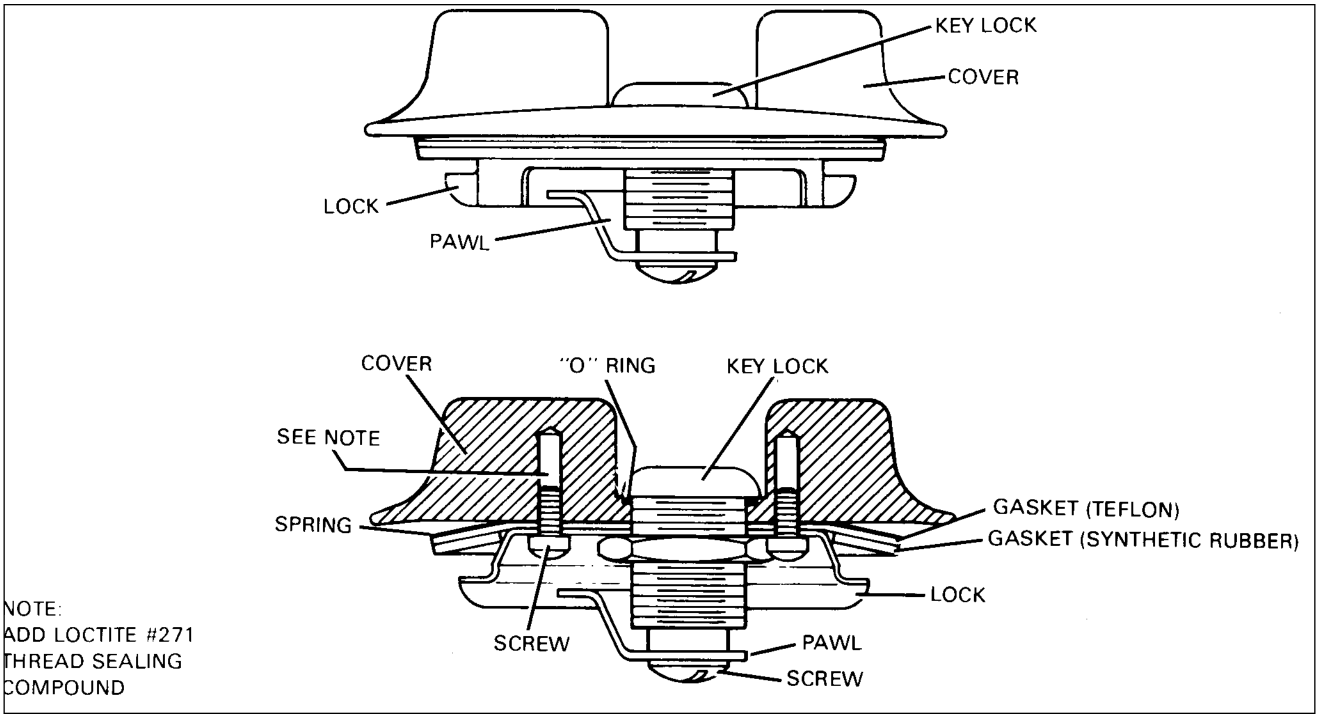


Figure 28-4. Locking Fuel Cap Assembly

DISTRIBUTION.

FUEL FILTER BOWL AND SCREEN. (Refer to Figure 28-5.)

REMOVAL OF FUEL FILTER BOWL AND HOUSING.

1. Ascertain that the fuel shutoff is in the off position.
2. Remove the engine cowlings by releasing the cowl fasteners or the attaching screws, depending on the type installed. Be certain that all electrical leads are disconnected prior to removal of the cowl.
3. Disconnect the fuel lines from the filter bowl housing.
4. Cut the safety wire, loosen the bail nut, move the bail wire to the side and remove the bowl.
5. Remove the housing of the filter bowl by spreading the ends of the bail wire allowing the housing to be lifted from the bracket.

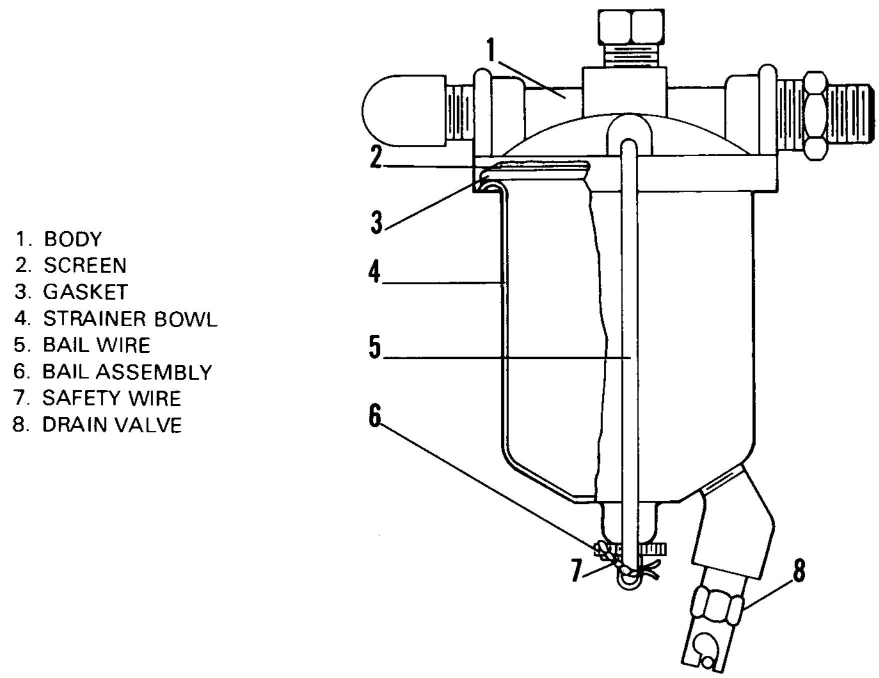


Figure 28-5. Fuel Filter Bowl and Screen

CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF FILTER BOWL SCREEN.

1. Follow Steps 1, 2 and 4 of Removal of Fuel Filter Bowl and Housing for removal of the filter bowl.
2. Remove the gasket and screen from the filter housing.
3. Clean the screen and bowl with acetone or a suitable dry type solvent. If damaged, replace screen.
4. Replace the screen followed by a new gasket.
5. Position the bowl and bail wire, and tighten the bail nut.
6. Safety the bail nut and the bail wire assembly.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL FILTER BOWL AND SCREEN.

1. Position the top of the filter bowl to the bracket and connect the fuel lines.
2. Spread the bail wire ends and insert them through the holes in the side of the mounting bracket and the top of the filter bowl.
3. Position the bowl and bail wire, and tighten the bail nut.
4. Safety the bail nut and the bail wire assembly.
5. Install the engine cowling.

FUEL SELECTOR VALVE.

REMOVAL OF FUEL SELECTOR VALVE.

1. Remove three screws holding selector cover and the screw holding the handle. It will be necessary to remove side panel to gain access to the selector valve.
2. Remove selector handle and cover.
3. Disconnect fuel lines from the selector valve.
4. Remove fuel valve assembly by removing attaching screws.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL SELECTOR VALVE.

1. Secure the valve to the bulkhead attachment location with attaching screws.
2. Connect the fuel lines to the valve.
3. Install side panel.
4. Install the selector cover with attaching screws.
5. Install the valve control handle with attaching screws.

CLEANING FUEL SYSTEM.

1. To flush the fuel tanks and selector valve, disconnect the fuel line at the injector.
2. Select a fuel tank, turn on the electric fuel pump and flush fuel through the system until it is determined there is no dirt and foreign matter in the fuel valve or tank. During this operation, agitation of the fuel within the tank will help pick up and remove any dirt.
3. Repeat this procedure for each tank.
4. When tanks are flushed, clean all filters.

ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP. (Airborne) (PA-28RT-201T)

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP.

The electric rotary vane type fuel pump is mounted in a bracket on the forward side of the firewall. To remove pump, proceed as follows:

1. Remove engine cowl to gain access to the pump.
2. Remove fuel lines from the pump and disconnect the electrical leads.
3. Remove straps holding pump in position.
4. Do not attempt to disassemble or repair the fuel pump. If fuel pump proves to be defective, it should be replaced.
5. Reinstall pump in reverse order of removal.

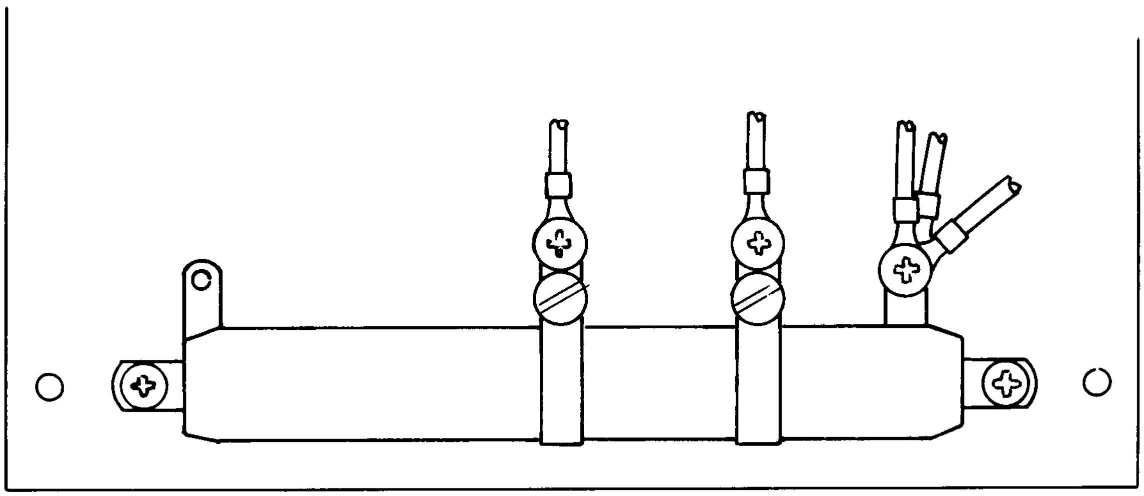


Figure 28-6. Aux Fuel Pump Variable Resistor

AUXILIARY FUEL PUMP SYSTEM ADJUSTMENT. (INSTALLED)

1. Install a calibrated pressure gauge in the fuel line between the electric fuel pump and engine.
2. Remove the aft access panel in the baggage compartment. The slider resistor is located at station 165.5 attached to the plate containing the voltage and over voltage relays.
3. Disconnect the wire from the auxiliary pump circuit breaker.
4. From an external power source containing a voltmeter, connect the negative lead to ground and the positive lead to the slide resistor high terminal.
5. Connect a calibrated voltmeter across the auxiliary fuel pump, and adjust the external power source until 12.0 to 12.5 volts direct current is indicated. Record the voltage reading from the external power source.
6. Check the calibrated pressure gauge. At least 31 to 37 psi should be indicated.
7. Connect the positive lead to the “LOW” power terminal of the slide resistor.
8. Adjust the power supply voltage level to obtain that recorded in step 5.
9. Slide the “LOW” terminal on the resistor to obtain a pump pressure of 8 to 10 psi.
10 Readjust power supply and “LOW” terminal to insure a pump pressure of 8 to 10 psi at a power supply voltage of that previously recorded in step 5.
11 Secure the “LOW” terminal slider.
12 Connect the positive lead to the “MEDIUM” power terminal of the slide resistor and adjust the power supply voltage level to that recorded in step 5.
13 Position the “MEDIUM” terminal on the resistor to obtain a pump pressure of 23.5 to 24.5 psi, and readjust the power supply and terminal to insure that pressure at a power supply voltage recorded in step 5.

14 Secure the "MEDIUM" power terminal and attach disconnected wires.

15 If the aircraft is equipped with a fuel diverter valve, operate the primer switch and insure the valve is being energized. Release the primer switch and operate the fuel pump switch in the HI-BOOST position and insure that the pump operates and that the diverter valve does not.

AUXILIARY FUEL PUMP SYSTEM OPERATIONAL CHECK.

1. Install a calibrated fuel pressure gauge in the fuel line between the electric fuel pump and the engine, and disconnect the electrical leads to the manifold pressure switch located on the firewall.
2. Turn all cockpit controllable switches off.

WARNING

Due to possible fuel overflow conduct this operation in a no-smoking, well ventilated area.

3. With the master switch in the on position, place the electric fuel pump switch in the "LOW" position. The calibrated fuel pressure gauge should indicate a pressure increase, indicating pump operation. The pressure should not exceed 10 psi.
4. Set electric fuel pump switch in the "HIGH" position. Record the pressure indicated on the calibrated pressure gauge. The pressure on the gauge should be higher than that recorded in step c but not more than 24.5 psi.
5. Switch off Master Switch, and reconnect leads to the Manifold Pressure Switch.
6. Ascertain that the fuel pump switch is still in the "HIGH" position, and return the master switch to the on position. Record the pressure registered on the calibrated pressure gauge. The pressure attained in this step should be higher than that recorded in step d, but not in excess of 37 psi.
7. Place the fuel pump switch in the off position and depress the prime switch. Record the pressure indicated and check against that recorded in step d. The pressure attained in this step should be higher than that recorded in step d but not in excess of 37 psi.

ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP. (Weldon) (PA-28RT-201)

REMOVAL OF FUEL PUMP.

1. Remove the cowling by releasing the cowl fasteners and removing the screws around the nose gear and across the aft edge of the cowl.
2. Ascertain the fuel shutoff is in the off position.
3. Disconnect the electrical leads from the pump.
4. Disconnect the fuel lines from the pump.
5. Remove the cap screws, washers and plate and remove the pump from the airplane.

DISASSEMBLY, REPAIR AND ASSEMBLY OF FUEL PUMP.

Overhaul of the fuel pump is not recommended because of special tools needed. If overhaul is necessary, the pump should be returned to:

The Weldon Tool Company
3000 Woodhill Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44104

However, some repairs may be accomplished as follows:

l. Replacement of shaft seal.
   A. Separate the pump end assembly from the motor by removing the four machine screws. Note the relationship of the pump and motor before separation.
   B. The shaft seal is assembled with a light press fit into the insert. lt can be pried loose from the insert without disassembly of the pump.
   C. Check the shaft for burrs, scratches or any defects which might cause the seal to wear. Any defect would be cause for pump replacement.
   D. Position a new seal on the shaft and press into place.
   E. Assemble the pump end assembly to the motor in the original position. Install the four machine screws and safety.
2. Repair of the relief valve.
   A. Remove the adjusting screw from the pump end assembly. Do not change the position of the jam nut.
   B. Remove the valve plunger and spring.
   C. Inspect the valve seat, plunger and spring for condition and wear. If the valve seat is damaged, the pump should be replaced.
   D. Reassemble the plunger, spring, if installed, and adjusting screw to the pump.
   E. Adjust the pump pressure as described in Adjustment of Electric Fuel Pump (Bench Test) or Adjustment of Electric Fuel Pump (In Airplane).

ADJUSTMENT OF ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP. (Bench Test)

1. Ascertain that the pump is sufficiently lubricated to prevent damage if run dry for a period greater than five minutes.
2. Connect the electric leads to a 14-volt DC power source.
3. Using a suitable container with the proper octane fuel, connect a fuel line from a container to the inlet side of the pump.
4. Connect another line from the outlet side of the pump to a pressure gauge and bypass valve and back to the container.
5. Run the pump with the bypass valve open until a steady flow of fuel is obtained. Then close the bypass valve and check the pressure gauge for a proper reading of 26 to 29 psi, no flow. Do not keep the bypass valve closed for more than one minute during pump operation and adjustment.
6. Loosen the locknut and turn the adjusting screw until there is a reading of 29 psi maximum, no flow, on the gauge. Repeat Steps 5 and 6 until the proper pressure is obtained.
7. Disconnect the power source from the pump and lock the adjustment screw with the locknut. Remove the fuel lines from the pump.

ADJUSTMENT OF ELECTRIC FUEL PUMP. (In Airplane)

1. With the access panel removed and the fuel selector in the OFF position, remove the fuel line from the outlet end of the pump.
2. Connect a test line with a bypass valve and pressure gauge to the outlet end of the pump.
3. Place a container below the pump to catch any fuel from the test line during the adjustment of the pump.
4. Turn the fuel selector on, open the bypass valve on the test line and start the pump.
5. When a steady flow of fuel is obtained, close the bypass valve and check the reading on the pressure gauge. It should read 26 to 29 psi, no flow. Do not keep bypass valve closed for more than one minute during pump operation and adjustment.
6. Loosen locknut on adjusting screw and turn screw to obtain the proper pressure of 29 psi maximum, no flow. Repeat Steps 7 and 8 until adjustment is complete. Lock adjusting screw with locknut.
7. Turn off fuel pump and close fuel selector. Remove the test line from the pump.
8. Reconnect the original fuel line to the pump. Open fuel selector and run the pump to check for any fuel leaks.
9. Shut off the pump, close the fuel selector, and replace and secure the access panel.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL PUMP.

1. Position the fuel pump inside the cover assembly and secure with cap screws, washers and plate.
2. Connect the fuel lines to the fuel pump.
3. Connect the electrical leads to the pump.
4. Turn the fuel selector on and operate the fuel pump. Check the line fittings for leakage.
5. Install the cowling.

INSPECTION AND TIGHTENING OF FUEL LINE FITTINGS.

1. Remove the aft inboard inspection panel from the lower surface of the right and left wing.
2. Remove the pilot’s seat and the left cabin side panel. Fold back the carpeting that covers the forward side of the spar box and remove the cover from the fuel line. On the 28RT-201T only, pull back the carpeting from the side of the cabin at the lower aft corner of the door to gain access to the 1/4” fuel vent tubing.
3. Inspect all union fittings in the fuel system for signs of leakage. Make note of any leaking fittings for later recheck.
4. Using a torque wrench and a tubing crow’s foot, carefully tighten each union to the torque listed below:

Tube Size	Applied Torque	
1/4” OD	75-95 Inch Pounds	Using a Tubing
3/8” OD	175-195 Inch Pounds	Crow’s Foot

—CAUTION—

Using a crow’s foot adapter other than a tubing type will result in deformation or severe damage to the union nut and will quite probably cause a leak which will require replacement of the union and tubing.

—NOTE—

If during the torque check procedure the mechanic suspects a galled nut and union, back off the nut and inspect the threads. If the union is serviceable apply thread lube such as Slip Spray Lubricant (DuPont) or Ferrulube (Parker-Hannifin) and torque the nut to the proper value as listed in Step 4. If the union is unserviceable it must be replaced as described in Replacement of Fittings.
When applying thread lubricant ensure its application to the male thread connector threads only. Care should be taken that no lubricant enters the throat of the connector seat or contacts the ferrule seat face.

5. After torquing each fitting, measure the distance between the face of the union nut and the face of the tubing nut. Refer to Figure 28-7 for tolerances.
6. Any fittings found to be out of tolerance must be replaced. Refer to Replacement of Fittings.
7. After all of the unions have been checked for proper tightness and any required repairs have been made, ensure that the airplane is full of fuel and run the engine for three to five minutes on each tank. Ensure that the engine run-up is performed in a safe manner and location.
8. After engine shutdown, wiggle all unions. Any fittings found to be leaking must be repaired as described in Replacement of Fittings.
9. When the system is found to be leak free, replace the side panel, carpet, access plates and seat.
10. Make appropriate logbook entry.

REPLACEMENT OF FITTINGS.

—NOTE—

Defueling of the aircraft may be required for union and/or tubing replacement.

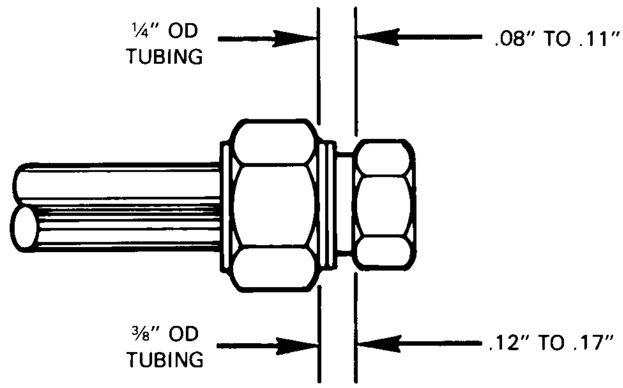


Figure 28-7. Tolerances; Union Nut and Tubing Nut

1. If the fitting shows evidence of galling or does not meet the dimensional requirements shown in Figure 28-5, or continues to leak after being tightened, it must be replaced.

2. The recommended repair is to remove the leaking union and replace it using a standard AN fitting as outlined in AC43: 13-1A, Paragraph 392. This will require cutting off the swaged ferrule and adding a short length of tubing.

3. A replacement tube and union purchased from Piper Service Sales will have the ferrule pre-swaged onto the tube. Install the prefabricated tube as follows:
   - A. Apply a thread lube (Refer to Step 4, Inspection and Tightening of Fuel Line Fittings) to the threads of the union.
   - B. Carefully align the tube into the union and snug-up the nut using a wrench.
   - C. Using a wrench, tighten the nut one to two flats (1/6 to 1/3 turn).

4. If a repair is being made using Parker-Hannifin unions and tubes without pre-swaged ferrules, they should be installed as follows:
   - A. Cut off the tubing at a convenient location back from the fitting.
   - B. De-burr the end of the tube and prepare a short length of tube to splice into the line.
   - C. Screw the nut and ferrule onto the union until solidly finger tight.
   - D. Insert the tubes into the unions being careful to ensure proper straight alignment of the tubing and union.
   - E. Using a tubing wrench, tighten the nut one and one quarter (1 1/4) turns.

5. After corrective action has been completed, perform the leak test outlined in Steps 7 and 8 of Inspection and Tightening of Fuel Line Fittings.

INDICATING.

FUEL QUANTITY TRANSMITTER UNIT.

REMOVAL OF FUEL QUANTITY TRANSMITTER UNIT.

1. Remove the fuel tank. (Refer to Removal of Fuel Tanks.)
2. Disconnect the transmitter wire from the connection post.
3. Cut the safety wire which secures the five attaching screws.
4. Remove the five screws and remove the unit.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL QUANTITY TRANSMITTER UNIT.

1. Position the transmitter and gasket to the fuel tank and secure with machine screws and washers.
2. Safety the machine screws with MS20995-C32 wire.
3. Install the fuel tank. (Refer to Installation of Fuel Tank.)

FUEL QUANTITY SENDER/GAUGE CHECK. (Installed)

Fuel quantity sender units and fuel quantity gauges can be checked while mounted in the airplane by using the following procedure:

1. Put the fuel selector levers in the "OFF" position. Completely drain fuel tanks that relate to the fuel quantity senders and gauge to be checked. (Refer to Draining Fuel System, Chapter 12.)

2. Level airplane laterally (refer to Leveling, Chapter 8) and position the aircraft with a 1° nose up attitude.

—NOTE—

The electrical system should supply 12 to 14-volts to the gauge.

3. With the master switch in the "OFF" position, the gauge needle should be centered on the white dot to the left of the "O" radial mark, with a maximum deviation of 1/2 needle width. If not within this tolerance, the gauge should be replaced.

4. With the master switch in the "ON" position and no fuel in the tanks, the gauge needle should be centered on the white dot to the left of the "O" radial mark with a maximum deviation of 1/2 needle width. If not within this tolerance, the gauge should be replaced.

5. Place 2-1/2 gallons of fuel in the wing fuel tank that relates to the gauge and sender unit being checked.

6. With 12 to 14- volts DC supplied to the electrical system and the master switch in the "ON" position, the needle should be centered on the "O" radial mark; plus 0, minus 1 needle width.

7. If the needle does not read within the above tolerance, remove the sender wire from the rear of the gauge and check the resistance to ground through the sender circuit. If the resistance is not within 6.5 ± 0.5 ohms, replace the sender. Then, recheck as specified above.

8. Add fuel to the tanks in accordance with information given in Chart 2802 until tanks are full. Observe the gauge reading at each increment.

9. With the tanks full and master switch "ON," the needle should be centered on the "F" radial mark within ±2 needle widths. If not within this tolerance, adjust the electrical adjustment (refer to Figure 28-8) just sufficiently to bring it within tolerance; do not center the needle.

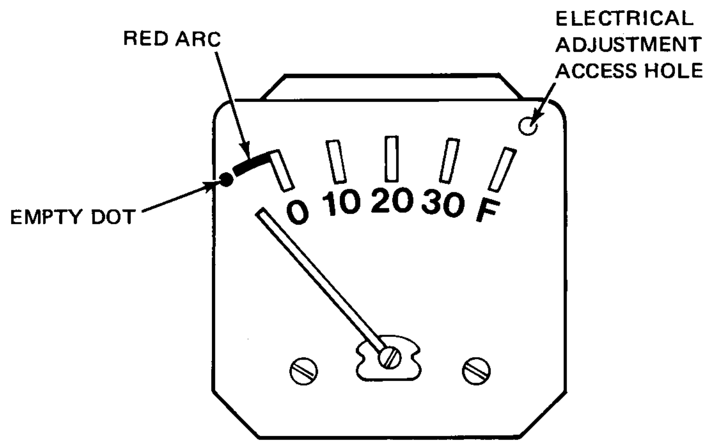


Figure 28-8. Fuel Gauge

CHART 2802. TRANSMITTER/FUEL GAUGE TOLERANCES

Actual Fuel in Tank (U.S. Gal.)	Gauge Reading (U.S. Gal.)	Tolerance (Plus or Minus) (Needle-Widths)
Full	F	2
32.5	30	2
22.5	20	2
12.5	10	1
2.5	Zero	Plus 0-Minus 1
0 Empty	Empty Dot	1/2

FUEL QUANTITY INDICATOR.

The two quantity gauges are mounted in the cluster on the instrument panel. These instruments are calibrated in divisions of 10, 20, 30 gallons and full. Two transmitter units are installed in each fuel cell. These units contain a resistance strip and a movable control arm. The position of this arm is controlled by a float in the fuel cell and this position is transmitted electrically to the indicator gauge to show the amount of fuel in the cell.

CHART 2803. FUEL QUANTITY INDICATORS

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Fuel gauge fails to indicate.	Broken wiring.	Check and repair.
	Gauge not operating.	Replace.
Fuel gauge indicates empty when tanks are full.	Incomplete ground.	Check ground connections at fuel transmitter in wings.
Fuel gauge indicates full with tanks empty.	Incomplete ground.	Check ground at instrument.
	Float arm stuck.	Replace fuel transmitter.
Fuel gauge indicates incorrectly.	Intermittent electrical connection.	Check ground at grounded transmitter and electrical connections.
	Float arm sticky.	Replace fuel transmitter.
	Insulated transmitter grounded.	Remove transmitter and sealant. Check for metal particles in sealant. Reseal to prevent ground.

FUEL PRESSURE GAUGE.

The fuel pressure gauge instrument is mounted in the cluster on the instrument panel. This gauge is connected to the fuel system at the carburetor fuel inlet fitting.

CHART 2804. FUEL PRESSURE GAUGE

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
No fuel pressure indication.	Fuel valve stuck.	Check valve.
	No fuel in tanks.	Check fuel, fill.
	Defective fuel pump.	Check pump for pressure buildup. Check diaphragm and relief valves in engine pump. Check for obstruction in electric pump. Check bypass valve. Air leak in intake lines.
	Defective gauge.	Replace gauge.
Pressure low or pressure surges.	Obstruction in inlet side of pump.	Trace lines and locate obstruction.
	Faulty bypass valve.	Replace.
	Faulty diaphragm.	Replace or rebuild pump.
Needle fluctuation.	Surge dome or pump filled with fuel.	Remove and empty.
	Air in line.	Loosen line at gauge, turn on electric pump. Surge line of air and retighten.
High fuel pressure with engine shut off right after flight.	Fuel in line expanding due to heat buildup in cowling.	Normal.

—END—

CHAPTER

29

HYDRAULIC POWER

CHAPTER 29 - HYDRAULIC POWER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL.

The hydraulic system components covered in this section consist of the combination hydraulic pump and reservoir, gear back-up extender actuator assembly, actuating cylinders and hydraulic lines. The brake system, although hydraulically operated, is not included in this section as it has its own hydraulic system independent of the gear retraction system. The brake system along with the landing gear and components is covered in Chapter 32.

This section provides instructions for remedying difficulties which may arise in the operation of the hydraulic system. The instructions are organized so that the mechanic can refer to: Description of the System, for a basic understanding of the system; Troubleshooting, for a methodical approach in locating difficulty; Corrective Maintenance, for the removal, repair and installation of components; and Adjustments and Checks, for the operation of the repaired system.

—CAUTION—

Prior to starting any investigation of the hydraulic system, place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

DESCRIPTION.

Hydraulic fluid is supplied to the landing gear actuating cylinders by an electrically powered, reversible hydraulic pump located aft of the baggage compartment at the right side of station 156.00. A reservoir is an integral part of the pump. The pump is controlled by a selector handle on the instrument panel to the left of the control quadrant. As the handle is selected to either the up or down position, the pump directs fluid through a single line to either a manifold or a tee fitting (Refer to Figures 29-1 and 29-2 to ascertain which system is installed) and is then directed on to the actuating cylinders. As fluid pressure increases at one side of a cylinder piston, fluid at the other side is directed back through the lines to the pump. Depending on the direction of rotation of the pump, the connecting lines serve either as pressure or return passages to retract or extend the gear.

A pressure switch is incorporated in the hydraulic system which opens the electrical circuit to the pump solenoid when the gear fully retracts and pressure in the system increases to a predetermined value. The switch will continue to hold the circuit open until pressure in the system drops to another predetermined value, at which time the pump will again operate to buildup pressure as long as the gear selector handle is in up position. The down position of the handle does not effect the pressure switch.

The hydraulic pump is a gear type unit driven by a 14-volt reversible motor. Maximum pump pressure will vary depending on which model pump is installed (Refer to Figures 29-1 and 29-2 for pump pressures). To prevent excessive pressure in the hydraulic system due to fluid expansion, there is a thermal relief valve incorporated in the pump that will open and allow fluid to flow to the pump reservoir. Other valves in the pump system channel fluid to the proper outlets during gear retraction or extension. In the base of the pump is a shuttle valve that allows fluid displaced by the cylinder piston rods to return to the reservoir without back pressure. During the extension cycle the shuttle valve is unseated by the 400 - 800 psi delivered pressure.

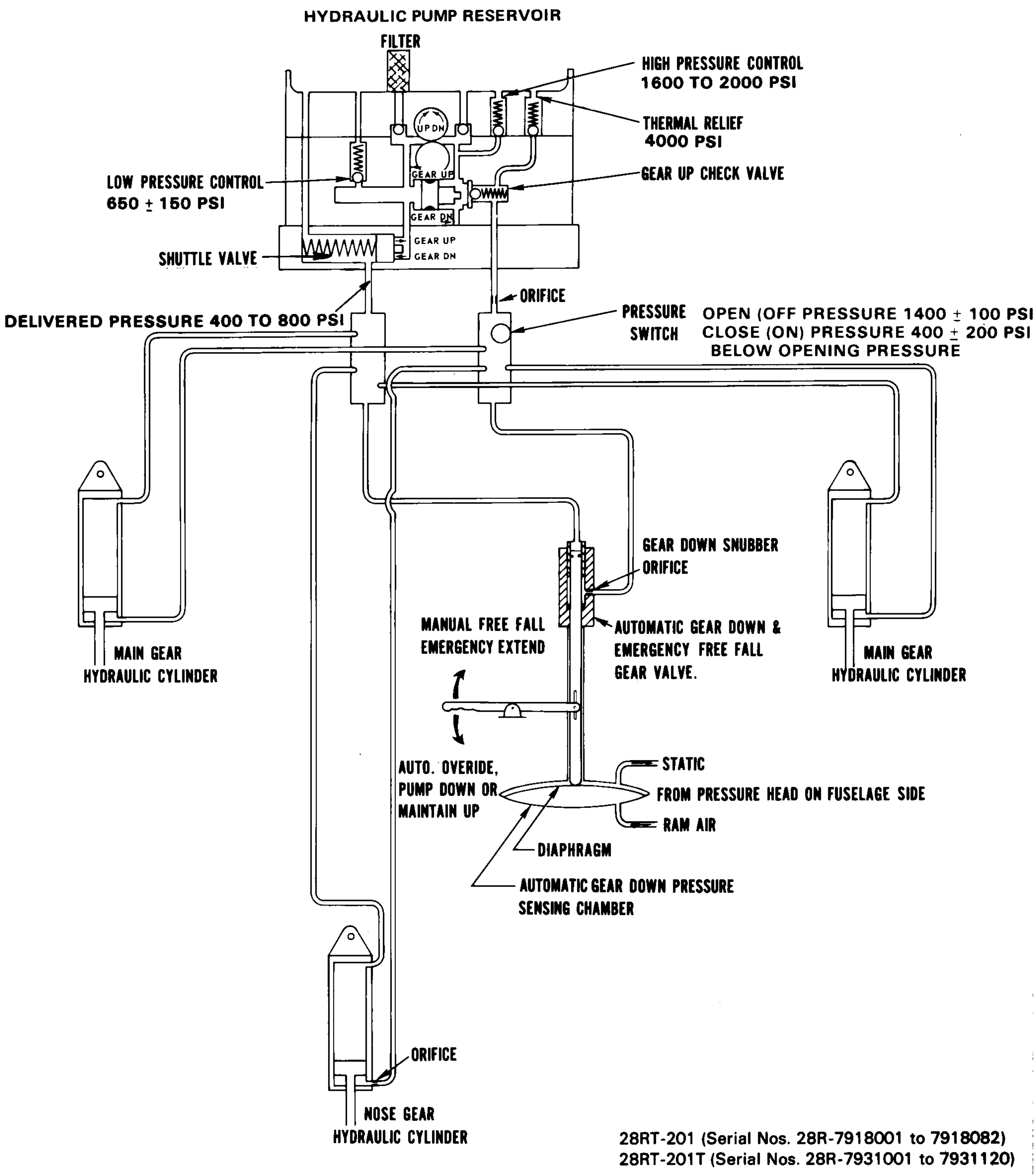


Figure 29-1. Schematic Diagram of Hydraulic System

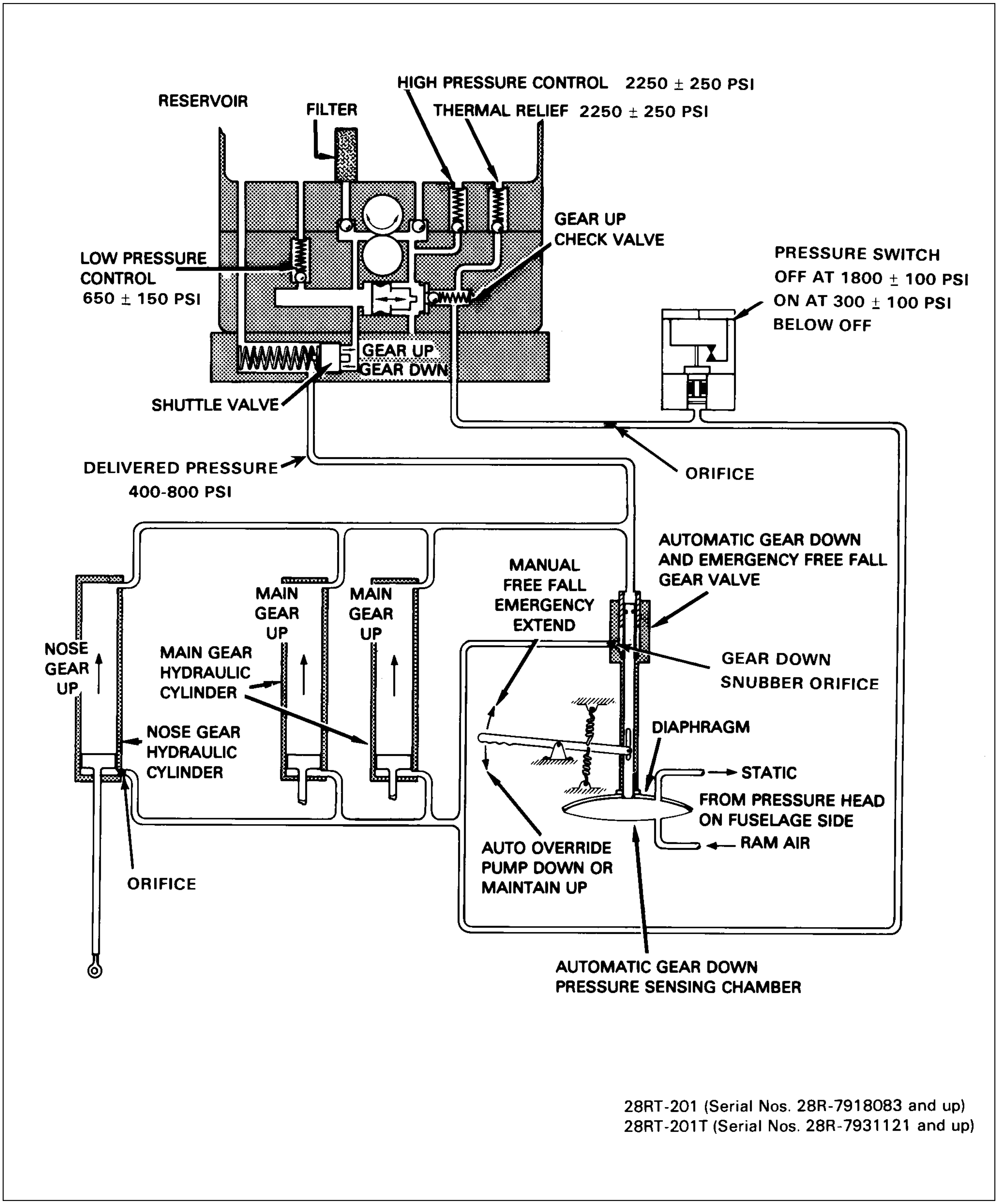


Figure 29-2. Schematic Diagram of Hydraulic System

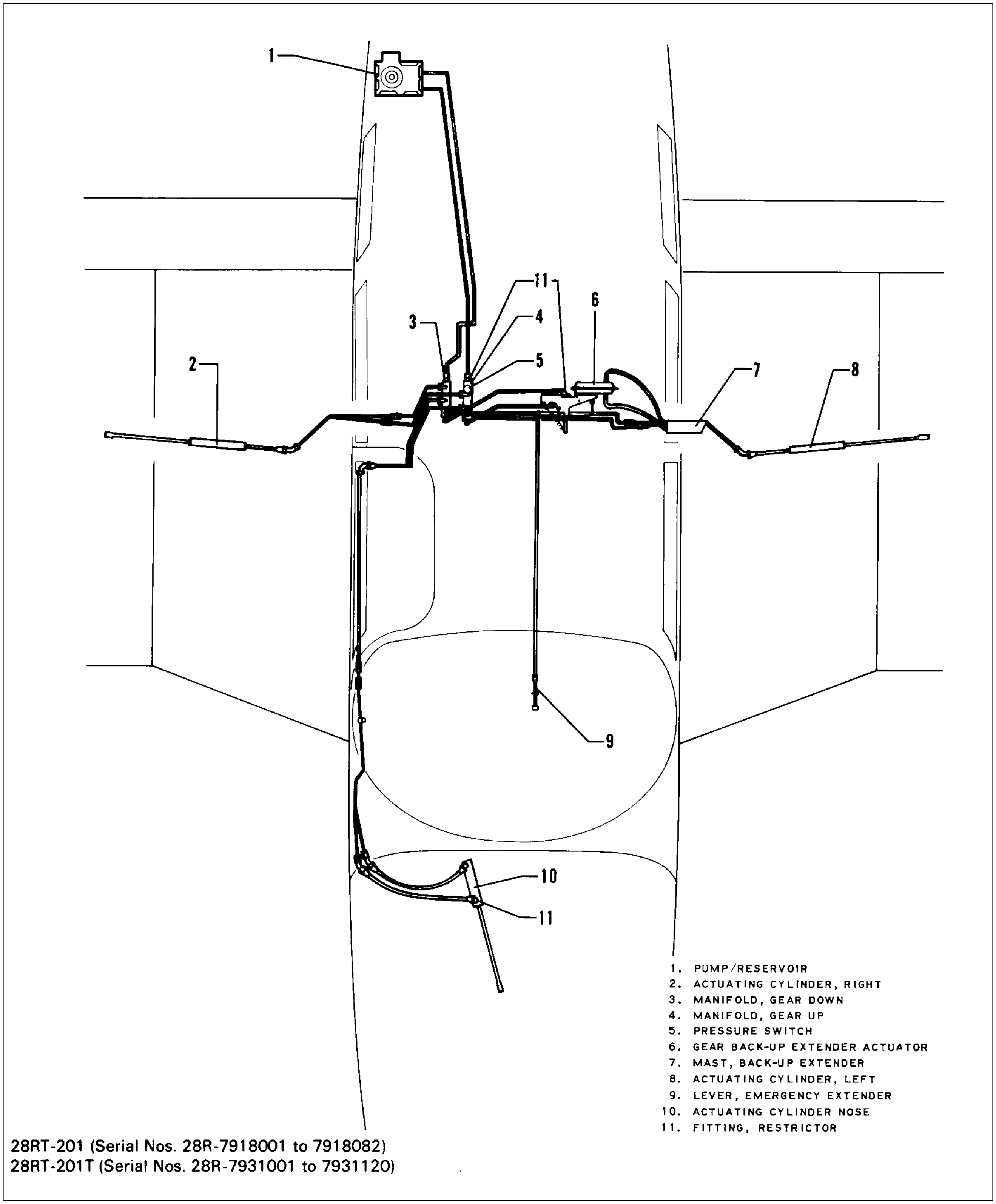


Figure 29-3. Hydraulic System Installation

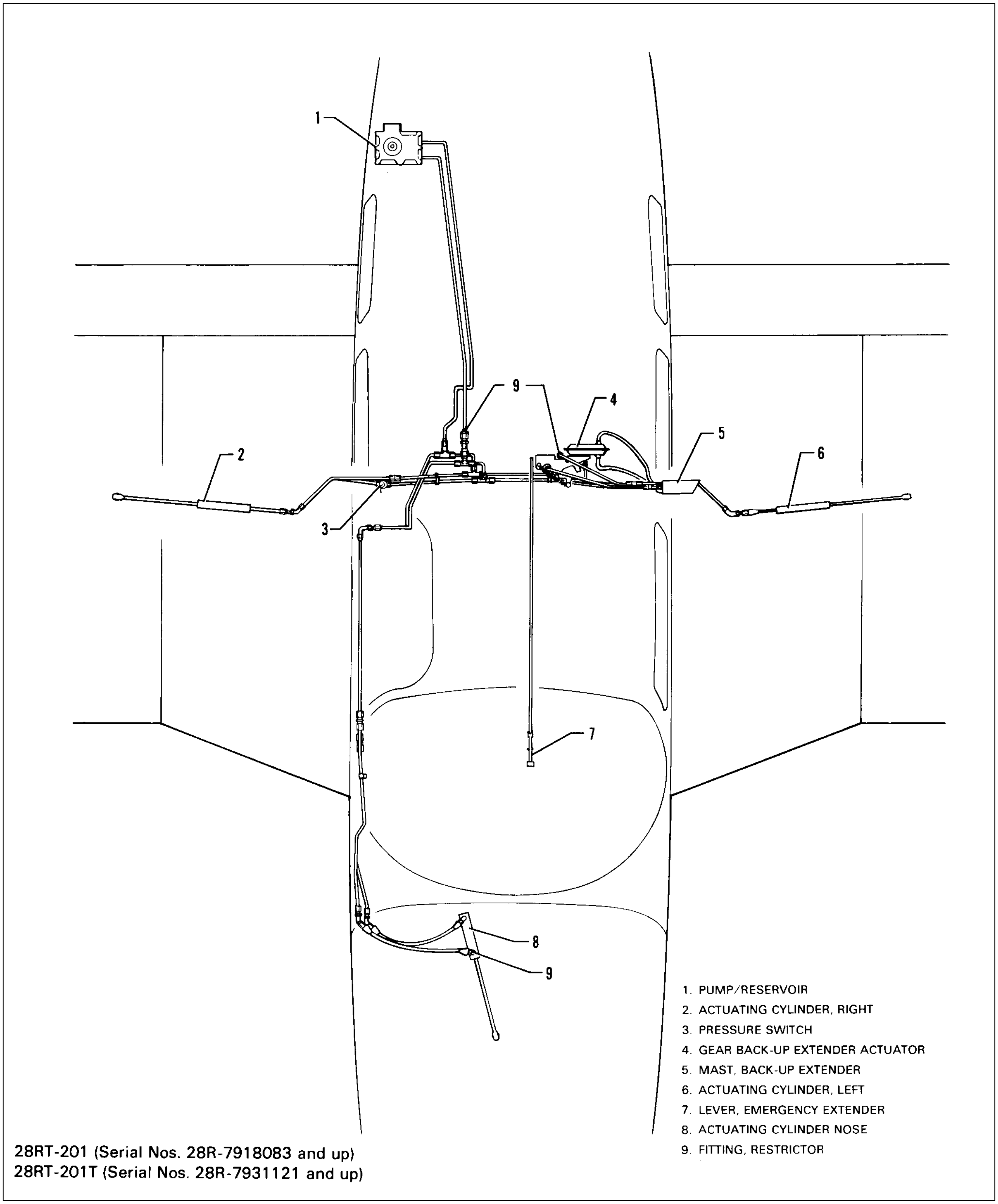


Figure 29-4. Hydraulic System Installation

Also in the system is a bypass or free-fall valve that allows the gear to drop should a malfunction in the pump system occur. To prevent the gear from extending too fast, there is a special restrictor fitting on the side of the valve. The valve is controlled manually or by a gear back-up extension device that is operated by a pressure sensing device which lowers the gear regardless of gear selector handle position, depending upon airspeed and engine power (propeller slipstream). Gear extension occurs even if the selector is in the up position, at airspeeds below approximately 103 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 95 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 with engine power off. The device also prevents the gear from retracting at airspeeds below approximately 78 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 75 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 with full power, though the selector switch may be in the up position. This speed increases with reduced power and/or increased altitude. The sensing device operation is controlled by a differential air pressure across a flexible diaphragm which is mechanically linked to the hydraulic valve and an electrical switch which actuates the pump motor. A high pressure and static air source for actuating the diaphragm is provided in a mast mounted on the left side of the fuselage above the wing. Manual override of the device is provided by an emergency gear lever located between the front seats to the left of the flap handle.

The emergency gear lever, used for emergency extension of the gear, manually releases hydraulic pressure to permit the gear to free-fall with spring assistance on the nose gear. The lever must be held in the downward position for emergency extension. This same lever, when held in the raised position, can be used to override the system, and gear position is controlled by the selector switch regardless of airspeed/power combinations. The lever must also be held in the raised position when hydraulic system operational checks are being conducted. An override lock allows the emergency extension lever to be locked in the up override position. A warning light is mounted below the gear selector lever, and flashes to indicate whenever the lock is in use. The lock is disengaged by pulling up on the extension lever.

For description of the landing gear and electrical switches, refer to Chapter 32, Landing Gear and Brake System.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Malfunctions of the hydraulic system will result in failure of the landing gear to operate properly. When trouble arises, jack up the airplane (refer to Jacking, Chapter 7) and then proceed to determine the extent of the trouble. Generally, hydraulic system troubles fall into two types, troubles involving the hydraulic supplying system and troubles in the landing gear hydraulic system. Chart 2901 lists the troubles which may be encountered and their probable cause, and suggests a remedy for the trouble involved. A hydraulic system operational check may be conducted using Figures 29- 1 thru 29-4. When the trouble has been recognized, the first step in troubleshooting is isolating the cause. Hydraulic system troubles are not always traceable to one cause. It is possible that a malfunction may be the result of more than one difficulty within the system. Starting first with the most obvious and most probable reasons for the trouble, check each possibility in turn and, by process of elimination, isolate the troubles.

—NOTE—

If it is found that the hydraulic pump is at fault and requires disassembly, it is recommended that it be overhauled by a recommended overhaul shop. However, if this cannot be achieved, minor repairs of the pump such as replacement of gaskets and motor components, and pressure checks with adjustments may be accomplished in accordance with instructions given in Disassembly of Hydraulic Pump through Test and Adjustment of Hydraulic Pump.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Landing gear retraction system fails to operate.	Landing gear actuator circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
	Landing gear selector circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
	Landing gear actuator circuit wires broken.	Check wiring.
	Landing gear selector circuit wires broken.	Check wiring.
	Safety (squat) switch out of adjustment.	Readjust switch. (Refer to Adjustment of Safety Switch, Chapter 32).
	Squat switch inoperative.	Replace switch.
	Pressure switch inopera-tive.	Replace switch.
	Pump retraction solenoid inoperative (inboard solenoid).	Replace solenoid.

—NOTE—

If the retracting solenoid of the pump can be heard to actuate when operating the gear selector switch, it may be assumed that the gear control circuit is operating properly and the actuator circuit should be further checked.

	Gear selector switch ground incomplete.	Check ground.
	Gear selector switch inoperative.	Replace switch.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Landing gear retraction system fails to operate. (cont.)	Hydraulic pump ground incomplete.	Cheek ground.
	Hydraulic pump inoperative.	Replace or overhaul pump.
	Auxiliary extender switch inoperative.	Replace unit.
	Hydraulic fluid in reservoir below operating level.	Fill reservoir with hydraulic fluid.
	Battery low or dead.	Check condition of battery.
	Pressure head air passage obstructed. *	Check condition of battery.
	Pressure head hose off.*	Reconnect hose.
	Split or hole in diaphragm of auxiliary extender.*	Replace unit.
	***Can be checked by using override.**	
Landing gear extension system fails to operate.	Landing gear actuator circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
	Landing gear selector circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
	Landing gear actuator circuit wires broken.	Check wiring.
	Landing gear selector circuit wires broken.	Check wiring.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Landing gear extension system fails to operate. (cont.)	Pump extension solenoid inoperative (outboard solenoid).	Replace solenoid.

—*NOTE*—

If the extension solenoid of the pump can be heard to actuate when operating the gear selector switch, it may be assumed that the gear control circuit is operating properly and the actuator circuit should be further checked

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	Gear selector switch ground incomplete.	Check ground.
	Gear selector switch inoperative.	Replace switch.
	Hydraulic pump ground incomplete.	Check ground.
	Hydraulic pump inoperative.	Replace or overhaul pump.
	Hydraulic fluid in reservoir below operating level.	Fill reservoir with hydraulic fluid.
	Low or dead battery.	Check condition of battery.
Landing gear retraction extremely slow.	Hydraulic fluid in reservoir below operating level.	Fill reservoir with hydraulic fluid.
	Restriction in hydraulic lines.	Isolate and check hydraulic lines.
	Shuttle valve sticking in pump base.	Check cause.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pump stops during gear retraction.	Landing gear actuator circuit breaker opens.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for over-load.
	Landing gear selector circuit breaker opens.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for over-load.
	Pressure switch out of adjustment.	Remove and readjust or replace switch.
	Mechanical restriction or obstruction in hydraulic system to allow pressure to build up and shut off pump before gear has retracted.	Place airplane on jacks and run retraction check. Isolate and determine cause.
	Shuttle valve sticking in pump base.	Check cause.
Pump stops during gear extension.	Landing gear actuator circuit breaker opens.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for over-load.
	Landing gear selector circuit breaker opens.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for over-load.
Pump fails to shut off though gear has fully retracted.	Pressure switch inopera-tive.	Replace switch.
	Pressure switch out of adjustment.	Replace switch.
	Pump retraction solenoid sticking (inboard solenoid).	Replace solenoid.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pump fails to shut off though gear has fully retracted. (cont.)	Internal leakage of system.	Check back-up extension unit valve for internal leakage.
		Check gear actuating cylinders for internal leakage.
		Check for internal damage to hydraulic pump.
	External leakage of system.	Check back-up extension unit valve for external leakage.
		Check gear actuating cylinders for external leakage.
		Check for broken or damaged hydraulic lines or hoses.
	Pump relief valve out of adjustment.	Replace pump.
Pump fails to shut off though the gear has fully extended.	Pump extension solenoid sticking (outboard sole-noid).	Replace solenoid.
	Nose gear down limit switch actuator out of adjustment.	Adjust switch actuator. (Refer to Adjustment of Nose Gear Down Limit Switch, Chapter 32.)
	Nose gear down limit switch failed.	Replace switch.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pump fails to shut off though the gear has fully extended. (cont.)	Main gear down limit switch out of adjustment.	Adjust switch. (Refer to Adjustment of Main Gear Down Limit Switch, Chapter 32.)
	Main gear down limit switch failed.	Replace switch.
—NOTE— ***The out of adjustment or failed switch may be determined by noting which down light is not lit.***		
Pump running intermittently after gear has retracted.	Leakage of high pressure check valve.	Remove pump and replace check valve.
	Internal leakage of system.	Check auxiliary retraction unit valve for internal leakage.
		Check gear actuating cylinders for internal leakage.
	External leakage of system.	Check back-up extension unit valve for external leakage.
		Check gear actuating cylinders for external leakage.
		Check for broken or damaged hydrolic lines.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Gear stops part way up, but pump continues to run.	Pump high pressure relief valve out of adjustment.	Replace pump.
	Internal leakage of system.	Check back-up extension unit valve for internal leakage.
		Check gear actuating cylinders for internal leakage.
		Check for broken or damaged hydraulic lines.
	Hydraulic fluid in reservoir below operating level.	Fill reservoir with hydraulic fluid.
All gears fail to free-fall.	Back-up extension unit valve fails to open.	Check unit and valve and replace.
Gear free-falls at airspeeds above that required.	Back-up extender unit hydraulic valve fails to close.	Check extender unit spring adjustment.
		Check hydraulic valve for sticking open.
		Check extender unit diaphragm for damage.
		Check for restriction in air pressure and static lines.
Landing gear fails to operate at required speeds. (Gear up at 103 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 95 KIAS for PA-28RT-201, gear down at 78 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 75 KIAS for PA-28RT-201.	Manual control rod between override lever (manual extruder) and rear seat rubbing or chafing on spar web where rod passes beneath the spar.	Form the rod to allow clearance through full fore and aft travel.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Landing gear fails to operate at required speeds. (Gear up at 103 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 95 KIAS for PA-28RT-201, gear down at 78 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 75 KIAS for PA-28RT-201. (cont.)	Friction or tight connection at any of the attachment points (pivot points) of the override lever or actuator arm.	Clean, free and lubricate all pivot points.
	Binding of diaphragm shaft caused by build up of sand or dirt.	Clean all moving parts.
Landing gear will not retract after selecting up at an air-speed above actuator speed. (Also upon trying to over-ride it is found that only with a steady pressure can the override be activated. After gear does retract and the override lever (manual extruder) is relaxed (approx-imately 11 to 15 seconds) the gear will fall free.	Restriction in pressure head of head back-up extender actuator.	Disconnect hoses at back-up extender and clean out hoses and head.
With gear selector down and three green lights on, gear unsafe light comes on or intermittently on.	Shorted gear up solenoid.	Replace solenoid.
With gear selector down and three green lights on, pump motor circuit breaker opens.	Shorted gear up solenoid.	Replace solenoid.
With gear unsafe light on, pump operates on and off.	Shorted gear down sole-noid.	Replace solenoid.
With gear unsafe light on, pump motor circuit breaker opens.	Shorted gear down sole-noid.	Replace solenoid.

CHART 2901. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
With override lever up, auto extension off light fails to operate.	Auto extension off switch actuator out of adjustment.	Adjust switch by moving mounting bracket at attachment slot. Adjust switch until actuator is closed when emergency gear handle is in override position and open when handle is in neutral.
	Auto extension off switch failed.	Replace switch.
	Auto extension off flasher	Replace flasher.

CHART 2902. LEADING PARTICULARS, HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

Hydraulic Pump	67509	67509-02
High Pressure	1600 to 2000 psi	2000 to 2500 psi
Low Pressure	650 ± 150 psi	650 ± 150 psi
Flow Rate @ 1000 psi	45 cu. in. per min.	45 cu. in. per min.
High Pressure Control	1600 to 2000 psi	2000 to 2500 psi
Thermal Relief	4000 psi	2000 to 2500 psi
Hydraulic Fluid	MIL-H-5606	MIL-H-5606A
Pressure Switch		
Open (OFF) Pressure	1400 ± 100 psi	1800 ± 100 psi
Close (ON) Pressure	400 ± 200 psi below opening pressure	300 ± 100 psi below opening pressure

MAIN.

HYDRAULIC PUMP.

REMOVAL OF HYDRAULIC PUMP.

The hydraulic pump with reservoir incorporated is located in the aft section of the fuselage. Access to the pump is through the access panel in the aft wall of the baggage compartment.

1. Disconnect the pump electrical leads from the pump solenoid relays and the ground wire from the battery shelf.
2. Disconnect the hydraulic lines from the pump. Cap the line ends to prevent contamination.
3. Remove the pump by removing the pump attaching bolts.

DISASSEMBLY OF HYDRAULIC PUMP. (Refer to Figure 29-5.)

After the hydraulic pump has been removed from the airplane, cap or plug all ports and clean the exterior of the pump with a dry type solvent to remove accumulated dust or dirt. To disassemble any one of the three main components of the pump, proceed as follows:

1. The base of the pump may be removed from the case as follows:
   A. Cut the safety wire and remove the bolts with washers that secure the base to the pump case.
   B. The shuttle valve within the base should be removed for cleaning purposes only. To remove the valve, cut safety wire. Remove plug with spring and valve.

—NOTE—

The shuttle valve and pump base are matched, lapped parts. Should it be necessary to replace, replace as an assembly only.

2. The pump motor may be removed from the pump and disassembled as-follows:
   A. Remove the thru bolts from the head of the motor. Using a knife, cut the seal coating between the motor head and case.
   B. Lift the head up from the case approximately .50 of an inch to allow inspection of the brushes without the brushes unseating from the commutator. The brush leads are secured to the head assembly.
   C. Raise the head assembly off the armature and note the small thrust ball located between the end of the armature and the motor head. Do not misplace this bearing.
   D. Draw the armature from the motor frame. Note the number of thrust washers mounted on the drive end of the armature shaft.
   E. Remove the motor frame from the pump reservoir.
3. The valve body and gear case assembly may be separated from the reservoir as follows:
   A. Remove the screws from the flange of the body and separate the two assemblies.
   B. The pump gears and valves should be removed for cleaning purposes only. To remove cap securing gears, remove cap attaching bolts. There are two valve springs that should be positively identified with their valve cavities. Otherwise, it will be necessary to readjust each valve for proper operating pressure.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIRS OF HYDRAULIC PUMP.

1. Discard all old O-rings.
2. Remove cap or plugs and clean all parts with a dry type cleaning solvent and dry thoroughly.

—NOTE—

The conditions at repair require cleanliness, carefulness and proper handling of parts. Ensure the foreign materials are prevented from entering the system and that no parts are damaged.

3. Inspect pump components for scratches, scores, chips, cracks and wear.
4. Inspect motor for worn brushes (minimum .218 brush remains between the braided wire and commutator end), excess commutator wear and excess bearing wear.

ASSEMBLY OF HYDRAULIC PUMP. (Refer to Figure 29-5.)

The pump motor may be assembled and installed to the pump reservoir assembly as follows:
   A. Position the motor frame on the reservoir. Note the aligning marks on the frame and reservoir.
   B. Place thrust washers, of the same amount removed, on the drive end of the armature.
   C. Lubricate the entire length of the armature shaft, on the drive end, with a light grease to protect the O-ring seal from damage and insert the end of the shaft in the reservoir.
   D. Saturate the felt oiling pad around the commutator end bearing with SAE 20 oil. Allow excess oil to drain off before assembling motor.
   E. Insert the thrust ball in the bearing of the head assembly. To hold the ball in position, place a small amount of light grease inside the bearing.
   F. Place the head assembly on the frame and allow the brushes to extend over the commutator. Remove the string securing the brushes in the holders. Push the head assembly on the frame, insure proper indexing, of head and frame assemblies and secure with thru bolts.
   G. Check freedom of rotation and end play (thrust) of the armature within the assembly. A minimum of .005 of an inch end play is allowable. Should this be incorrect, adjust by adding or removing thrust washers on drive end of armature shaft, as required.

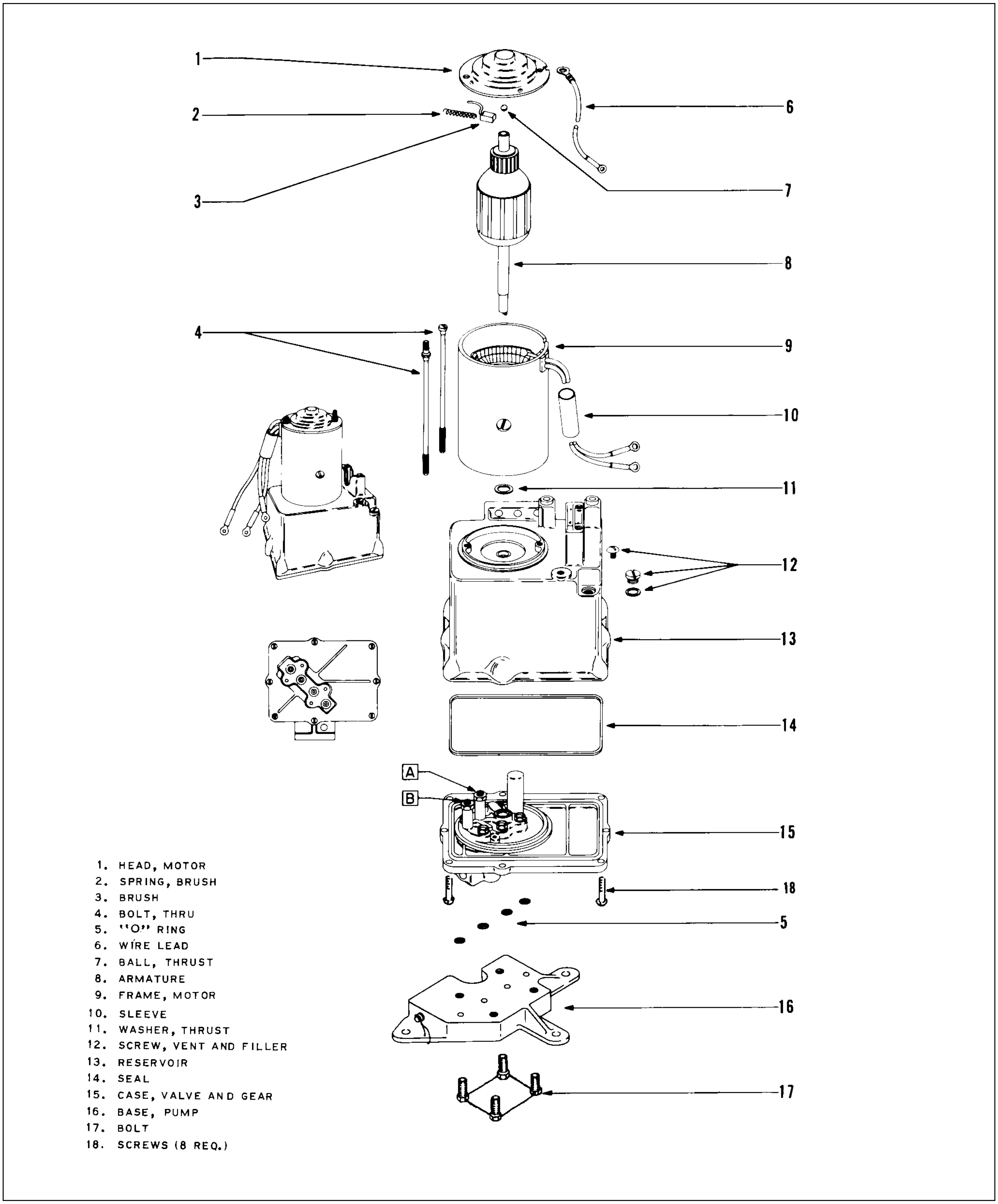


Figure 29-5. Hydraulic Pump/Reservoir, Exploded View

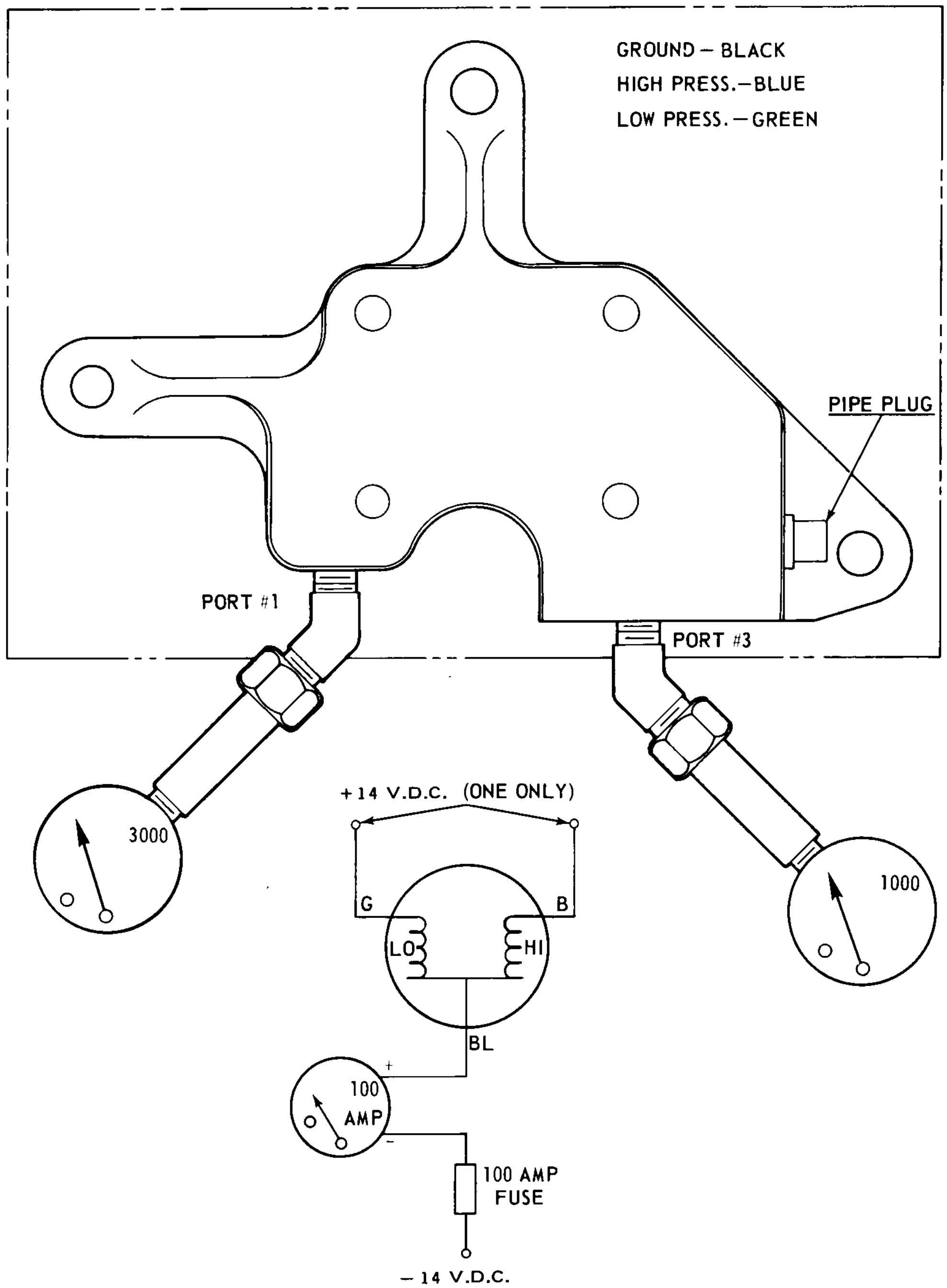


Figure 29-6. Test and Adjustment of Hydraulic Pump

2. The valve body and gear case assembly may be assembled to the reservoir as follows:
   A. If removed, place the pump gears in the gear case and install cover. Install cover attaching bolts and secure.
   B. Lubricate the reservoir seal ring with hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-5606) and place it in the recess provided in the case.
   C. Position the valve body and gear case assembly with the reservoir. Care should be taken when lining up the armature drive with the pump gear. Do not run the motor to do this.
   D. Ascertain that the seal ring is properly positioned and install attaching screws. Tighten the screws so that with the motor connected to a 14-volt source and with an ammeter in the circuit, the current drawn does not exceed 12 amperes.
3. The base of the pump may be attached to the pump as follows:
   A. With the pump in the upside-down position, lubricate O-ring seals, and install in the recesses provided in the valve body and gear case assembly.
   B. Install attaching bolts with washers and torque to 70 inch-pounds.
   C. Safety attaching bolts with MS20995-C32 wire.
4. Conduct motor operational check not to exceed 10 seconds running time.

TEST AND ADJUSTMENT OF HYDRAULIC PUMP. (Refer to Figure 29-6.)

1. Test Equipment:
   A. Hydraulic pump and mounting base.
   B. Pressure gauge (0 to 1000 psi).
   C. Pressure gauge (0 to 3000 psi).
   D. Hoses with fittings to connect between base and gauges.
   E. Power supply (14 VDC).
   F. Ammeter (0 to 100 amps).
   G. Fuse or circuit protector (100 amp).
2. Test and Adjustment:
   A. Connect a 0 to 1000 psi gauge to the low pressure port (port No. 3) of the pump base. (The low pressure port, No. 3, is located nearest to the pipe plug installed in the base.)
   B. Connect a 0 to 3000 psi gauge to the high pressure port (port No. l) of the pump base. (The high pressure port, No. 1, is located farthest from the pipe plug installed in the base.)
   C. Connect the black lead of the pump motor to the negative terminal of the DC power supply.
   D. Fill the pump reservoir and bleed all air from the attached lines. (Lines may be bled by alternately connecting the blue electrical lead and green lead to the positive terminal of the power supply until all air is exhausted.)
   E. Connect the blue lead to the positive terminal of the power supply. Pump should operate and the high pressure gauge should indicate between 1600 to 2000 psi. (2000 to 2500 psi on Piper P/N 67509-2.) Should the pressure be incorrect, adjust valve “A,” Figure 29-5, in pump reservoir.
   F. Disconnect the blue lead, and the high pressure reading should not drop more than 300 psi in five minutes. High pressure may not be selected until after five minutes.
   G. Connect the green lead to the positive terminal of the power supply. Pump should operate in reverse, dropping the high pressure gauge to zero and the low pressure gauge should indicate between 500 to 800 psi. When the green lead is disconnected, both pressure gauges should indicate zero psi. (Should the pressure of 500 to 800 psi be incorrect, adjust valve “B,” Figure 29-5, in pump reservoir.)

—NOTE—

During test Steps E through G, there should not be any external leakage.

CHART 2903. CHARACTERISTICS, HYDRAULIC PUMP MOTOR

Electrical Characteristics:	
Voltage Rotation Polarity Operating Current Operating Time Overload Protection Automatic Reset Time Location, Automatic Reset	14 DC Reversible Negative ground 18 amps, max. at 14-volts (both rotations) 5 to 10 seconds with a current load of 100 amps at 77°F. Thermal circuit breaker 12 seconds, max. Commutator end head of motor
Mechanical Characteristics:	
Bearings End Play, Armature	Absorbent bronze (Drive end bearing in upper pump and valve assembly casting.) Steel ball (Thrust, between commutator end head and end of armature shaft.) .005 inch, min. (Adjust by selection of thrust washers on drive end of armature shaft.)

H. Should it be necessary to check the pump motor, first connect the ammeter in the electrical circuit with the positive terminal of the meter to the black lead and the negative terminal of the meter to negative terminal of the DC power supply.

I. Connect the blue lead to the positive terminal of the power supply. With the high pressure indication within the 1600 to 2000 psi range (2000 to 2500 psi on Piper P/N 67509-2) on the pressure gauge, the ammeter should read between 35 to 60 amperes. Disconnect the electrical lead.

J. Connect the green lead to the positive terminal of the power supply. With the high pressure indication within the 500 to 800 psi range, the ammeter should read between 15 to 35 amperes.

—NOTE—

In the event that any of the various tests do not perform satisfactorily, the pump assembly should be overhauled or replaced.

K. Connect the green lead to the power supply to drop pressures before disconnecting the hydraulic lines.

INSTALLATION OF HYDRAULIC PUMP.

1. Install the rubber shock mounts through the mounting holes of the pump. Insert a bushing through the holes of each shock mount.
2. Position the pump on its mounting flange. Install mounting bolt with washer and tighten. (Refer to Figure 29-5.)
3. Connect the hydraulic lines to the pump.
4. Connect the pump electrical leads. Green wire to outboard relay, blue wire to inboard relay and black wire to ground on battery shelf.
5. Check fluid level in pump. Fill per instructions given in Chapter 12.
6. With the airplane on jacks, operate the pump to purge the hydraulic system of air, and check for leaks. After operation, recheck fluid level.

GEAR BACK-UP EXTENDER ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY.

REMOVAL OF GEAR BACK-UP EXTENDER ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 29-8.)

The back-up extender actuator is located under the rear seat. To reach the actuator, remove the rear seats.

1. Disconnect the actuator electrical leads at the quick disconnect terminals.
2. Disconnect the pressure and static hoses from the elbows of the diaphragm housing by releasing clamps and sliding the hoses from their elbows. The hoses should be tagged for ease of reassembly.
3. Place a shop cloth under the actuator hydraulic valve to absorb fluid, and then disconnect the hydraulic lines from the elbows of the hydraulic valve. Cover the lines to prevent contamination.
4. Remove the machine screws that secure the actuator base to the mounting brackets. There are two mounting screws at the inboard side of the base and one at the outboard side of the diaphragm housing. Remove the actuator from the mounting brackets.

INSTALLATION OF GEAR BACK-UP EXTENDER ACTUATOR ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 29-8.)

1. Position the gear back-up extender actuator against its mounting brackets and install attaching machine screws. Do not tighten screws.

—NOTE—

With the base attached and before installing the attaching screw through the ring of the diaphragm housing, insure that the attaching holes in the housing and mounting bracket align without using force. Should they misalign, it may be necessary to reform the main fuselage mounting bracket.

To reform the main fuselage mounting bracket, an Aligning Tool may be used. (Refer to Figure 29-7.) This tool may be fabricated from dimensions given in Chapter 91. When proper alignment has been accomplished, tighten the machine screws.

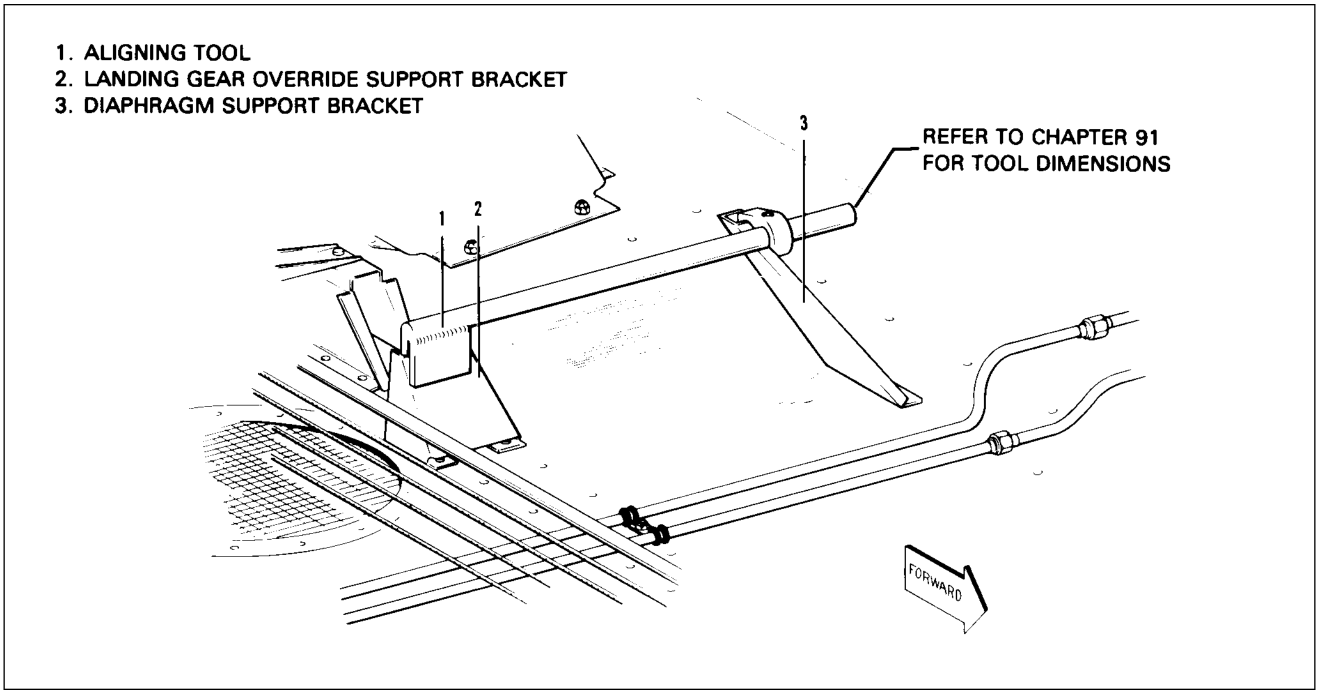


Figure 29-7. Checking Aligning Brackets of Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator

2. Move the actuator on its mounting brackets to allow the manual control push rod to have maximum clearance from the left stabilator cable and center in the fairlead on the aft face of the main spar box. Check system for sufficient travel and freedom of movement of controls. Tighten actuator attaching screws.

—NOTE—

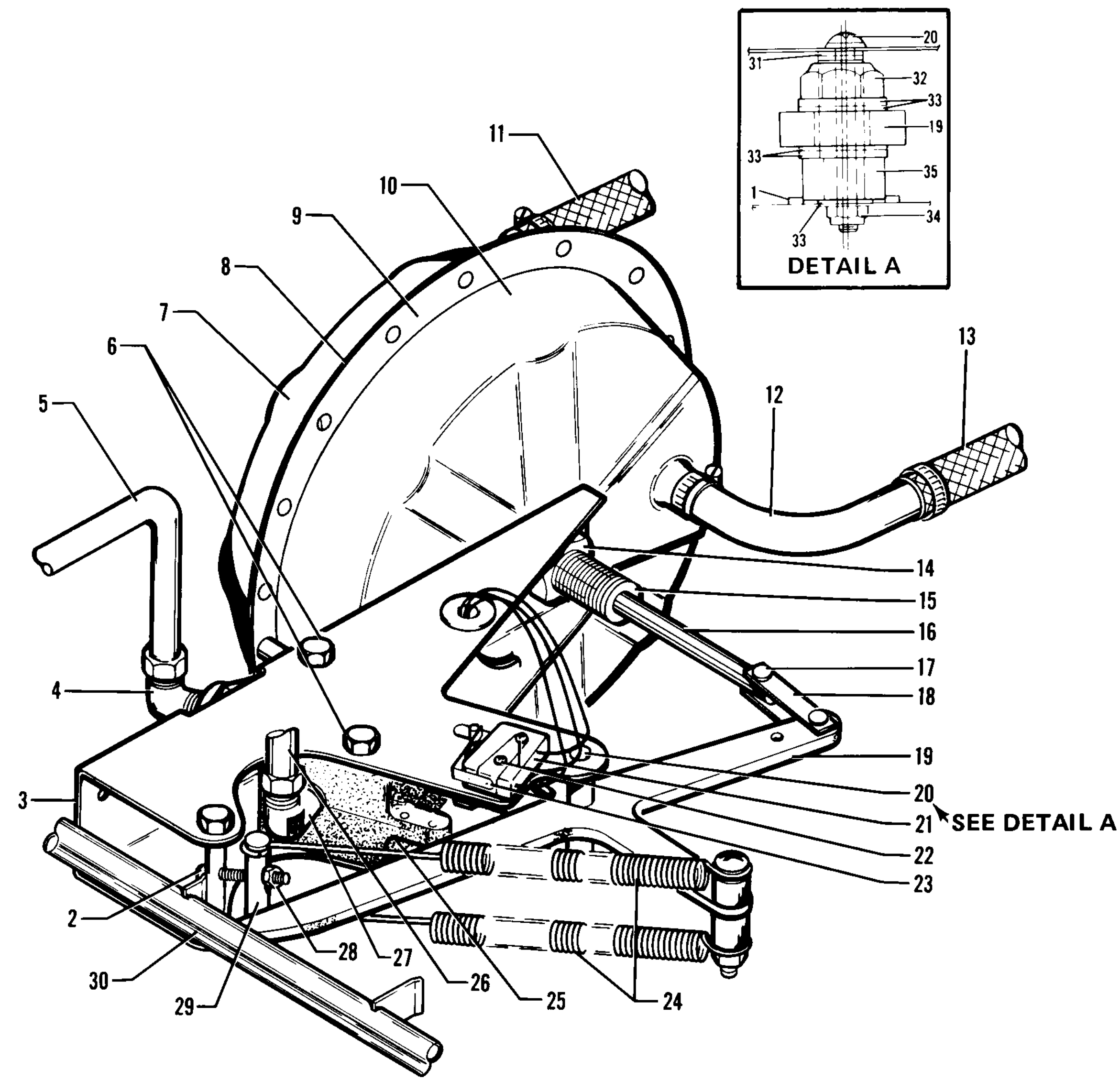
Care should be used when attaching the forward hose to the diaphragm assembly so that no strain is placed on the teflon bushing and diaphragm shaft, thus causing friction in movement.

3. Connect the hydraulic lines to the elbows of the actuator hydraulic valve.

—NOTE—

A special fitting with a restriction orifice of .063 of an inch is installed in the side of the hydraulic valve. Do not mistake this for a standard AN fitting.

4. Connect the pressure and static hoses to the elbows of the diaphragm housing. Secure hoses with clamps.
5. Connect the actuator electrical leads terminal to their mating terminals and insulate. Refer to the electrical schematic for hookup.
6. Check the actuator adjustments as given in Check and Adjustment of Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator.
7. Install the rear seat.



1. CAM LOCK
2. SCREW, ADJUSTING
3. BASE
4. ELBOW
5. TUBE
6. BOLT & NUT
7. HOUSING ASSEMBLY, STATIC
8. SEAL
9. RING, HOUSING
10. HOUSING ASSEMBLY, PRESSURE
11. HOSE, STATIC
12. ELBOW
13. HOSE, PRESSURE
14. NUT
15. BUSHING, TEFLON
16. SHAFT, DIAPHRAGM
17. CLEVIS PIN
18. LINK
19. ARM ACTUATING
20. SCREW
21. SWITCH, PUMP
22. SCREW & NUT
23. ACTUATOR, SWITCH
24. SPRINGS
25. VALVE, HYDRAULIC
26. TUBE
27. ELBOW, RESTRICTOR
28. JAM NUT
29. ANCHOR
30. PUSH ROD
31. SPACER
32. ADJUSTMENT NUT
33. WASHERS
34. NUT
35. ECCENTRIC BOLT

Figure 29-8. Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator

CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT OF GEAR BACK-UP EXTENDER ACTUATOR. (Refer to Figure 29-8.)

1. If diaphragm failure is suspected, note the following:
   A. If the landing gear retracts or extends at too high an airspeed or will not retract at all unless the back-up extender is placed in the override position, then the diaphragm is possibly defective.
   B. If it is determined that the diaphragm is defective, then remove the back-up extender per instructions given in Removal of Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator Assembly and install Piper Kit No. 761 138V, Back-Up Gear Extender Diaphragm Replacement. Instructions for installing the diaphragm are included in the kit.
   C. Following completion of Replacement Kit, reinstall the extender unit in the aircraft and functionally test and adjust as outlined below and in Operation Check of Retractable Landing Gear System.
2. Adjustment of the gear back-up extender actuator is preset to allow the hydraulic valve of the actuator to open when the airspeed is reduced below 103 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 95 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 with the engine power OFF. This adjustment is accomplished by setting the tension of spring on the actuator with adjustment screw as follows:

—NOTE—

The airspeed at which the hydraulic valve of the actuator opens was preset at the factory under ideal conditions. There could be some variations at different altitudes and atmosphere conditions.

—CAUTION—

The micro switch and eccentric bolt must not be adjusted. These components are set at the factory under specific conditions, with the use of special set-up equipment.

—NOTE—

This adjustment will require two persons, a qualified pilot and a mechanic to set the actuator adjustment screw.

   A. Remove the bottom of the rear seat.
   B. The pivot screw should be torqued 8 to 10 inch-pounds.
   C. Loosen the jam nut of the adjustment screw.
   D. Ascertain that the electrical switch will actuate with the use of the emergency gear extension lever.
   E. Fly the airplane (refer to Owner's Handbook). Should the spring tension be out of adjustment very much, it may be necessary to assist gear retraction with the use of the emergency gear extension lever moved to the up override position.
   F. Loosen the adjustment screw by turning counterclockwise until spring tension is free.

—WARNING—

While making adjustments, do not lay tools in area exposed by the removal of floorboard. This may interfere with airplane controls.

G. With the airplane at a safe altitude, slow the airplane to a glide of 120 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 110 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 with the gear selector handle up and the throttle reduced to power OFF. (Gear unsafe light and horn will indicate when power is reduced.) At 120 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 110 KIAS for PA-28RT-201, slow the airplane at a rate of one (1) knot per second until 103 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 95 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 is obtained, hold the airplane at this speed.

—NOTE—

Adjustment of the nut may be necessary to increase or decrease the spread between the gear up and gear down actuation speeds. To expand the spread between these speeds, loosen the nut. Tighten the nut to bring the airspeeds closer together. Whenever the nut is adjusted, it may be necessary to readjust the tension on the springs and to repeat the nut adjustment procedure. If the eccentric bolt is installed on the unit being adjusted, CAUTION should be observed so as not to disturb its position in relation to the rest of the unit.

H. With the glide established, turn the adjustment screw clockwise until the gear drops. (First indication of gear dropping will be that the gear unsafe light comes ON.)
I. Climb again to a safe altitude and check that the gear drops at the correct airspeed.
J. Land the airplane and tighten the adjustment screw jam nut.

3. To check adjustment of electrical switch, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
   B. Move the mixture control back to idle cutoff and the throttle to full forward to prevent gear warning horn from sounding during adjustment.
   C. Ascertain that the actuator tension springs are properly adjusted according to Step 2.
   D. Retract the landing gear hydro-electrically by turning the master switch ON, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the up position. The emergency gear extension lever must be retained in the up position to keep the gear up.
   E. Check for proper switch operation by the following procedure:
      (1) Turn master switch ON and move gear selector handle to the up position. Pump should not operate.
      (2) Move the emergency gear extension lever to the up override position. Pump should operate and gear should retract.
      (3) With selector lever up, slowly lower emergency gear extension lever to allow gear to drop to down position. The pump should not operate at any time during extension.
      (4) Turn master switch OFF.
   F. Check gear operation in the normal manner with the use of the gear selector handle. The emergency extension lever must be held in the up override position.
   G. Ascertain that gear is down and locked and remove airplane from jacks. Then flight check the retractable landing gear system. (Refer to Operational Check of Retractable Landing Gear System.)

OPERATIONAL CHECK OF RETRACTABLE LANDING GEAR SYSTEM.

1. Maximum Gear Extend: Place the gear selector in the down position at 130 KIAS for the 201 and 133 KIAS for the 201T. In approximately 5 to 10 seconds the three green gear lights should be on indicating that the gear is down and locked.

2. Maximum Gear Retract: Allow approximately 8 seconds for the pressure in the hydraulic system to normalize between gear extension and retraction. Place the selector switch in the UP position at 109 KIAS for the 201 and 111 KIAS for the 201T. In approximately 5 to 10 seconds all the gear indicating lights should be out indicating that the gear is fully retracted.

3. Override Gear Down and Up:
   A. Down: Establish a normal glide at approximately 120 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 110 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 with power at idle. Slowly move the override lever down, while observing the ammeter to confirm that the hydraulic pump does not start. The gear should go down and lock. Move the gear selector switch down. Release the override lever. The gear should remain down.
   B. Up: Set maximum climb power. Maintain approximately 70 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 65 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 for approximately 15 seconds. Move the gear selector switch to the up position. The gear should not retract. Pull the override lever up. The gear should retract. Allow the airspeed to increase to at least 115 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 110 KIAS for PA-28RT-201. Release the override lever and the gear should remain up.

4. Gear “Back-Up” Down and Up:
   A. Gear Down: Set power at idle. Glide the aircraft at 120 KlAS for PA-28RT-201T or 110 KIAS for PA-28RT-201. Decrease the airspeed at the rate of 1 knot per second. The gear should start down between 101 and 109 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 93 and 101 KIAS for PA-28RT-201. Place the gear selector switch down, after the gear is down and locked.
   B. Gear Up: Set maximum climb power. Maintain approximately 70 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 65 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 for approximately 15 seconds. Move the gear selector up. The gear should stay down and locked. Increase the airspeed at the rate of 1 knot per second. The gear should begin to retract between 76 and 84 KIAS for PA-28RT-201T or 73 and 81 KIAS for PA-28RT-201 at zero density altitude. The speed at which the gear starts up will increase 1 knot for PA-28RT-201T or I . 3 knots for PA-28RT-201 for each 1000 increase of density altitude.
   C. Manual Override Up Latch: With the gear up, the aircraft in normal flight configuration, select up on the gear override lever. Engage the up latch. The amber up latch warning light, below the gear selector switch, should be flashing. Gradually slow the aircraft below the auto gear extend speed and observe that the gear stays fully retracted. Disengage the up latch. The flashing amber warning light should go out.

5. Gear Indicator Lights:
   A. The green lights indicate when the corresponding gear is in the down and locked position. Turn landing light switch on and off - observe ammeter for indication.
   B. The red gear warning light will indicate an unsafe condition. It will indicate when the gear is in an intermediate position neither fully up nor down. In conjunction with the gear warning horn, it will indicate when the throttle setting is less than 14 ± 2 inches of manifold pressure while the gear is not down and locked. It will also indicate when the gear is down and locked while the selector switch is in the UP position.

6. The Gear Warning Horn: The gear warning horn will sound whenever the red gear warning light is on and the throttle is closed or below 14 ± 2 in. Hg. of manifold pressure.

7. Micro Switch Check:
   A. The aft throttle micro switch setting is checked as follows: with the gear up, reduce the throttle at a normal rate. The gear warning horn and the red light should come on at 14 inches of manifold pressure ± 2.

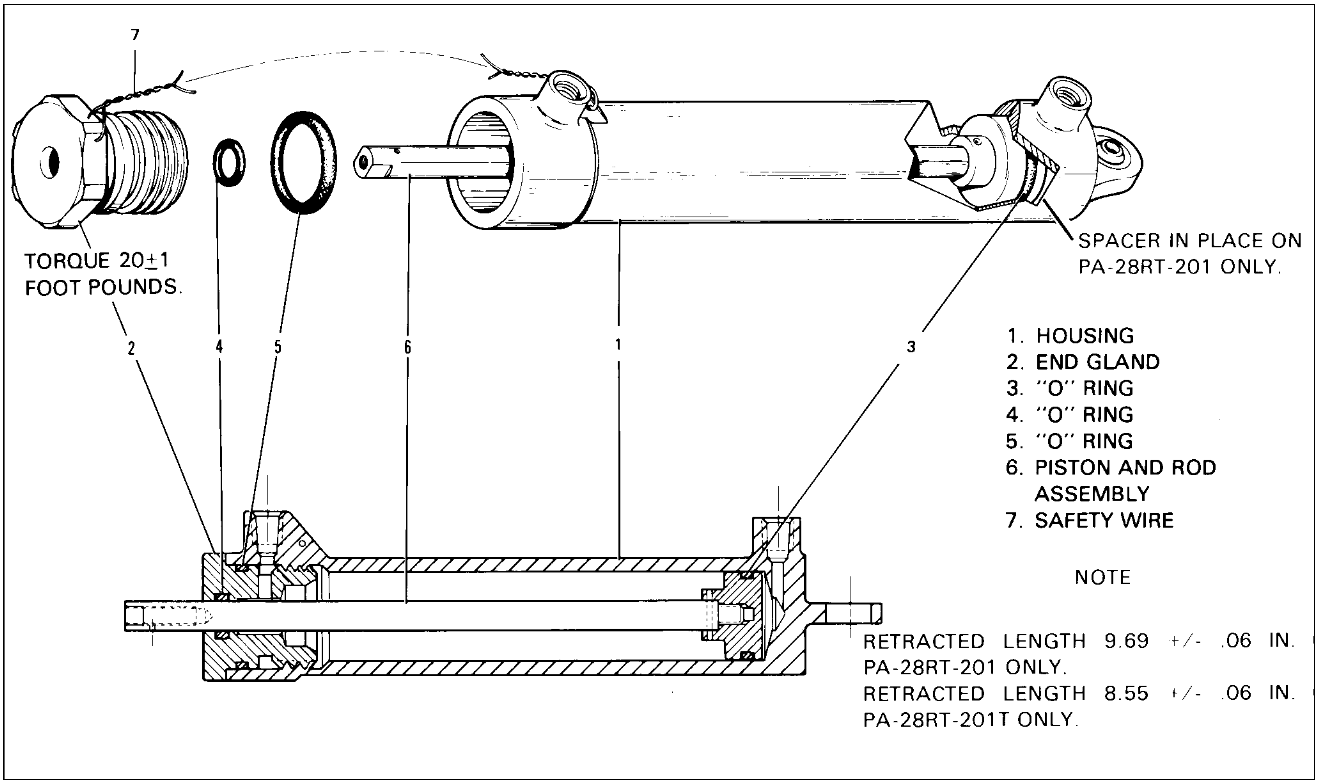


Figure 29-9. Nose Gear Actuating Cylinder

NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

REMOVAL OF NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Disconnect the hydraulic lines from the actuating cylinder and cover the open line ends to prevent contamination .
3. Disconnect the cylinder operating rod end from the down lock hook by removing attachment nut and bolt.
4. Disconnect the cylinder from its attachment fitting by removing nut and bolt.
5. Remove the cylinder from the wheel well.

DISASSEMBLY OF NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 29-9.)

1. With the cylinder removed from the airplane, remove the fitting from the piston rod end of the cylinder. Note the position of the fitting to facilitate reinstallation.
2. Remove the safety wire and unscrew end gland.
3. Remove the piston after unscrewing end gland.
4. Remove the spacer if applicable.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Clean the cylinder parts with a suitable dry type solvent and dry thoroughly.
2. Inspect the cylinder assembly for the following:
   A. Interior walls of the cylinder and exterior surfaces of the piston for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
   B. Threaded areas for damage.
   C. Rod end fitting and swivel fitting of cylinder for wear, cracks and corrosion.
   D. O-rings for damage.
3. Repairs to the cylinder are limited to polishing out small scratches, burrs, etc. and replacing parts.

ASSEMBLY OF NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 29-9.)

1. Install O-ring on the exterior of the end gland.
2. Install O-ring in the interior of the end gland.
3. Install O-ring on the body of the piston assembly.
4. Install the spacer into the cylinder body if applicable.
5. Lubricate the areas around the O-rings with hydraulic fluid, slide the end gland on the piston rod and the piston into the cylinder housing.
6. Install end gland by threading the gland into the cylinder body and tighten 20 + 1 foot pounds torque and safety with MS20995C32 wire.
7. Install restrictor fitting in the piston rod end of the cylinder.
8. Check smoothness of operation of the piston.

INSTALLATION OF NOSE GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Attach the cylinder to its attachment fitting using bolt and nut.
2. Attach the operating rod end to the downlock hook using bolt. Install nut after adjustment is completed.
3. Connect the hydraulic lines to the cylinder fittings.
4. Check the adjustment of the cylinder rod end. (Refer to Adjustment of Nose Landing Gear, Chapter 32.)
5. Operate pump to purge system of air and check fluid level in reservoir.
6. Remove the airplane from jacks.

MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

REMOVAL OF MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Disconnect the hydraulic lines from the actuating cylinder and cover the open line ends to prevent contamination.
3. Disconnect the gear downlock spring from the swivel fitting at the upper end of the spring.
4. Remove the downlock spring swivel fitting and disconnect the cylinder operating rod end from the upper side brace retraction fitting by removing the attaching nut~ washer and bolt.
5. Disconnect the cylinder from its attachment by removing nut and bolt.
6. Remove the cylinder from the wheel well.

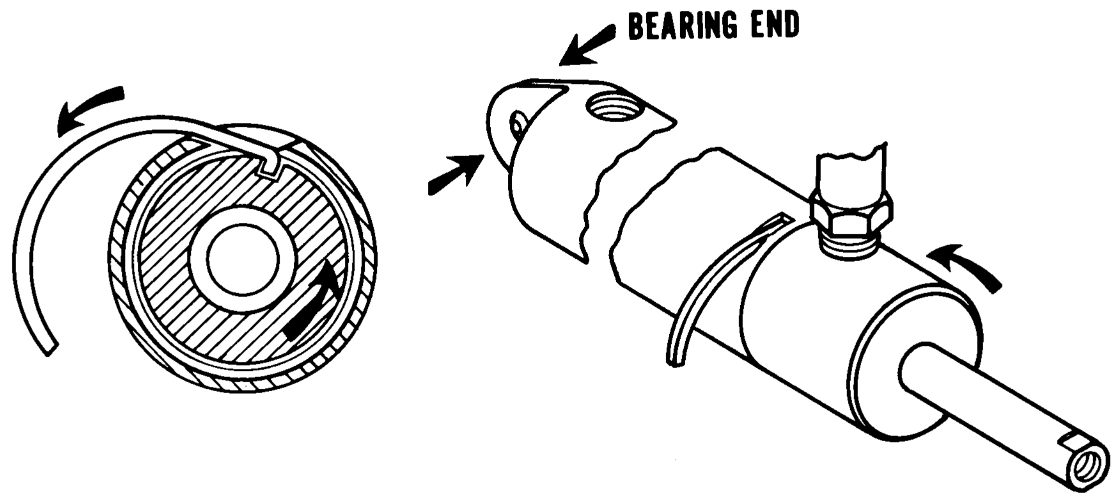


Figure 29-10. End Gland Locking Device

DISASSEMBLY OF MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 29-11.)

1. With the cylinder removed from the airplane, push the piston rod (by hand) toward the clevis to remove oil from the unit.
2. Put clevis only in a soft jaw vise and clamp against the clevis bearing.
3. If no pipe fitting is installed in the port of the end gland, install a fitting (1/8-27) into the port. This fitting need not be tight as it will be used for leverage only.
4. Rotate the gland (with use of fitting) until the end of the gland lock ring shows in the slot in the cylinder body. Reverse rotation of the gland to allow the lock ring to move out of the slot. (Refer to Figure 29-10.) (It may be necessary to give the ring an assist to start out of the slot. If so, insert a strong wire pick or other available tool in the slot to lift up the end of the ring and then rotate gland.)
5. Pull the piston and end gland from the cylinder.
6. Remove O-rings or T-seal as desired.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Clean the cylinder parts with a suitable dry type solvent and dry thoroughly.
2. Inspect the cylinder assembly for the following:
   A. Interior walls of cylinder and exterior surfaces of piston for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
   B. Threaded areas for damage.
   C. End fitting retainer slot for excess wear.
   D. Rod end fitting and swivel fitting of cylinder for wear and corrosion.
3. Repairs to the cylinder are limited to polishing out small scratches, burrs, etc., and replacing parts. Refer to parts catalog for correct replacement part numbers.

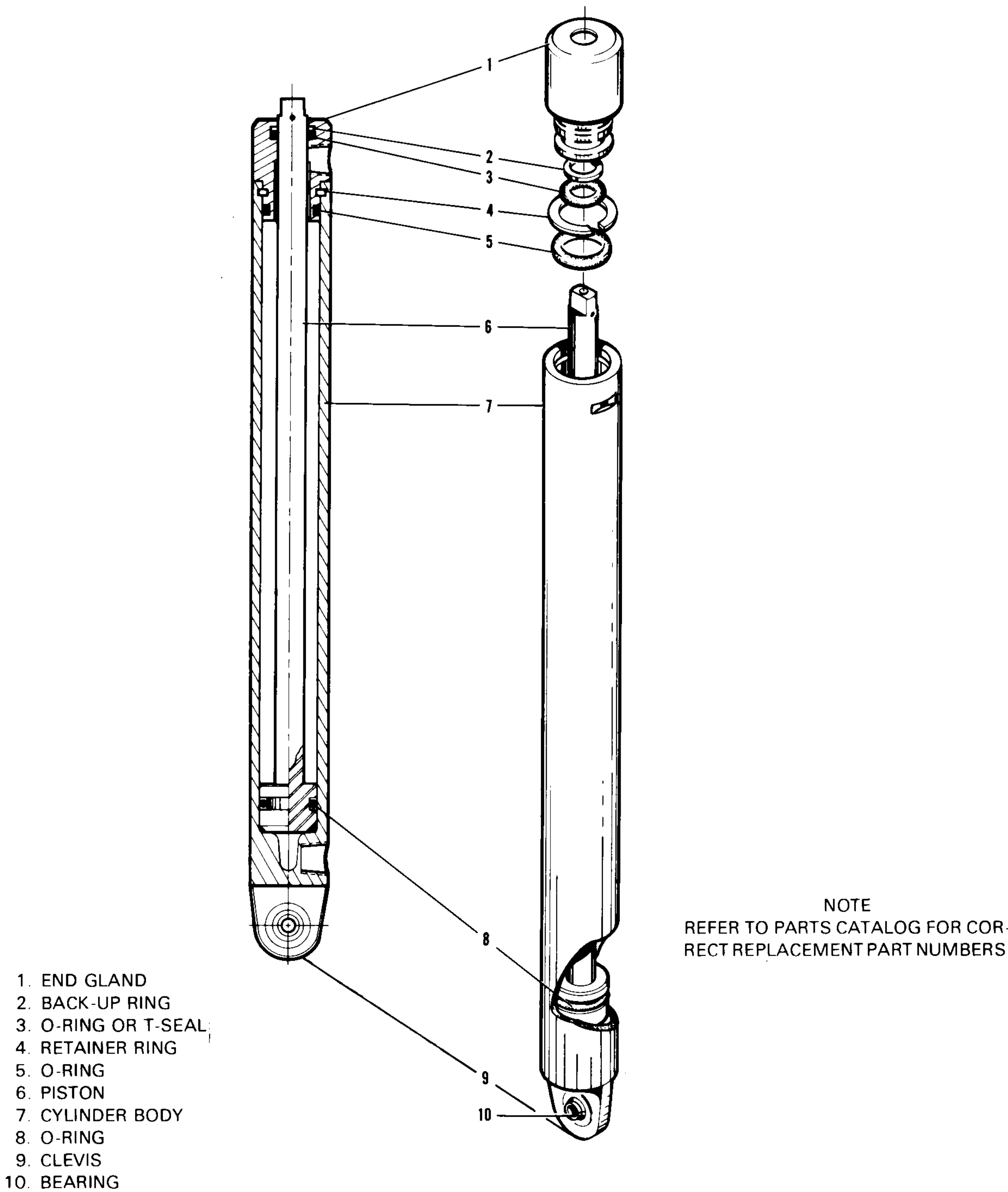


Figure 29-11. Main Gear Actuating Cylinder

ASSEMBLY OF MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 29-11.)

1. Install O-ring on the exterior of the end gland.
2. Install O-ring or T-seal, and back-up ring in the interior of the end gland.
3. Install O-ring on the body of the piston assembly.
4. Lubricate the areas around the O-rings with hydraulic fluid, park-o-lube or vaseline, slide the end gland on the piston rod and the piston into the cylinder housing.
5. Insert the hook end of a new lock ring (P/N 755 997) in the slot in the cylinder body and slot in the end gland. Rotate gland counterclockwise to completely wrap lock ring into assembly.
6. Align port in end gland and cylinder body.
7. Check smoothness of operation of piston and static pressure test unit to check for possible cut O-rings.

INSTALLATION OF MAIN GEAR ACTUATING CYLINDER.

1. Attach the cylinder to its attachment fitting in the wheel well using bolt and nut.
2. Attach the operating rod end and downlock spring swivel fitting to the upper side brace retraction fitting by using bolt, washer and nut. Ascertain swivel fitting is free to rotate.
3. Connect the downlock spring to the swivel fitting.
4. Check the adjustment of the cylinder rod end. (Refer to Adjustment of Main Landing Gear, Chapter 32.)
5. Operate pump to purge system of air and check fluid level in reservoir.
6. Remove the airplane from jacks.

HYDRAULIC LINES.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF HYDRAULIC LINES.

Remove a damaged hydraulic line by disconnecting the fitting at each end and by disconnecting where secured by brackets. Refer to Figures 29-3 and 29-4 as an aid in the location of attaching brackets and bends in the lines. Provide a small container for draining the line. Install a new or repaired line in reverse. Operate the pump to purge the system of air and check fluid level in reservoir.

TESTING HYDRAULIC SYSTEM.

The hydraulic system should be tested to determine that it functions properly after performing any service or repairs. It is suggested that the airplane be connected to an outside source in order to conserve the battery. (Refer to External Power Receptacle, Chapter 24.)

—CAUTION—

Turn master switch OFF before inserting or removing external power supply plug.

1. Place airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. With gear down, master switch ON, and circuit breaker closed, place landing gear selector switch in the UP position. The pump should immediately start operating and the gear retract. The red gear unsafe light on the instrument panel should light up until the gear is fully retracted. The hydraulic pump should stop operating after full gear retraction.
3. Place gear selector switch in DOWN position. The gear should extend and lock in position. Gear down lights on the instrument panel will light up when all three gears are locked in position. Inspect hydraulic system for leakage of hydraulic fluid.
4. Recycle the landing gear to determine that it functions properly.

—CAUTION—

Prior to removing the airplane from jacks, turn master switch on and determine that all three green lights are energized. This will indicate the landing gear is down and locked.

5. To check operation of gear back-up extender actuator, refer to Check and Adjustment of Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator for Check and Adjustment Procedures.

SERVICING HYDRAULIC PUMP/RESERVOIR.

The fluid level of the reservoir of the combination pump and reservoir should be checked every 50 hours by viewing the fluid through the filler plug hole in the hydraulic pump. Access to the pump is through the access panel in the aft wall of the baggage compartment.

To check fluid level, remove the filler plug located on the forward side of the pump and ascertain that fluid is visible up to the bottom of the filler plug hole. Should fluid be below the hole, add fluid, MIL-H-5606, through the filler hole until full. Reinstall the filler plug and tighten.

—NOTE—

A small vent hole is located under the vent screw head. Retain 1/64 inch clearance between the screw head and the small vent hole.

—END—

CHAPTER

32

LANDING GEAR

CHAPTER 32-LANDING GEAR

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 32-LANDING GEAR (cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 32-LANDING GEAR (cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter consists of instructions for the overhaul, inspection and adjustment of the various components of the landing gear and brake system. Also are adjustments for the electrical limit, safety and warning switches. This chapter does not cover the hydraulic function of the landing gear. (Refer to Chapter 29.)

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The airplanes are equipped with retractable tricycle air-oil strut type landing gear which are hydraulically operated by an electrically powered reversible pump. A selector handle on the instrument panel to the left of the control quadrant is used to select gear UP or DOWN positions.

Gear positions are indicated by three green lights located below the selector lever for gear down and locked, and a red light located at the top of the instrument panel for gear unsafe positions. There is no light to indicate the gear has fully retracted other than all lights are out. As the landing gear swings to the down position and each downlock hook moves into its locked position, a switch at each hook actuates to the switch normally closed (NC) circuit to indicate by a green light that the individual gear is safely down and locked. The activation of all three downlock switches will also shut the hydraulic pump off. As the instrument lights are turned on, the green light will dim. When the gear begins to retract and the downlock hook disengages, the down limit switch actuates to the NC circuit and in series with the NC circuit of the up limit switch allows the gear unsafe light to come on. The gear unsafe light will remain on until the gear is up and all up limit switches are actuated to their normally open (NO) circuit.

The red gear unsafe light also operates simultaneously with the warning horn, and in conjunction their purpose is to give warning when power is reduced below approximately 14 inches of manifold pressure and the landing gear has not reached the down and locked position. This circuit is controlled by the three paralleling down limit switches connected in series with a throttle switch (see Figure 32-23) located in the control quadrant. When the airplane is setting on the ground, the warning circuit is controlled through the NO side of the safety switch (squat switch) located on the left gear and the up position of the selector lever. Should the airplane be raised from the ground, such as in flight, far enough to move the safety switch to its NC position, then current is directed in series through the hydraulic pressure switch, the pump switch (providing airspeed has actuated the switch to its NO position). The up limit, safety, throttle, pressure and selector switch, and pump solenoids are all protected by the landing gear control and warning circuit protector. (Refer to Chapter 91 for electrical schematic.)

Each landing gear is retracted and extended by a single hydraulic cylinder attached to the drag link assembly of the nose gear and the side brace link assembly of the main gears. As the gears retract, doors partially enclose each gear through mechanical linkage. The gears are held in their up position by hydraulic pressure alone on the cylinder. There are no uplocks and loss of hydraulic pressure will allow the gears to drop. It is preferred that the gears be extended and retracted with the use of the gear selector handle; however, in the event of hydraulic loss or electrical failure, they can be lowered by pushing down on the emergency extension lever between the pilot seats or they will drop themselves should airspeed drop below approximately 103 KIAS, engine power off. In either instant the hydraulic valve of the back-up extender unit opens to allow hydraulic pressure to neutralize between each side of the cylinder pistons. The emergency extension lever can also be used to manually overcome system malfunctions or to meet special pilot needs such as, a deliberate wheels up landing needed for emergency landings on water, or during various flight maneuvers where airspeed and power settings would normally allow the gear to extend. It also permits gear retraction after takeoff at speeds lower than those normally permitted by the automatic system. When using the manual extension lever, the gear position is controlled by the selector switch, regardless of airspeed/power combinations. An override latch mechanism is installed which allows the pilot to latch the extension lever in the up override position, thus bypassing the automatic portion of the system. A flashing warning light is mounted below the gear selector lever to indicate whenever the latch is in use. The latch is disengaged by pulling up on the extension lever. To assist the nose gear to extend under these conditions are two springs, one inside the other, mounted on arms above the gear links. The main gears require no assist springs. Once the gears are down and the downlock hooks engaged, a spring maintains each hook in the locked position until hydraulic pressure again releases it. A further description of the hydraulic system and the gear back-up extender unit may be found in Chapter 29, Hydraulic System.

The nose gear is steerable through a 60 degree arc by the use of the rudder pedals. As the gear retracts, however, the steering linkage becomes separated from the gear so that rudder pedal action with the gear retracted is not impeded by the nose gear operation. A shimmy dampener is also incorporated in the nose wheel steering mechanism. Bungee springs are also incorporated on the push rods. These springs make lighter and smoother ground steering possible.

The two main wheels are equipped with self-adjusting single disc hydraulic brake assemblies. Toe brakes are standard on both the pilots and copilot’s rudder pedals. A parking brake is incorporated with the handle, and may be used by pulling back on the handle and pushing forward on the button to the left of the handle. To release the hand brake, pull aft on the handle and allow it to swing forward. Hydraulic fluid for the cylinders is supplied by a reservoir installed on the left forward side of the firewal1.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Mechanical and electrical switch troubles peculiar to the landing gear system are listed in Chart 3201. When troubleshooting, first eliminate hydraulic malfunctions as listed in Chart 3201. Then proceed to switch malfunctions and last to the mechanical operation of the gear itself, both of which are listed in this section. Always place the airplane on jacks before attempting any troubleshooting of the gear. To operate the gear, the emergency gear lever must be maintained in the up override position.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHART 3201. TROUBLESHOOTING (LANDING GEAR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Red gear unsafe light out while gear is in transit.	Indicator lamp burned out.	Replace lamp.
	Indicator light ground incomplete.	Check ground circuit.
	Indicator light circuit wire broken.	Check wiring.
	Indicator light circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
Red gear unsafe light on though gear has retracted.	One or more up limit switches failed.	Isolate and replace switch.
	Nose gear up limit switch out of adjustment.	Check gear up adjustment and readjust up limit switch.
	Main gear not retracting far enough to actuate switch.	Check gear up adjustment.
Red gear unsafe light on though gear is down and locked.	One or more down limit switches failed.	Isolate and replace switch.
	Nose gear down limit switch out of adjustment.	Readjust down limit switch.
	Main gear down limit switch out of adjustment.	Readjust down limit switch.

—NOTE—

The out of adjustment or failed switch may be determined by noting which down light is not lit.

CHART 3201. TROUBLESHOOTING (LANDING GEAR) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Red gear unsafe light operates on and off after gear has retracted.	Light circuit wire loose.	Check wiring.
	Hydraulic system losing pressure.	Refer to Hydraulic System, Chapter 29.
	Gear up switch out of adjustment.	Check gear up adjustment and then switch adjustment.
Red gear unsafe light out and one green gear down light out though gear is down and locked.	Lamp burned out.	Replace lamp.
	Gear down limit switch failed.	Replace switch.
—NOTE— ***Ascertain navigation lights are off (daytime).***	Light circuit wire broken.	Check wiring.
Red gear unsafe light and all green lights out.	Indicator lights circuit breaker open.	Reset circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
—NOTE— ***Ascertain navigation lights are off (daytime).***	Light circuit wire broken.	Check wiring.
Red gear unsafe light and horn fail to operate when throttle is near closed and landing gear is retracted.	Landing gear selector circuit breaker open.	Rest circuit breaker and determine cause for open circuit breaker.
	Micro switch at throttle out of adjustment.	Adjust micro switch.
	Micro switch at throttle failed.	Replace switch.
	Warning horn and light circuit wire broken.	Check wiring.

CHART 3201. TROUBLESHOOTING (LANDING GEAR) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Red gear unsafe light and horn fail to operate when throttle is near closed and landing gear is retracted. (cont)	Diode in circuit between throttle switch and light/ horn open.	Replace diode. ***—NOTE—*** ***When replacing diode, connect banded end (cathode) to terminal ends of wires G2 and G2U.***
Green gear down lights dim though position light switch is off, and gear is down and locked.	Failed instrument panel light control switch. (Lights grounding through dimming resistor instead of instrument panel light contro1.)	Replace switch.
Green gear down light fails to go out with gear in transit or retracted.	Gear down limit switch failed.	Replace switch.
Green gear down lights will go out and not dim when position light switch is turned on though gear is down and locked.	Green light ground dimming resistor open.	Replace resistor.
Green gear down lights blink momentarily before the downlock is engaged on roller.	Micro switch out of adjustment.	Adjust micro switch.
Nose landing gear shimmies during fast taxi, takeoff, or landing.	Internal wear in shimmy dampener.	Replace shimmy dampener.
	Shimmy dampener or bracket loose at mounting.	Replace necessary parts and bolts.
	Tire out of balance.	Check balance and replace tire if necessary.
	Worn or loose wheel bearings.	Replace and/or adjust wheel bearings.
	Worn torque link bolts and/or bushings.	Replace bolts and/or bushings.

CHART 3201. TROUBLESHOOTING (LANDING GEAR) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive or uneven wear on nose tire.	Incorrect operating pressure.	Inflate tire to correct pressure.
	Wear resulting from shimmy.	Refer to proceedings for correction.
Nose gear fails to steer properly.	Oleo cylinder binding in strut housing.	Lubricate strut housing. (Refer to Lubrication Chart).
		Cylinder and/or strut housing bushings damaged.
	One brake dragging.	Determine cause and correct.
	Steering arm roller sheared at top of strut.	Replace defective roller.
	Steering bellcrank loose on attachment plate.	Readjust and tighten.
	Steering bellcrank bearing and/or bolt worn.	Replace bearing and/or bolt.
	Shimmy dampener galling or binding.	Replace.
Nose gear fails to straighten when landing gear extends.	Steering arm roller sheared at top of strut.	Replace defective roller.
	Incorrect rigging of nose gear steering.	Check nose gear steering adjustment.
Nose gear fails to straighten when landing gear retracts.	Centering guide roller sheared.	Replace roller.
	Damaged guide.	Replace guide.
Main landing shimmies during fast taxi, takeoff, or landing.	Tire out of balance.	Check balance and replace tire if necessary.
	Worn or loose wheel bearings.	Replace and/or adjust wheel bearings.
	Worn torque link bolts and/or bushings.	Replace bolts and/or bushings.

CHART 3201. TROUBLESHOOTING (LANDING GEAR) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive or uneven wear on main tires.	Incorrect operating pressure.	Inflate tire to correct pressure.
	Wheel out of alignment (toe in or out).	Check wheel alignment.
	Lower side brace link out of adjustment, allowing gear to slant in or out.	Check gear adjustment.
Strut bottoms on normal landing or taxiing on rough ground.	Insufficient air and/or fluid in strut.	Service strut with air and/or fluid.
	Defective internal parts in strut.	Replace defective parts.
Landing gear doors fail to completely close.	Landing gear not retracting completely.	Check adjustment of landing gear.
	Door retraction mechanism out of adjustment.	Check adjustment.
Red gear unsafe light and fail to stop when throttle is closed and gear has extended. (Gear extended through the use of the freefall lever or lack of airspeed.)	Gear selector handle in up position.	Place handle in down position tion.
Red gear unsafe light and horn fail to operate when selector switch is moved to up position with gear ex-tended and throttle retarded.	Warning light and horn circuit wire broken.	Check wiring.
Above condition on ground.	Defective safety (squat) switch.	Replace switch.
Above condition in the air.	Pressure switch open.	Replace switch.
Hydraulic pump shuts off, but red gear unsafe light remains on.	Gear not fully retracted.	Determine cause and remedy.

MAIN GEAR.

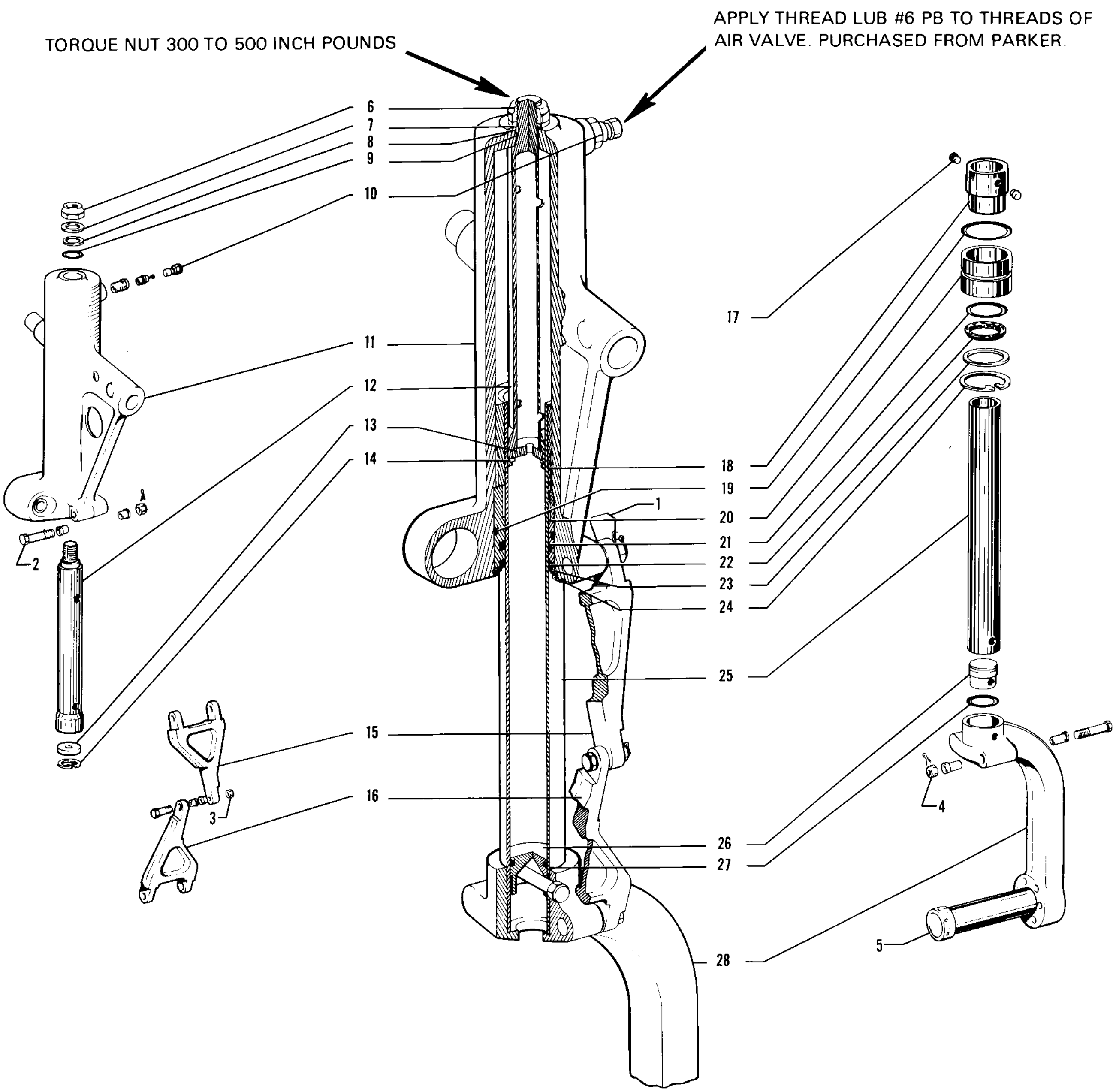
DISASSEMBLY OF MAIN GEAR OLEO. (Refer to Figure 32-1.)

The main gear oleo assembly may be removed and disassembled from the gear oleo housing with the gear removed from or installed on the airplane.

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Place a drip pan under the main gear to catch spillage.
3. Remove the air and fluid from the oleo. To do this, depress the air valve core pin until strut pressure has diminished, remove the filler plug and with a small hose siphon as much hydraulic fluid from the strut as possible.
4. Disconnect the brake line at the joint located in the wheel well.
5. To remove piston tube assembly from oleo housing, remove the upper and lower torque link connecting bolt assembly and separate the links. Note number and thickness of spacer washer(s) between the two links.
6. Compress the piston tube, reach up along the tube and release the snap ring from the annular slot at the bottom of the oleo housing.
7. Pull the piston tube with component parts from the cylinder housing.
8. The piston tube components may be removed by reaching in the tube and pushing out the upper bearing retainer pins. Slide off the upper bearing, lower bearing with O-rings, wiper, washer and snap ring.
9. To remove the orifice tube from the oleo housing, remove the lock nut and washer from the top of the housing. Draw the tube with O-ring and retainer from the housing.
10. The orifice plate is removed from the bottom of the orifice tube by releasing the snap ring that holds the plate in position.
11. To remove the piston tube plug with O-ring located in the lower end of the tube, remove the bolt assembly and insert a rod up through the hose in the body of the fork, pushing the plug out through the top of the tube.

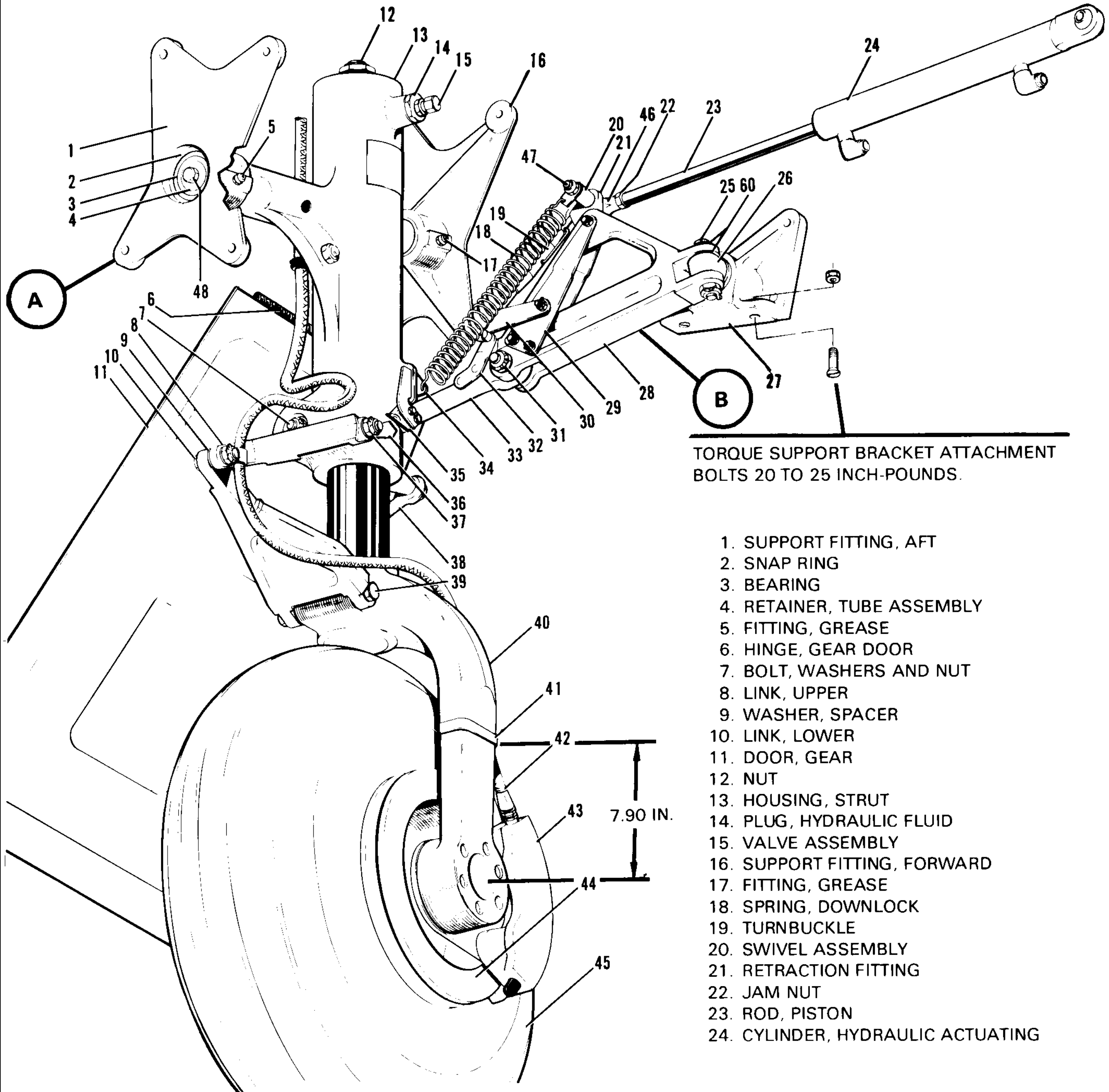
CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF MAIN GEAR OLEO.

1. Clean all parts with a suitable dry type cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect the landing gear oleo assembly component for the following:
   A. Bearings and bushings for excess wear, corrosion, scratches and overall damage.
   B. Retaining pins for wear and damage.
   C. Lock rings for cracks, burrs, etc.
   D. Cylinder and orifice tube for corrosion, scratches, nicks and excess wear.
   E. Orifice plate for hole restriction.
   F. Fork tube for corrosion, scratches, nicks, dents and misalignment.
   G. Air valve general condition.
3. Repair of the oleo is limited to smoothing out minor scratches, nicks and dents and replacement of parts.



1. NUT
2. WASHER
3. RETAINER
4. "O" RING
5. VALVE ASSEMBLY
6. HOUSING, OLEO STRUT
7. ORIFICE TUBE
8. PLATE, ORIFICE
9. SNAP RING
10. LINK ASSEMBLY, UPPER
11. LINK ASSEMBLY, LOWER
12. RETAINER PIN, BEARING
13. WASHER
14. "O" RING, OUTER
15. BEARING, LOWER
16. "O" RING, INNER
17. WIPER STRIP
18. BEARING, UPPER
19. SNAP RING
20. PISTON TUBE
21. PLUG
22. "O" RING
23. FORK ASSEMBLY

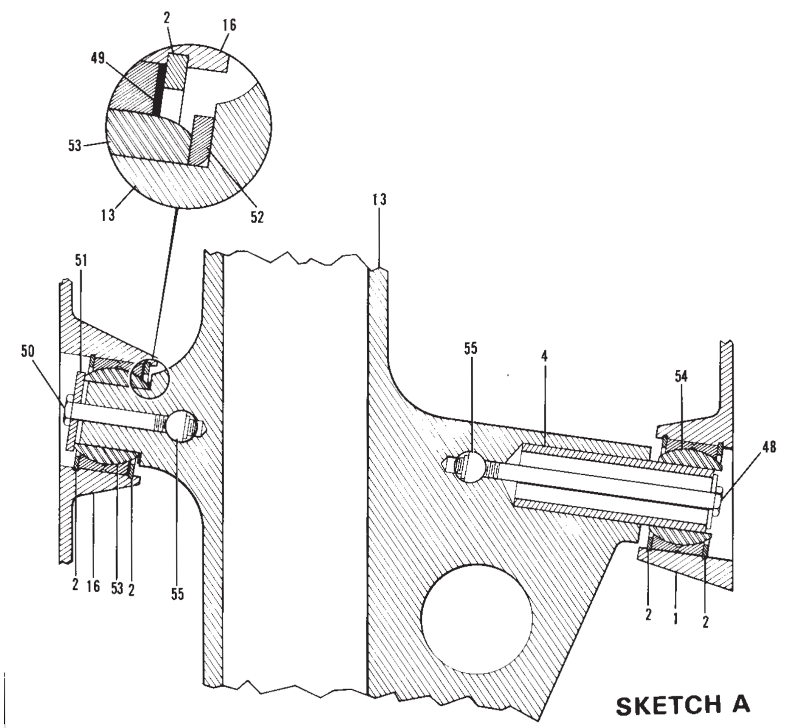
Figure 32-1. Main Gear Oleo Strut Assembly



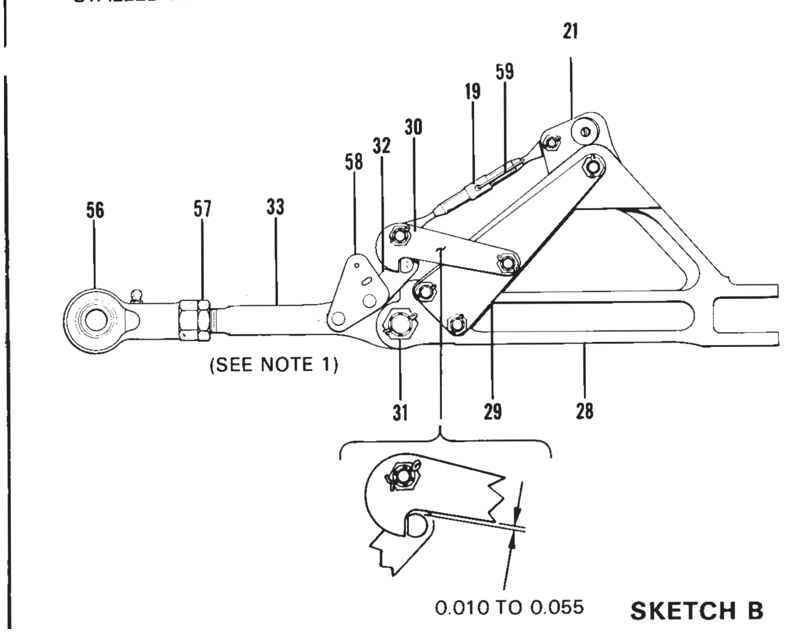
1. SUPPORT FITTING, AFT
2. SNAP RING
3. BEARING
4. RETAINER, TUBE ASSEMBLY
5. FITTING, GREASE
6. HINGE, GEAR DOOR
7. BOLT, WASHERS AND NUT
8. LINK, UPPER
9. WASHER, SPACER
10. LINK, LOWER
11. DOOR, GEAR
12. NUT
13. HOUSING, STRUT
14. PLUG, HYDRAULIC FLUID
15. VALVE ASSEMBLY
16. SUPPORT FITTING, FORWARD
17. FITTING, GREASE
18. SPRING, DOWNLOCK
19. TURNBUCKLE
20. SWIVEL ASSEMBLY
21. RETRACTION FITTING
22. JAM NUT
23. ROD, PISTON
24. CYLINDER, HYDRAULIC ACTUATING

NOTE: IT MAY HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO USE SPECIAL LANDING GEAR ATTACHMENT HARDWARE DURING ASSEMBLY OF THE AIRCRAFT DUE TO MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES. THEREFORE, SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN WHEN REMOVING HARDWARE TO INSPECT AND INSURE THE SAME DIAMETER HARDWARE IS USED UPON REASSEMBLY. STANDARD AN4 OR AN5 BOLTS ARE REPLACED BY ALTERNATE OVERSIZED BOLTS NAS3004 OR NAS3005 RESPECTIVELY, WHEN OVERSIZED HARDWARE IS REQUIRED.

Figure 32-2. Main Gear Installation



NOTE 1: WHEN NEW BUSHINGS ARE INSTALLED IN LINK IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO LINE REAM THE I.D. TO .375/.376. BUSHINGS MUST BE PRESS FIT AND IF LOOSE ON INSTALLATION SHOULD BE INSTALLED WITH USE OF LOCTITE.



25. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
26. STUD, SIDE BRACE SUPPORT
27. SUPPORT BRACKET
28. LINK, UPPER SIDE BRACE
29. PLATE
30. HOOK, DOWNLOCK
31. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
32. PIN, DOWNLOCK
33. LINK, LOWER SIDE BRACE
34. BRACKET, SPRING
35. SWITCH, SAFETY
36. ACTUATOR, SAFETY SWITCH
37. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
38. ROD, GEAR DOOR
39. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
40. FORK GEAR
41. CLAMP
42. HOSE, BRAKE
43. BRAKE HOUSING
44. BRAKE DISC
45. TIRE
46. ROD END BEARING
47. BOLT, WASHER, NUT AND BUSHING
48. BOLT
49. SHIM WASHER
50. BOLT
51. WASHER
52. WASHER
53. BEARING, FORWARD SUPPORT
54. BEARING, AFT SUPPORT
55. SNAP RING
56. ROD END BEARING
57. JAM NUT
58. BRACKET, SWITCH
59. CLIP, SAFETY
60. BUSHING, TAPERED

Figure 32-2. Main Gear Installation (cont.)

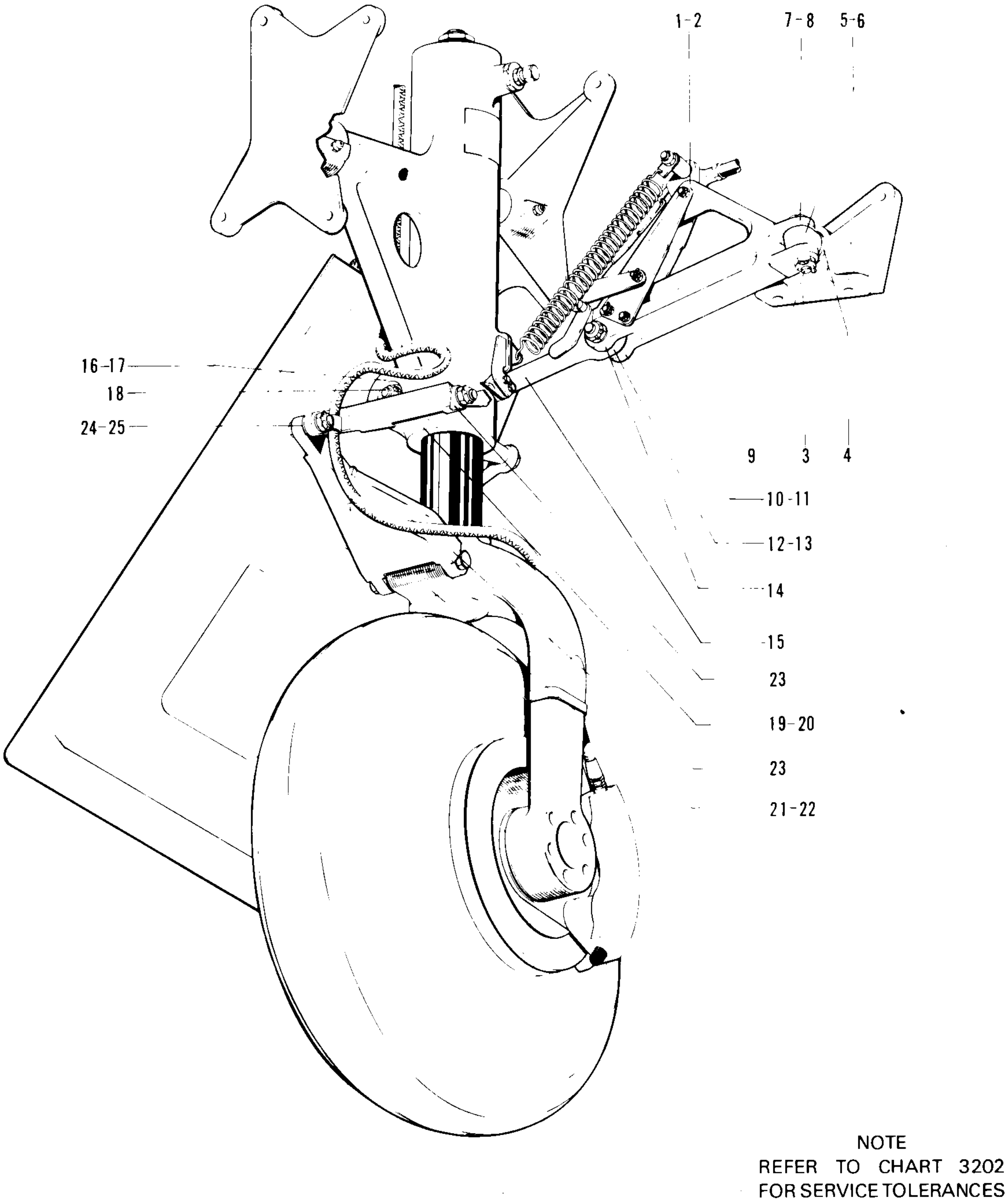


Figure 32-3. Main Gear Service Tolerances

CHART 3202. MAIN GEAR SERVICE TOLERANCES

Refer to Fig. 32-3 for Fig. No.	Part No.	Nomenclature	Manufactures Dimension	Service Dimension	Service Tol.	Remarks
1	67025-2	Link, upperside brace	** ID.3645 .3625			
2	63900-89	Bushing, upperside brace link	** ID.249 .251	ID.248 .252	.004	Press Fit
3	95643-06 95643-07	Bracket, side brace support	ID.7495 .7505	ID.7490 .7510	.002	
4	67026-12	Bushing, support bracket	ID.624 .625	ID.624 .626	.002	
5	78717-2	Stud, side brace support	OD.6225 .6235	OD.6220		
			ID.4365 .4385	ID.4355 .4395	.004	
6	65003-44	Bushing	ID.375 .373	ID.376 .372	.004	
7	67025-2	Link, upperside brace	ID.4945 .4935	ID.4925		
8	14843-16 (2)	Bushing, side brace link	** ID.376 .375	ID.374		Press Fit
9	400 761 (AN26-25)	Bolt, link/stud attaching	OD.373+0 -.002	OD.373+0 -.004	.004	
10	67025-2	Link, upperside brace	ID.4945 .4935	ID.4925		
11	14843-16 (2)	Bushing, side brace link	** ID.3745 .3755	ID.374		Press Fit
12	67797-04* 67997-05* 67797-06# 67797-07#	Link, lowerside brace	ID.4905 .4925	ID.4895 .4935	.004	

CHART 3202. MAIN GEAR SERVICE TOLERANCES(cont)

Refer to Fig. 32-3 for Fig. No.	Part No.	Nomenclature	Manufactures Dimension	Service Dimension	Service Tol.	Remarks
13	65003-44 (2)	Bushing, lowerside brace link	** ID.373 .375	ID.372 .376	.004	Press Fit
14	400 757 (AN26-21)	Bolt, side brace link assembly	OD.373+0 -.002	OD.373+0 -.004	.004	
15	452368 (HFX-8G)	Rod End, lowerside brace link	ID.50+.0015 -.0005	ID.50+.0030 -.0005	.0035	
16	67926-04 67926-05	Trunnion housing, side brace attachment	ID.7530 .7550	ID.7530 .7550	.002	
17	67026-05	Bushing, Trunnion	ID.4995 .5010	ID.4995 .5025	.004	##
18	400810 (AN28-50A)	Bolt, Trunnion/side brace attaching	OD.497+0 -.002	OD.497+0 -.004	.004	
19	67926-04 67926-05	Trunnion housing, torquelink attachment	ID.4410 .4430	ID.4410 .4440	.003	
20	67026-07 (2)	Bearing, Trunnion	** ID.314 .313	ID.315 .313	.002	Press Fit ***
21	67037-06	Strut Assembly	ID.4385 .4370	ID.4395 .4370	.0025	
22	67026-07 (2)	Bearing, strut	** ID.314 .313	ID.315 .313	.002	Press Fit
23	67012-00	Torquelink (2)	ID.312+.001 -.000	ID.312+.002 -.000	.002	
24	67012-00	Torquelink (2)	ID.3760 .3745	ID.3770 .3745	.0025	
25	31796-00 (2)	Bushing, Torquelink	** ID.252 .251	ID.253 .251	.002	Press Fit

*PA-28RT-201 S/N: 28R-7918001 to 28R-8018095 and PA28RT-201T S/N: 28R-7931001 to 28R-8031152
#PA-28RT-201 S/N: 28R-8018096 and up and PA-28RT-201T S/N: 28R-8031153 and up
**Line ream to this dimension after installation of new part.
##Install with wet zinc chromate on adjacent surfaces of bearings and casting.
***Install using Loctite 601. Rotate part while inserting.

ASSEMBLY OF MAIN GEAR OLEO. (Refer to Figure 32-1.)

1. Ascertain that all parts are cleaned and inspected.
2. To install the piston tube plug, first lubricate the plug O-ring with hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-5606) and install it on the plug. Lubricate the inside wall of the tube. Insert the plug into the top of the tube and push it to the fork end. Align the bolt holes of the fork, tube and plug, and install bolt assembly.
3. If desired, cement a cork in the hole in the bottom of the fork body to prevent dirt from entering between the fork and tube.
4. To assemble the components of the orifice tube, insert the orifice plate into the bottom of the tube and secure with snap ring.
5. To install the tube in the oleo housing, insert the tube up through the housing. With the end of the tube exposed through the top of the housing, install the O-ring, retainer, washer and lock nut. Tighten lock nut only finger tight at this time.
6. Assemble the components of the piston tube on the tube by placing, in order, the snap ring, washer, lower bearing with outer and inner O-rings and upper bearing. Align the two .125 diameter holes and the lock pin holes with the corresponding holes in the piston tube and install pins without force. The outer surface of the pins must not protrude beyond the outer diameter of the bearing.
7. Lubricate the wall of the cylinder oleo housing and tube, and carefully insert the tube assembly into the housing, guiding the orifice tube into the piston tube until the snap ring can be installed in the annular slot at the lower end of the housing. Install the wiper strip; slide the washer into position and secure the assembly with snap ring.
8. At the top of the housing, tighten the lock nut, torque nut 300 min. to 500 max. inch-pounds.
9. Ascertain that the bushings are installed in the upper and lower torque links and then install links. The torque link bolt assemblies should be lubricated and installed with the flat of the bolt head hex adjacent to the milled stop of the wide end of the link. (Use the same thickness of spacer washers between the two links as those removed to maintain correct wheel alignment.) Tighten the bolts only tight enough to allow no side play in the links, yet be free enough to rotate.
10. Connect the brake line and bleed the brakes per Bleeding of the Brakes After A Unit Has Been Changed.
11. Lubricate the gear assembly. (Refer to Lubrication Chart, Chapter 12.)
12. Compress and extend the strut several times to ascertain that the strut will operate freely. The weight of the gear wheel and fork should allow the strut to extend.
13. Service the oleo strut with fluid and air. (Refer to Oleo Struts, Chapter 12.)
14. Check main gear alignment (refer to Alignment of Main Landing Gear) and gear operation.
15. Remove the airplane from jacks.

REMOVAL OF MAIN LANDING GEAR. (Refer to Figure 32-2.)

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. The side brace link assembly may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. With the gear in the extended position, disconnect the gear downlock spring.
   B. Disconnect the rod end of the actuating cylinder from the retraction fitting of the upper side brace link by removing the nut, washer and bolt with bushing and spring swivel.
   C. Disconnect the lower side brace link from the gear housing by removing the attachment nut, washer and bolt. Note bushings on each side of the end bearing.
   D. Disconnect the upper side brace link from the side brace support fitting stud by removing the cotter pin, nut, washer and attachment bolt.
   E. The side brace support fitting may be removed by removing the cap bolts that secure the fitting to the web of the spar.
   F. Remove the assembly, and further disassemble and inspect as needed.

3. The landing gear housing with components may be removed by the following procedure:
   A. Disconnect the brake line at its upper end in the wheel well.
   B. Disconnect the gear door actuating rod at the gear housing.
   C. Remove the access plate located on the underside of the wing, aft of landing gear.
   D. If not previously disconnected, disconnect the lower side brace link from the gear housing.
   E. Disconnect the forward support fitting of the housing from the web of the main spar by removing the fitting attachment bolts.
   F. Remove the retainer tube in the aft support fitting that supports the aft arm of the housing by reaching through the access opening on the underside of the wing, through the hole in the web and removing the bolt that secures the tube in the housing. Insert a hook through the bolt hole in the tube, and slide it aft from the support fitting. Remove the tube from the wing. Note the number of spacer washers between the arm and support fitting.
   G. Allow the gear to drop down removing it from the wing.
   H. The aft support fitting may be removed by holding the nuts, reaching through the access opening, and removing the fitting attachment bolts.
   I. The forward support fitting may be removed from the arm of the housing by removing the bolt and washer from the base side of the fitting. Slide the fitting from the arm. Remove the washer from the arm.

4. Either bearing installed in the support fittings may be removed by removing the snap rings that hold the bearing in the housing. Push the bearing from the housing.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF MAIN LANDING GEAR.

1. Clean all parts with a suitable dry type cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect the gear components for the following unfavorable conditions:
   A. Bolts, bearing and bushings for excess wear, corrosion and damage.
   B. Gear housing, side brace links, torque links and attachment plates for cracks, bends or misalignment.
   C. Downlock hook for excessive wear of the bearing surfaces.
3. Inspect the gear downlock spring for the following:
   A. Excessive wear or corrosion, expecially around the hook portion of the spring. A spring should be rejected if wear or corrosion exceeds one-quarter the diameter of the spring. Clean away all corrosion and repaint.
   B. Check the spring for load tensions below minimum allowable tolerance. The minimum tension of the spring is 63 pounds pull at 7.9 inches. Measurement is taken from the inner side of each hook.

4. Check the general condition of each limit switch and its actuator, and wiring for fraying, poor connections or conditions that may lead to failures.

5. Check side brace link through center travel by attaching the upper and lower links, setting them on a surface table, and ascertaining that when the stop surfaces of the two links touch, linkage is not less than .062 nor more than .125 of an inch through center. Should the distance exceed the required through center travel and bolt and bushings are tight, replace one or both links.

6. With the side brace links assembled and checked, ascertain that when the stop surfaces of the two links contact, the clearance between each downlock hook and the flat of the downlock pin is not less than 0.010 of an inch. Should clearance be less than that required, the hook only may be filed not to exceed a gap of more than 0.025 of an inch. The maximum allowable clearance between each hook and the downlock pin that are service worn is 0.055 of an inch. Should clearance be more than 0.055 of an inch, replace the pin, check clearance and then if still beyond tolerance, replace hooks. The gap between each hook should be equal.

7. Repair of the landing gear is limited to reconditioning of parts such as replacing components, bearings and bushings, smoothing out minor nicks and scratches and repainting areas where paint has chipped or peeled.

INSTALLATION OF MAIN LANDING GEAR. (Refer to Figure 32-2.)

—NOTE—

When assembling components of the landing gear, lubricate bearings, bushings and friction surfaces with proper lubricant as described in Chapter 12.

1. Insert a gear support bearing in each support fitting and secure with snap rings. Check bearing for excess end play, shim as necessary with shim washers (P/N 62833-44).
2. The gear housing may be installed in the wheel well of the wing by the following procedure:
   A. Place a spacer washer and then the forward support fitting on the forward arm of the housing. Ascertain that the barrel nut is positioned in the arm and insert the attachment bolt through washer and the fitting into the arm. Tighten bolt and ascertain that the bearing is free to rotate.
   B. Position the aft support fitting at its attachment point in the wheel well and secure with bolts, washers and nuts. Install the nuts and washers by reaching through the access hole on the underside of the wing.
   C. With the retainer tube for the aft arm of the housing in hand, reach up through the access opening and insert the tube into the support fitting through the hole in the web.
   D. Position the gear housing up in the wheel well and install the forward support fitting bolts and washers. (One each AN960-416 and AN960-416L washer per bolt.)
   E. Push the retainer tube into the arm of the housing and secure with bolt.
   F. Check that the gear rotates freely in its support fittings and recheck thrust.
   G. Connect the brake line to its mating line in the wheel well and bleed brakes as given in Bleeding of the Brakes After A Unit Has Been Changed.
3. The gear side brace link assembly may be installed by the following procedure:
   A. Position the link support bracket with swivel stud installed at its attachment point on the web of the spar and secure with bolts and washers.

—NOTE—

When installing a new wing, it will be necessary to back drill two (2) holes 0.250 inch and countersink 100° x .499 through the spar cap. (Screw head should be flush with spar.) Use hole in the support bracket as a guide in the drilling.

   B. Ascertain that the upper and lower links are assembled with downlock hook, retraction fitting, etc. attached, and the through travel of the links and downlock hook clearance checked according to Cleaning, Inspection and Repair of Main Landing Gear.
   C. Attach the upper link to the swivel stud of the support fitting and secure with bolt, bushing, washer, nut and cotter pin.
   D. The actuating cylinder rod end bearing and lower side brace link may be attached respectively to the retraction fitting and gear housing during the adjustment of the landing gear.
4. Ascertain that the landing gear is lubricated per Lubrication Chart.
5. Check adjustment of the landing gear per Adjustment of Main Landing Gear.
6. Check alignment of the wheel per Alignment of Main Landing Gear.
7. Install the access plate on the underside of the wing and remove the airplane from jacks.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAIN LANDING GEAR.

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Level the airplane laterally and longitudinally. (Refer to Leveling, Chapter 8.)
3. Disconnect the gear door actuating rods at either the door or the housing, as desired, by removing the rod attachment bolt. Secure the door out of the way.
4. Adjust the gear oleo housing to obtain a vertical position with the airplane level (90 degrees to horizontal). To do this, set 90 degrees on a bubble protractor, place the protractor along the side of the gear piston tube and adjust the end bearing of the lower side brace link allowing the bubble of the protractor to center when the end bearing is connected to the gear housing. This should allow an angle of 83 degrees between the gear housing and the spar cap of the wing. Place a bushing on each side of the end bearing and secure with bolt, washer and nut.
5. Check that the rod end has sufficient thread engagement in the end bearing, align the flat sides of the bearing casting with the flat side of the bearing and tighten the jam nut.
6. Adjust the turnbuckle of the downlock mechanism by first ascertaining that the gear is down and locked, and then move the retraction fitting outboard until it contacts the stop slot of the side brace link. Hold the fitting in this position and turn the turnbuckle barrel until the downlock hooks make contact with the lockpin. Safety the turnbuckle.
7. For easier adjustment of the downlock limit switch, it may be set at this time as given in Adjustment of the Main Gear Down Limit Switch.
8. Retract and extend the gear manually several times to ascertain that the side brace link falls through center, the downlock hook falls into position and there is no binding of the gear assembly.
9. The gear should be adjusted in the up position to allow the gear fork to press lightly into the rubber bumper pad on the wing. The adjustment may be accomplished as follows:

—NOTE—

If it requires less than .025 of an inch to move the gear into the correct adjustment, Steps B and F through H need only be followed.

A. Ascertain that the rod end bearing of the actuating cylinder is disconnected from the retraction fitting.
B. Actuate the hydraulic system to bring the hydraulic cylinder to the up position by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the up position. Retain the emergency extension lever in the up override position. The piston of the cylinder should be bottomed.
C. Raise the gear by pushing up on the retraction fitting, thus disengaging the hooks, and pushing up on the point at the bottom of the side brace links to bring the links out of the locked position. Raise the gear until the fork presses lightly into the rubber pad. Retain the gear in this position.
D. Loosen the jam nut on the piston rod of the actuating cylinder and turn the rod end bearing in or out to allow a slip fit of the attachment bolt.
E. Install with the attachment bolt, bushing, spring swivel and secure with washer and nut. Install the gear downlock spring.
F. When the gear is to within .125 of an inch of correct adjustment, the rod end need not be disconnected and therefore all that will be required is to loosen the jam nut, place a wrench on the flat at the end of the piston rod and turn to obtain correct adjustment.
G. Check the rod end bearing for adequate thread engagement and tighten jam nut.
H. If the downlock limit switch is properly adjusted, retract and extend the gear hydro-electrically to ascertain that the gear operates properly.

ALIGNMENT OF MAIN LANDING GEAR.

l. Place a straightedge no less than twelve feet long across the front of both main landing gear wheels. Butt the straightedge against the tire at the hub level of the landing gear wheels. Jack the airplane up just high enough to obtain a six and one-half inch dimension between the centerline of the strut piston and the centerline of the center pivot bolt of the gear torque links. (Refer to Figure 32-3a.) Devise a support to hold the straightedge in this position.

2. Set a square against the straightedge and check to see if its outstanding leg bears on the front and rear side of the brake disc. (It may be necessary to remove the brake assembly to have clear access to the disc.) (Refer to Figure 32-3a.) If it touches both forward and rear flange, the landing gear is correctly aligned. The toe-in for the main landing gear wheels is 0 ± l/2 degrees.

—NOTE—

A carpenter's square, because of its especially long legs, is recommended for checking main landing gear wheel alignment.

3. If the square contacts the rear side of the disc, leaving a gap between it and the front flange, the wheel is toed-out. If a gap appears at the rear flange, the wheel is toed-in.

4. To rectify the toe-in or toe-out condition, remove the bolt connecting the upper and lower torque links and remove or add spacer washers to move the wheel in the desired direction. Refer to Chart 3203.

5. Should a condition exist that all spacer washers have been removed and it is still necessary to move the wheel further in or out, then it will be necessary to turn the torque link assembly over. This will put the link connecting point on the opposite side allowing the use of spacers to go in the same direction.

6. Recheck wheel alignment. If the alignment is correct, safety the castellated nut with cotter pin.

7. If a new link on the top left main gear had to be installed or it had to be reversed during the alignment check, it will be necessary to check the gear safety switch (squat switch) bracket for engagement and locking in place. If the large machine surface of the link is inboard, the bracket is mounted with the small rivet hole next to link. (Refer to Sketch "A," Figure 32-3a.) This should be aligned on the centerline of link and hole drilled to .096 of an inch, .15 of an inch deep. Insert an MS20426AD3-3 rivet in the hole. This locking rivet is held in place by the flat washer, castellated nut and cotter pin. If link has to be reversed, then the bracket and bolt are also reversed. (Refer to Sketch "B," Figure 32-3a.)

8. Check adjustment of landing gear safety switch (squat switch) per Adjustment of Landing Gear Safety Switch (Squat Switch).

REMOVAL OF MAIN GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY.

1. With the landing gear extended, disconnect the door retraction rod from the door by removing nut, washers and bolt.

2. Remove the door from the wing panel by bending the door hinge pin straight and from the other end pulling out the pin.

3. The door retraction rod may be removed from the gear housing by cutting the safety wire and removing the attachment bolt and washer. Note the number of washers between rod end bearing and housing.

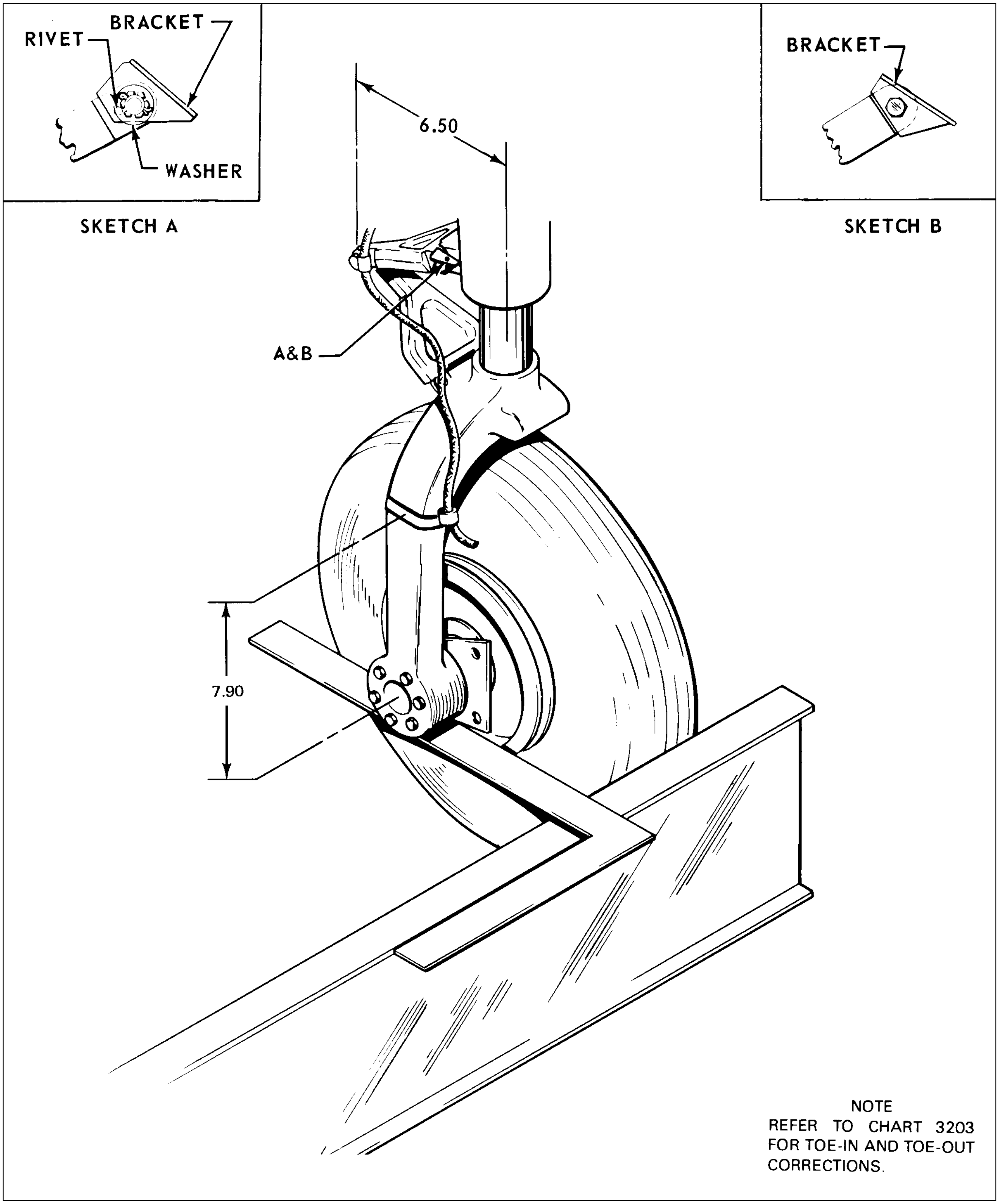


Figure 32-3a. Aligning Main Gear

CHART 3203. TOE-IN—TOE-OUT CORRECTION CHART

TOE-IN TOE-OUT ANGLE	SHIM WASHERS	WASHERS UNDER HEAD	WASHERS UNDER NUT	AN 174 BOLT
0°		AN960-416	AN960-416 (3)	-14
0° 33'	AN960-416	AN960-416	AN960-416 (2)	-14
0° 48'	AN960-416L AN960-416	AN960-416	AN960-416	-14
1° 04'	AN960-416 (2)	AN960-416	AN960-416	-14
1° 19'	AN960-416L AN960-416 (2)	AN960-416L	AN960-416	-14
1° 35'	AN960-416 (3)	AN960-416	AN960-416 (2)	-15
2° 05' Max. Allow.	AN960-416 (4)	AN960-416	AN960-416	-15
AN960-416L Washers .031 Thick AN960-416 Washers .062 Thick				

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF MAIN GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY.

1. Clean the door and retraction rod with a suitable cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect the door for cracks or damage, loose or damaged hinges and brackets.
3. Inspect the door retraction rod and end bearing for damage and corrosion.
4. Repairs to a door may be replacement of hinge, repair of fiberglass and painting.

INSTALLATION OF MAIN GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY.

1. Install the door by positioning the hinge halves of the door and wing, and inserting the hinge pin. It is recommended a new pin be used. Bend the end of the pin to secure in place.
2. Install the door retraction rod by positioning the rod at its attachment points at the door and strut housing. At the door attachment, thin washers are inserted at each side of the rod end bearing and it is secured with bolt, washer and nut. At the strut housing, place washers between rod end bearing and housing not to exceed .12 of an inch to obtain proper clearance and secure with bolt. Safety bolt with MS20995C41 wire.
3. Check that the all around clearance between the door and the wing skin is not less than .032 of an inch.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAIN GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY.

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Ascertain that the main gear is properly adjusted for gear up as given in Adjustment of Main Landing Gear.
3. Adjust the retraction rod end at the door so that the door will pull up tightly when the gear is full up. Over-tightening may result in door buckling; however if the door is too loose, it will gap in flight.
4. Check all rod ends for adequate thread engagement, for safety and tightness of jam nuts.
5. Remove the airplane from jacks.

NOSE GEAR.

DISASSEMBLY OF NOSE GEAR OLEO. (Refer to Figure 32-4.)

The nose gear oleo assembly may be removed and disassembled from the gear oleo housing with the gear removed from or installed on the airplane.

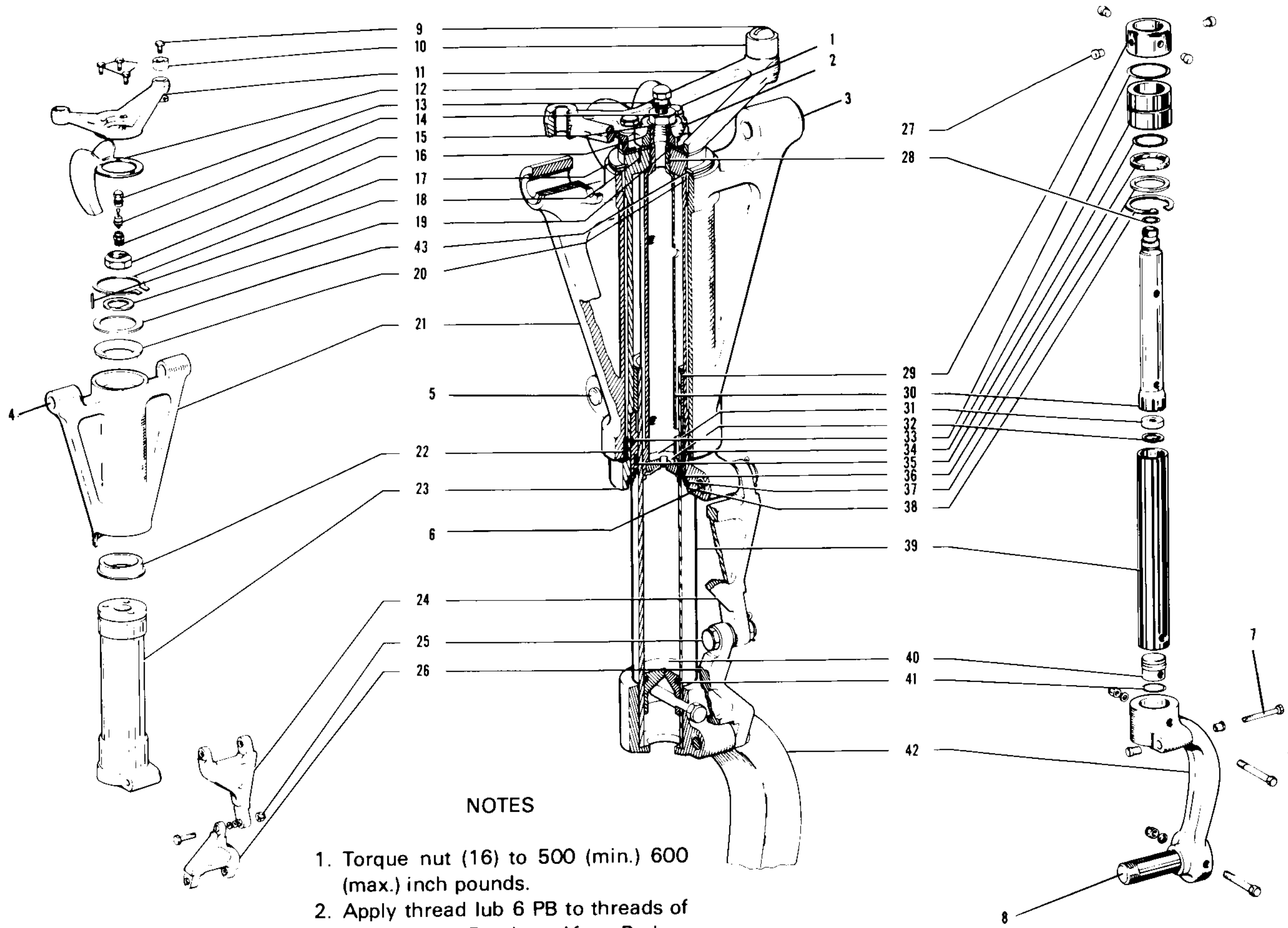
1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. Place a drip pan under the nose gear to catch spillage.
3. Remove air and fluid from the oleo strut. Depress the air valve core pin until strut chamber pressure has diminished, remove the filler plug and with a small hose siphon as much hydraulic fluid from the strut as possible.
4. To remove the complete cylinder and fork assembly from the oleo housing, cut safety wire at the top of the unit and remove cap bolts that attach steering arm and aligner guide bracket to the top of the oleo cylinder.
5. Disconnect the shimmy dampener by removing each cotter pin, nut, washer and bolt that connects the dampener to the oleo cylinder and housing.
6. Release and remove the snap ring and washer(s), if installed, at the top of the housing, and pull the complete cylinder and fork assembly from the bottom of the housing. The upper and lower housing bushings should remain pressed in the housing.
7. To remove the piston tube and fork from the cylinder, first separate the upper and lower torque links by removing the link connecting bolt assembly and then separate the two links. Note spacer washer between the two links.
8. Compress the piston tube, reach up along the tube and release the snap ring from the annular slot at the bottom of the oleo housing.
9. Pull the piston tube with component parts from the cylinder.
10. The piston tube components may be removed by reaching in the tube and pushing out the upper bearing retainer pins. Slide from the tube, the upper bearing, lower bearing with outer and inner O-rings, wiper strip, washer and snap ring.
11. To remove the orifice tube, remove the large lock nut and lock washer from the top of the cylinder. Pull the tube from the cylinder.
12. The orifice plate is removed from the bottom of the orifice tube by releasing the snap ring that holds the plate in position.
13. To remove the piston tube plug with O-ring located in the lower end of the tube, remove the bolt assembly and insert a rod up through the hole in the body of the fork. Push the plug out through the top of the tube

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF NOSE GEAR OLEO.

1. Clean all parts with a suitable dry type cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect the landing gear oleo assembly component for the following:
   A. Bearings and bushings for excess wear, corrosion, scratches and overall damage.
   B. Retaining pins for wear and damage.
   C. Lock rings for cracks, burrs, etc.
   D. Cylinder and orifice tube for corrosion, scratches, nicks and excess wear.
   E. Upper and lower cylinder bushings loose or turning in cylinder.
   F. Orifice plate for hole restriction.
   G. Fork tube for corrosion, scratches, nicks, dents and misalignment.
   H. Air valve general condition.
3. Repair of the oleo is limited to smoothing out minor scratches, nicks and dents and replacement of parts.

ASSEMBLY OF NOSE GEAR OLEO. (Refer to Figure 32-4.)

1. Ascertain that parts are cleaned and inspected.
2. To install the piston tube plug, first lubricate the tube plug and O-ring with hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-5606) and install the O-ring on the plug. Lubricate the inside wall of the tube, insert the plug into the top of the tube and push it to the fork end. Align the bolt holes of the fork, tube and plug, and install bolt assembly.
3. If desired, cement a cork in the hole in the bottom of the fork body to prevent dirt from entering between the fork and tube.
4. To assemble the components of the orifice tube, insert the orifice plate into the bottom of the tube, with the countersunk side of the orifice hole exposed. Secure the plate with the snap ring, lubricate and install the O-ring on the upper end of the tube.
5. Insert the orifice tube up through the bottom of the cylinder. With the tube exposed through the top of the cylinder, install the lock washer and insert roll pin through the lock washer into the piston. Install the tube lock nut finger tight at this time.
6. The fork and tube assembly may be assembled by installing the tube components on the tube. In order slide onto the tube, the snap ring, washer, lower bearing with outer and inner O-rings and upper bearing. Align the lock pin holes in the upper bearing with the pin holes in the piston tube and install pins.
7. Lubricate the inner wall of the cylinder with hydraulic fluid. Carefully insert the piston tube assembly into the bottom of the cylinder, allowing the orifice tube to guide itself into the fork tube, until the snap ring can be installed in the annular slot at the bottom of the cylinder. Install wiper strip and slide washer into position, and secure assembly with snap ring.
8. At the top of the cylinder, tighten (torque) the orifice tube lock nut to 500 (min.) 600 (max.) inch-pounds.
9. Ascertain that bushings are installed in the upper and lower torque links and then install both links. The torque link bolt assemblies should be lubricated and installed with the flat of the bolt head hex adjacent to the milled stop on the wide end of the link. Tighten the bolts only tight enough to allow no side play in the link, yet be free enough to rotate.
10. Ascertain that the upper and lower oleo housing bushings are installed. Install the cylinder into the oleo housing, position spacer washer(s) over the top of the cylinder and secure with snap ring. Install spacer washers as required to obtain .0 to .015 of an inch thrust of the cylinder within the housing.
11. At the top of the oleo housing, install on the cylinder the aligner guide bracket and steering arm. Install cap bolts, tighten 20 to 25 inch-pounds torque and safety with MS20995C40 wire.



NOTES

1. Torque nut (16) to 500 (min.) 600 (max.) inch pounds.
2. Apply thread lub 6 PB to threads of the air valve. Purchased from Parker.

1. CAP BOLTS AND WASHERS
2. SAFETY WIRE
3. SUPPORT FITTING
4. BUSHING, SUPPORT FITTING
5. BUSHING
6. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
7. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
8. AXLE
9. CAP BOLT
10. BUSHING, ROLLER
11. ARM, STEERING
12. BRACKET ALIGNER
13. CAP, AIR VALVE
14. CORE, AIR VALVE
15. BODY, AIR VALVE
16. NUT, ORIFICE TUBE
17. SNAP RING
18. ROLL PIN
19. WASHER, STOP
20. BUSHING, UPPER
21. HOUSING, STRUT
22. BUSHING, LOWER
23. OLEO CYLINDER
24. LINK, UPPER TORQUE
25. BOLT, WASHER, BUSHINGS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
26. LINK, LOWER TORQUE
27. PIN, BEARING RETAINING
28. "O" RING
29. BEARING, UPPER TUBE
30. TUBE, ORIFICE
31. PLATE, ORIFICE
32. SNAP RING
33. "O" RING
34. BEARING, LOWER TUBE
35. "O" RING
36. WIPER STRIP
37. WASHER
38. SNAP RING
39. TUBE, PISTON
40. PISTON TUBE PLUG
41. "O" RING
42. FORK
43. WASHER

Figure 32-4. Nose Gear Oleo Strut Assembly

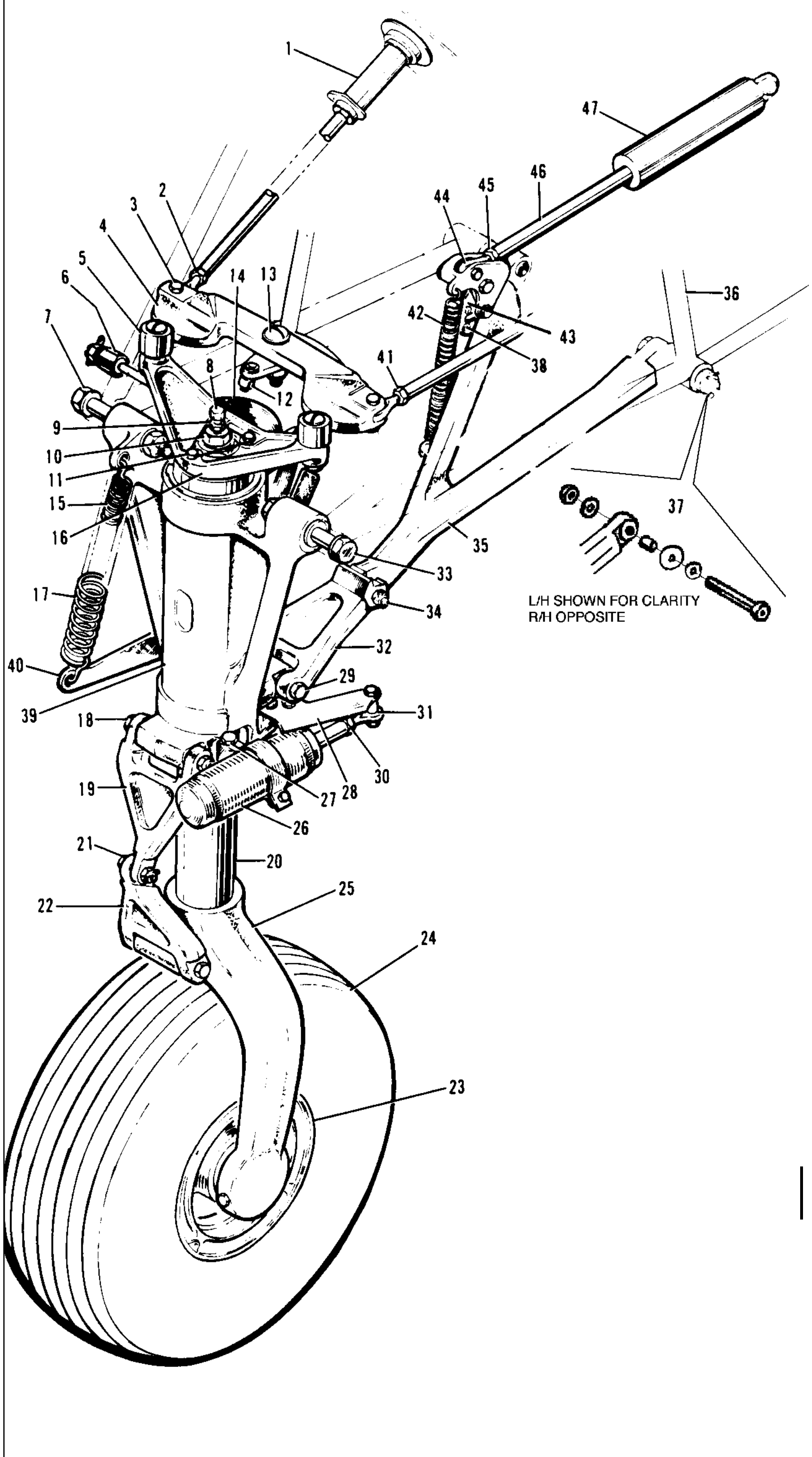
12. Install the shimmy dampener and safety.
13. Lubricate the gear assembly (refer to Lubrication Chart, Chapter 12).
14. Compress and extend the strut several times to ascertain that the strut will operate freely. Weight of the gear wheel and fork should allow the strut to extend.
15. Service the oleo strut with fluid and air (refer to Oleo Struts, Chapter 12).
16. Check nose gear for alignment (refer to Alignment of Nose Landing Gear) and gear operation.

REMOVAL OF NOSE LANDING GEAR. (Refer to Figure 32-5.)

1. Remove the engine cowling.
2. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
3. Disconnect the two gear tension springs from the spring arm that is attached to the right side of the strut housing.
4. Retract nose gear slightly to remove the gear from its downlocked position.
5. To remove the upper and lower drag links, the following procedure may be used:
   A. Disconnect the rod end of the hydraulic cylinder from the downlock fitting by removing nut and bolt that connects these two units.
   B. Retract the gear and disconnect the gear downlock spring from the upper drag link.
   C. Remove the gear tension spring arm from the right side of the oleo housing and lower drag link by removing the cotter pin, nut and washer from the bolt that connects the drag link to the housing. Slide the arm and spacer washer from the bolt.
   D. Remove the cotter pins, washers and nuts from the bolts that secure the upper drag link to the engine mount.
   E. Slide the attachment bolts from the upper and lower drag links and remove the links.
6. With the lower drag link disconnected from the gear oleo housing, the housing may be removed by removing cotter pins, nuts, washers, and bolts at the attachment points on each side of the housing at the engine mount.
7. The steering bellcrank may be removed by removing the nut and bolt at the steering rod, and the bolt assembly with bushing at the bellcrank pivot point. (Note hardware position for reassembly.)

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF NOSE LANDING GEAR. (Refer to Figure 32-5a.)

1. Clean all parts with a suitable dry type cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect the gear components for the following unfavorable conditions:
   A. Bolts, bearings and bushings for excess wear, corrosion and damage.
   B. Gear housing, drag links, torque links, and tension spring arm for cracks, bends or misalignment.
   C. Downlock hook for excess wear of the hook and bearing surfaces.
   D. Downlock roller bearing for freedom of movement and excessive wobble.
   E. Link and brace assembly, the aft attachment end of the nose actuator and the right front hat section fairing for cracks and loose rivets. Dye penetrant may be required.
3. Inspect the gear tension and downlock hook springs for the following:
   A. Excess wear or corrosion, especially around the hook portion of the springs. A spring should be rejected if wear or corrosion exceeds one-quarter the diameter of the spring. Clean away all corrosion and repaint.
   B. Check the gear tension springs for load tensions below minimum allowable tolerances. The minimum allowable tension of the inner spring is 37 pounds pull at 13.75 inches and the outer is 60 pounds pull at 13.75 inches. Measurement is taken from the inner side of each hook. If it is found that either spring should be rejected, replace both springs.



1. BUNGEE ASSEMBLY
2. JAM NUT
3. BOLT AND NUT ASSEMBLY IS INSTALLED ON PA-28RT-201 WITH NUT DOWN. ON PA-28RT-201T IT IS INSTALLED WITH NUT UP AND INCLUDES COTTER PIN.
4. STEERING BELLCRANK
5. BUSHING, STEERING ARM
6. BEARING, SPRING ROLLER
7. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
8. CAP, AIR VALVE
9. BODY, AIR VALVE
10. SAFETY WIRE
11. CAP BOLT AND WASHER
12. ROLLER, ALIGNER GUIDE
13. BOLT ASSEMBLY
14. BRACKET, ALIGNER
15. SPRING, INNER
16. ARM, STEERING
17. SPRING OUTER
18. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
19. LINK, UPPER
20. TUBE, PISTON
21. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
22. LINK, LOWER
23. WHEEL
24. TIRE
25. FORK
26. SHIMMY DAMPENER
27. BOLT, WASHER, NUT AND COTTER PIN
28. BRACKET, SHIMMY DAMPENER
29. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
30. JAM NUT
31. ROD END BEARING
32. DRAG LINK, LOWER
33. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
34. BOLT, WASHERS, NUT AND COTTER PIN
35. DRAG LINK, UPPER
36. ENGINE MOUNT
37. BOLT, WASHERS, BUSHING, SHOULDER BUSHING, NUT AND COTTER PIN
38. BOLT AND NUT
39. HOUSING, STRUT
40. ARM, SPRING
41. JAM NUT
42. SPRING, DOWNLOCK
43. FITTING, DOWNLOCK HOOK
44. ROD END BEARING
45. JAM NUT
46. ROD, ACTUATOR
47. CYLINDER, HYDRAULIC

Figure 32-5. Nose Gear Installation

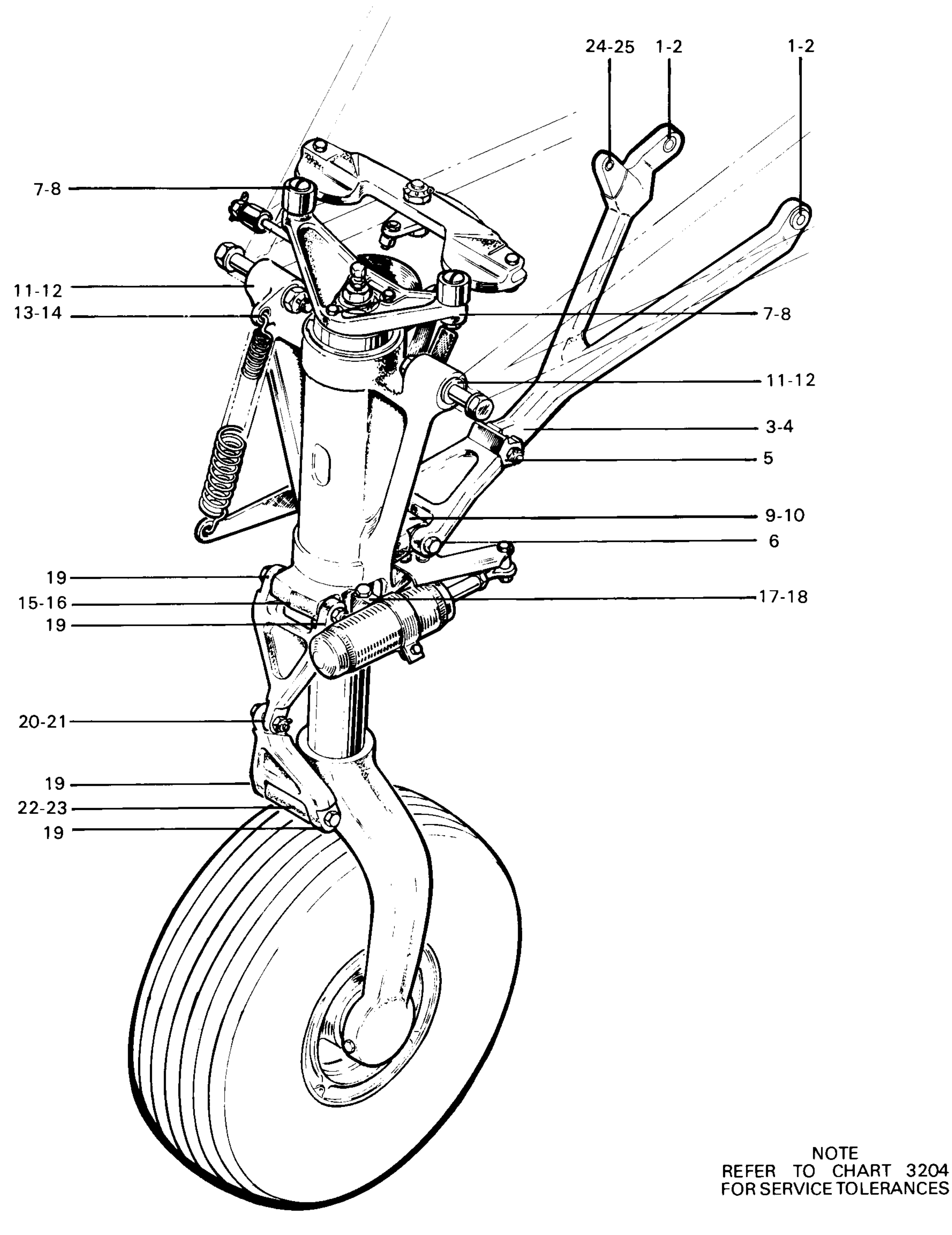


Figure 32-5a. Nose Gear Service Tolerances

CHART 3204. NOSE GEAR SERVICE TOLERANCES

Refer to Fig. 32-5a for Fig. No.	Part No.	Nomenclature	Manufactures Dimension	Service Dimension	Service Tol.	Remark
1	67146-00	Draglink, upper	ID.6235 .6245	ID.6230 .6250	.002	
2	87319-03 (F632-1)	Bearing, upper drag link	** ID.4385 .4375	ID.4395 .4375	.002	
2	65003-45*	Bushing	ID.375 .376	ID.376 .377	.002	
3	67146-00	Drag link upper	ID.378 .379	ID.3775 .3795	.002	
4	452450 (FF310-5)	Bearing upper drag link	** ID.2495 .2505	ID.2495 .2515	.002	
5	67144-00	Drag link lower	ID.2495 .2505	ID.2495 .2515	.002	
6	67144-00	Drag link lower	ID.3120 .3130	ID.3120 .3140	.002	
7	44386-03	Steering arm	ID.4370 .4385	ID.4370 .4385	.0015	
8	14976-11	Bushing, steering arm	** ID.312 .313	ID.312 .314	.002	Press Fit
9	67054-03	Trunnion housing drag link attachment	ID.4415 .4425	ID.4415 .4425	.0010	
10	67026-07	Bearing trunnion housing draglink attachment	ID.313 .314	ID.3120 .3145	.0025	##
11	67054-03	Trunnion assembly main attachment fitting	ID.6285 .6295	ID.6285 .6295	.001	
12	67026-11 (FF608-3)	Bearing trunnion assembly attachment	** ID.4390 .4375	ID.4390 .4410	.002	##

*Used with 452 474 bearing

**Line ream to this dimension after installation of new part.

Install using Loctite 601. Rotate while inserting.

CHART 3204. NOSE GEAR SERVICE TOLERANCES (cont)

Refer to Fig. 32-5a for Fig. No.	Part No.	Nomenclature	Manufactures Dimension	Service Dimension	Service Tol.	Remarks
13	67054-03	Trunnion assembly assist spring fitting	ID.302 .303	ID.302 .3035	.0015	
14	95061-144	Bearing, assist spring fitting	ID.249 .250	ID.249 .259	.010	##
15	67148-00	Tube assembly torque link fitting	ID.4370 .4385	ID.4370 .4385	.0015	
16	67026-07	Bearing, tube assembly torque link fitting	** ID.313 .314	ID.3155 .3130	.0025	Press Fit #
17	67148-00	Shimmy damper fitting	ID.3745 .3760	ID.3745 .3762	.0017	
18	21831-04	Shimmy damper fitting bearing	** ID.249 .251	ID.249 .252	.003	
19	20735-05	Torque link	ID.312 .314	ID.3155 .3130	.0025	
20	20735-05	Torque link	ID.377 .3785	ID.377 .3790	.002	
21	452 366 (#F-310-5)	Bearing, torque link	** ID.2495 .2505	ID.2495 .2515	.002	
22	67050-02	Fork assembly-torque link fitting	ID.4370 .4385	ID.4370 .4385	.0015	
23	67026-07	Bearing, fork assembly torque link fitting	** ID.312 .313	ID.312 .315	.003	Press Fit
24	67146-00	Draglink, upper	ID.372 .373			
25	63900-120	Bushing, upper draglink	ID.2495 .2500	ID.2495 .2595	.010	

##Install using Loctite 601. Rotate while inserting.

** Line ream to this dimension after installation of new part.

Coat with zinc chromatic and install while still wet.

C. Check the gear downlock hook spring for load tension below minimum allowable tolerance. The minimum tension of the spring is 10.5 pounds pull at 4.5 inches. Measurement is also taken from the inner side of each hook.

4. Check the general condition of each limit switch and its actuator, and wiring for fraying, poor connections or conditions that may lead to failures.

5. Check drag link through center travel by attaching the upper and lower drag links, setting them on a surface table, and ascertaining that when the stop surfaces of the two links touch, linkage is not less than .062 to .125 nor more than .125 to .250 of an inch through center. Should the distance exceed the required through center travel and bolt and bushing are tight, replace one or both drag links.

6. The shimmy dampener requires no service other than routine inspection. In case of damage or malfunction, the dampener should be replaced rather than repaired.

7. Repair to the landing gear is limited to reconditioning of parts such as replacing bearings and bushings, smoothing out minor nicks and scratches, repainting of areas where paint has chipped or peeled and replacement of parts.

INSTALLATION OF NOSE LANDING GEAR. (Refer to Figure 32-5.)

—NOTE—

When assembling any units of the landing gear; lubricate bearings, bushings, and friction surfaces with the proper lubricant as described in Chapter 12.

1. Attach the steering bellcrank with bushing to its mounting plate on the engine mount securing with the bolt assembly. Align the steering bellcrank and the steering arm bushings by positioning the spacer washers as noted in remova1. Connect the bungee assembly to the bellcrank and install bolt and nut assemblies. The adjustment, fore and aft of the bellcrank, may be made after the gear has been installed and rigged and adjusted.

2. To install the gear housing assembly, position the gear so that the bolt attachment points on the housing align with the attachment points on the engine mount. Install pivot bolts, washers and nuts. Tighten the nuts to a snug fit, yet allowing the gear to swing free, and safety.

3. The drag links and gear tension spring arm may be installed by the following procedure:

A. Ascertain that the upper and lower links are assembled with the downlock hook attached, and the through travel of the links checked according to Cleaning, Inspection and Repair of Nose Landing Gear.

B. Position the link assembly to allow the bolt holes in the links to align with the bolt holes in the gear housing and the engine mount. Install the link attachment bolts.

C. Install nuts and washers on the upper link attachment bolts. Tighten the nuts to allow the links to rotate freely and safety.

D. Check alignment of the downlock hook to determine if it grips the roller bearing so as not to contact the bolt head, the bearing attachment block or washer. If the downlock hook is inboard, or it contacts the bolt head, shim between the bearing and the bearing attachment block with washer AN960-10L, not to exceed three. The bearing must be free to rotate.

E. Install the gear tension spring arm on the drag link bolt on the right side of the gear oleo housing, secure and safety. A washer is installed on the bolt between the lower drag link and the arm.

4. Retract and extend the landing gear several times to ascertain smoothness of operation. Also check that the drag link assembly falls into the through center-locked position.

5. Retract the gear and connect the gear downlock spring between the downlock hook and the upper drag link.

6. Extend the gear and connect the two gear tension springs between the attachment point on the oleo housing and the spring arm.
7. Ascertain that the landing gear is lubricated per Lubrication Chart, Chapter 12.
8. Check adjustment of the gear.
9. Install engine cowling. (The cowl support jacks located at each forward side of the nose gear door hinges are adjusted down to contact the cowl surface after attaching screws are secure.)
10. Retract landing gear and check door operation as per Adjustment of Nose Gear Doors.
11. Check the alignment of the nose gear per Alignment of Nose Landing Gear.
12. Ascertain that the landing gear is down and locked, then remove the airplane from jacks.

ADJUSTMENT OF NOSE LANDINC GEAR. (PA-28RT-201) (Refer to Figure 32-6.)

The gear up stop is located just above the gear door retraction roller near the lower aft end of the engine.

1. Remove the engine cowl.
2. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

—NOTE—

Inspect the nose landing gear link and brace assembly, the aft attachment end of the nose actuator and the right front hat section fairing for cracks and loose rivets. Dye penetrant may be required. If any of these parts are cracked, remove and replace in accordance with the latest revisions of Piper Service Bulletin 724.

3. Loosen the jam nut on the hydraulic actuator rod end bearing and disconnect from downlock hook.
4. Set rod end bearing mid way between witness hole and full engagement and reinstall on downlock hook.
5. Loosen the jam nut on the gear up stop, and turn stop in as far as possible.
6. Carefully retract the landing gear by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the UP position. Retain the emergency extension lever in the UP override position.
7. Ascertain that the actuator piston bottoms before any part of the gear mechanism contacts adjacent parts. Place a carpenters square with the longest end along the bottom of the fuselage, and the shortest end running up through the centerline of the wheel axle. Measure up along the square from the bottom of the fuselage 5.80 ± .l2 inches. If this measurement is incorrect, adjust piston rod end to obtain this range.
8. With gear retracted and rigged to 5.80 ±.12 inches, adjust the gear up stop against the upper drag link finger tight. Lower gear and adjust the gear up stop an additional one half turn and tighten jam nut.
9. Move gear selector handle to the DOWN position. With gear down and locked, check to ensure that some additional actuator rod travel is available by removing rod end bolt and pulling the piston until it bottoms.
10. Check to ensure that rod end threads cover witness hole in the actuator rod.
11. Tighten jam nut on rod end bearing and complete hookup of piston rod and bearing to downlock hook.
12. Cycle gear, including free-fall and final dimensional check of 5.80 ±.12 inches.
13. Adjust shimmy dampener by turning nose wheel against stops and adjusting the rod end of the dampener for adequate travel to both extremes.
14. Install engine cowling, retract landing gear and check door per Adjustment of Nose Gear Doors.
15. Ascertain that the gear is down and locked, then remove the airplane from jacks.

ADJUSTMENT OF NOSE LANDING GEAR. (PA-28RT-201T) (Refer to Figure 32-7.)

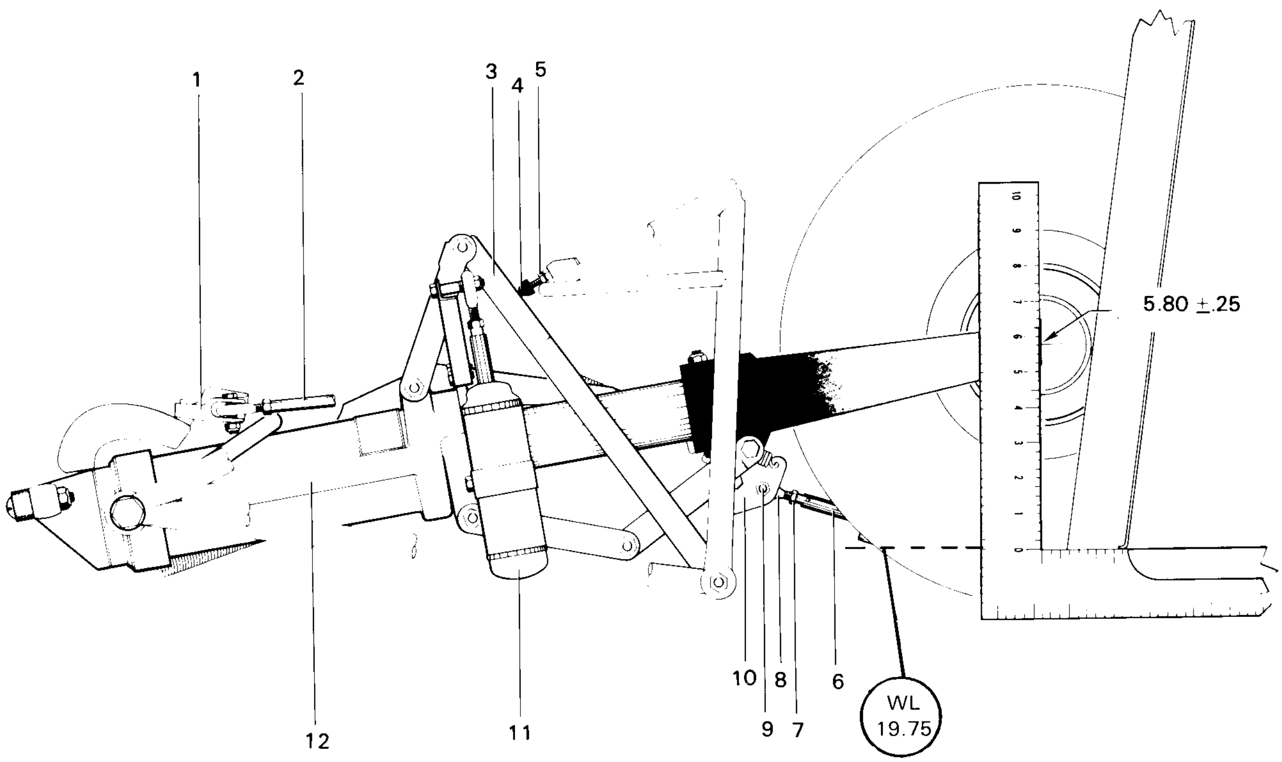
The gear up stop is located on the gear mount approximately 6 inches above the aft attachment point of the upper drag link.

1. Remove the engine cowl.
2. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

—NOTE—

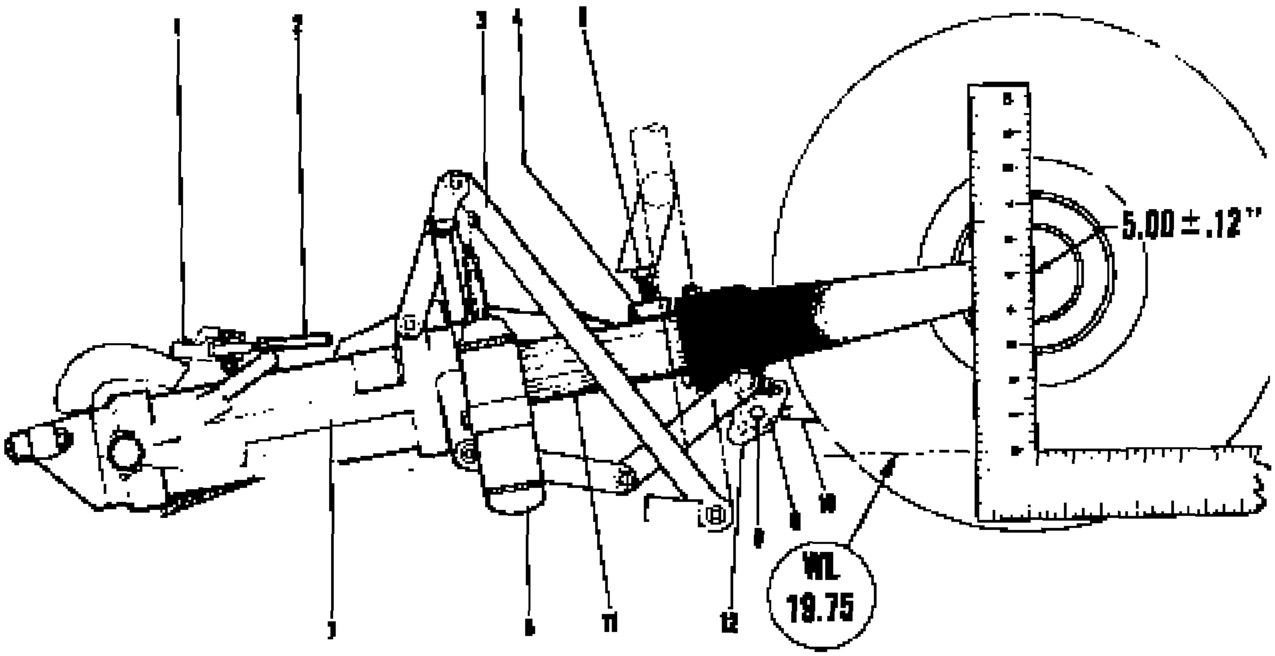
Inspect the nose landing gear link and brace assembly, the aft attachment end of the nose actuator and the right front hat section fairing for cracks and loose rivets. Dye penetrant may be required. If any of these parts are cracked, remove and replace in accordance with the latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin No. 724.

3. Loosen the jam nut on the gear up stop, and turn stop in as far as possible.
4. Loosen the jam nut on the hydraulic actuator rod end bearing and disconnect from downlock hook.
5. Adjust rod end so that threads barely cover witness hole in the actuator rod end and reconnect actuator to downlock hook.
6. Carefully retract the landing gear by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the UP position. Retain the emergency extension lever in the UP override position.
7. Ascertain that the actuator piston bottoms before any part of the gear mechanism contacts adjacent parts. Place a carpenters square with the longest end along the bottom of the fuselage, and the shortest end running up through the centerline of the wheel axle. At this time measure up along the square from the bottom of the fuselage to 5.00 +/-.12 inches. At this location the dimension should read 5.30 to 5.50 inches. If not, adjust piston rod end to obtain this range.
8. With gear in the retracted position, manually pull the tire down and adjust the gear up stop to obtain 5.00 +/-.12 inches and tighten jam nut.
9. Move gear selector handle to the DOWN position. With gear down and locked, check to ensure that some additional actuator rod travel is available by removing rod end bolt and pulling the piston until it bottoms.
10. Check to ensure that rod end threads cover witness hole in the actuator rod.
11. Tighten jam nut on rod end bearing and complete hookup of piston rod and bearing to downlock hook.
12. Cycle gear, including free-fall and final dimensional check of 5.00 +/-.12 inches.
13. Adjust shimmy dampener by turning nose wheel against stops and adjusting the rod end of the dampener for adequate travel to both extremes.
14. Install engine cowling, retract landing gear and check door per Adjustment of Nose Gear Doors.
15. Ascertain that the gear is down and locked, then remove the airplane from jacks.



1. STEERING BELLCRANK
2. STEERING ROD
3. UPPER DRAG LINK
4. GEAR UP STOP
5. JAM NUT
6. ACTUATOR ROD, CYLINDER
7. JAM NUT
8. ROD END BEARING
9. BOLT ASSEMBLY
10. DOWNLOCK HOOK
11. SHIMMY DAMPENER
12. STRUT HOUSING

Figure 32-6. Nose Gear Adjustment (PA-28RT-201)



1. STEERING BELLCRANK
2. STEERING ROD
3. UPPER DRAG LINK
4. GEAR UP STOP
5. JAM NUT
6. SHIMMY DAMPENER
7. STRUT HOUSING
8. ROD END BEARING
9. BOLT ASSEMBLY
10. ACTUATOR ROD, CYLINDER
11. STRUT TUBE
12. DOWN LOCK HOOK

Figure 32-7. Nose Gear Adjustment (PA-28RT-201T)

ALIGNMENT OF NOSE LANDING GEAR.

1. Place the airplane on a smooth level floor that will accommodate the striking of a chalk line.
2. Ascertain that the nose gear is properly adjusted.
3. With the landing gear in the down-locked position, weight proportionally on the nose gear and the nose wheel facing forward, adjust the steering bellcrank. The bellcrank is attached at the lower front of the engine mount directly aft of the gear housing and may be adjusted by loosening its attachment bolt and sliding the bellcrank fore and aft until it clears each steering arm rollers by .03 of an inch. Retighten the attachment bolt.
4. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
5. Level the airplane laterally and longitudinally. (Refer to Leveling, Chapter 8.)
6. From the center point of the tail skid, extend a plumb bob and mark the contact point on the floor.
7. Extend a chalk line from the mark on the floor below the tail skid to a point approximately three feet forward of the nose wheel. Allow the line to pass under the wheel at the center line of the tire. Snap the chalk line.
8. Clamp the rudder pedals to align them in a lateral position. Ascertain that the rudder pedals are in their neutral position. (Refer to Figure 32-9.)
9. Adjust the rod end bearings of each steering control rod to align the nose wheel with the chalk line and to bring the rudder pedals into neutral angle fore and aft.
10. Install the steering push rods on the pilot’s rudder pedals. Adjust the rods so the lengths are both the same and the rudder pedals are at their neutral position.
11. To align the nose wheel straight forward, stand in front of the nose gear and align the center rib of the tire with the chalk line, or lay a straight edge along the side of the tire and parallel the straight edge with the chalk line.
12. Install the nose wheel bungees in their neutral position (no load on the bungee springs). Adjust bungee rod ends as necessary.
13. Place a bubble protractor against a rudder pedal steering tube to check the neutral angle as shown in Figure 32-9.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

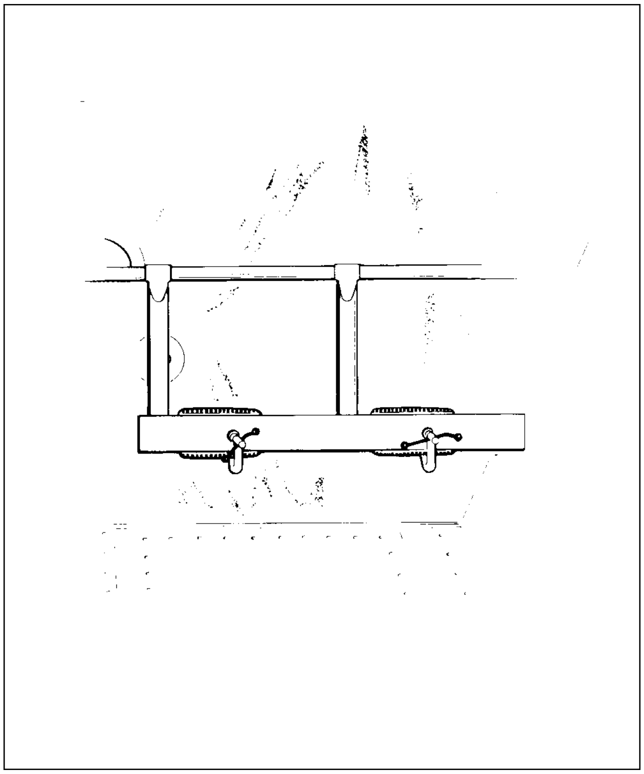


Figure 32-8. Clamping Rudder Pedals in Neutral Position

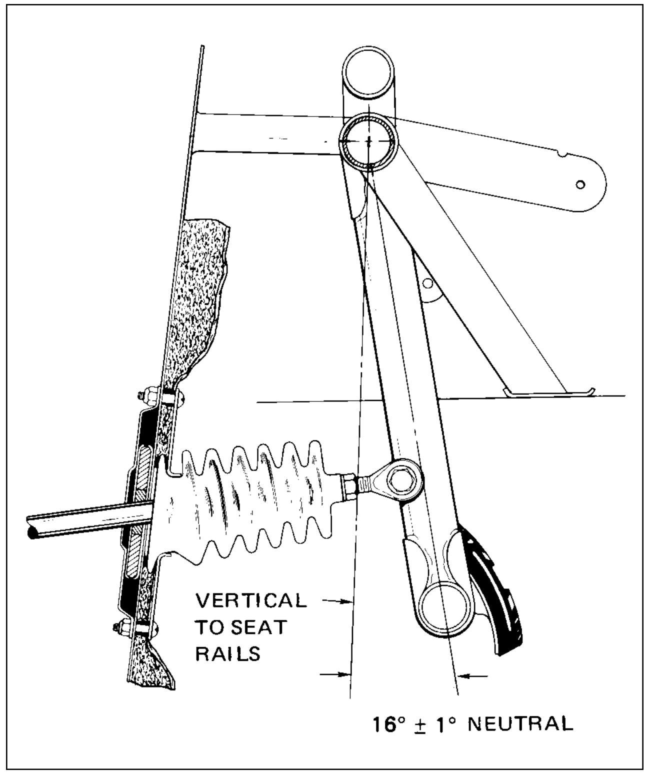


Figure 32-9. Rudder Pedals at Neutral Angle

14. One end of each rod must be disconnected and the jam nuts loosened to make any adjustments. Do not attempt to make the adjustment by means of one rod end bearing, but divide the adjustment between the bearings at each end of each rod. Check that the rod ends have sufficient thread engagement by ascertaining that a wire will not go through the check hole in the rod. Reinstall the rods and tighten the jam nuts.

15. To check the nose gear steering for its 30°± 2° maximum right and left travel, mark on each side of the nose wheel an angle line from the centerline and wheel pivot point. Turn the wheel to its maximum travel in both directions to check for allowable travel. Should travel be exceeded in one direction and not enough in the other direction, check for possible damage to the gear fork or torque links.

REMOVAL OF NOSE GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 32-10 or 32-11.)

1. The nose gear door assembly on the PA-28RT-201 may be removed as follows:
   A. With nose gear extended, disconnect the door retraction rods from the doors by removing nut, bolt and washers.
   B. To remove the door(s) from the cowl, bend one end of the hinge pin straight and from the other end pull out the pin. The bottom cowl may be removed to facilitate easier removal.
   C. Remove the bellcrank assembly of the door retraction mechanism by removing the attached hardware, disconnecting the door down tension spring and removing the cotter pins at each end of the pivot tube. Slide the insulating sleeve and bushing tube from the bellcrank.
   D. Remove the roller assembly of the mechanism by removing the attached hardware and pivot bolt with insulator.

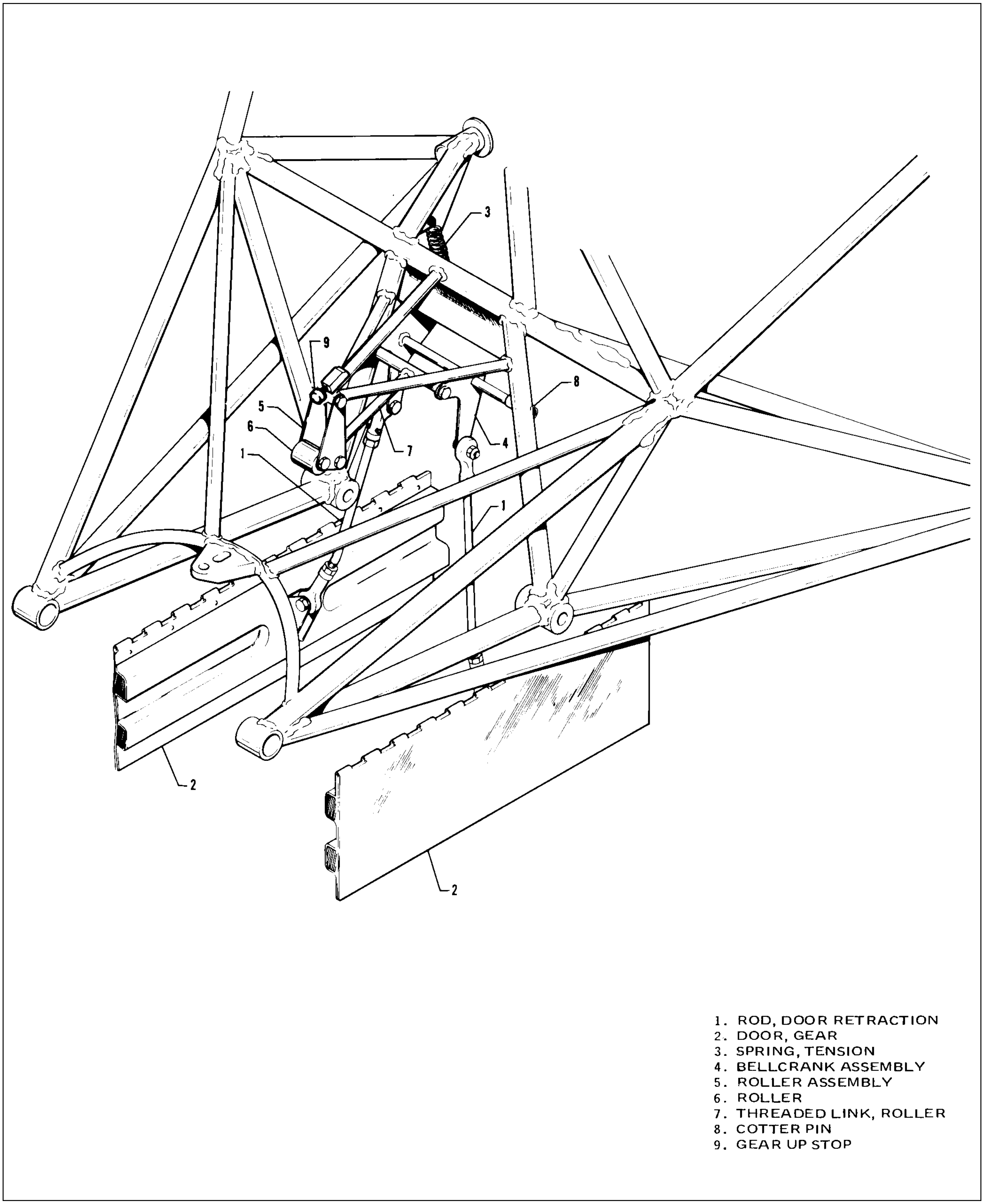


Figure 32-10. Nose Gear Door Retraction Mechanism (PA-28RT-201)

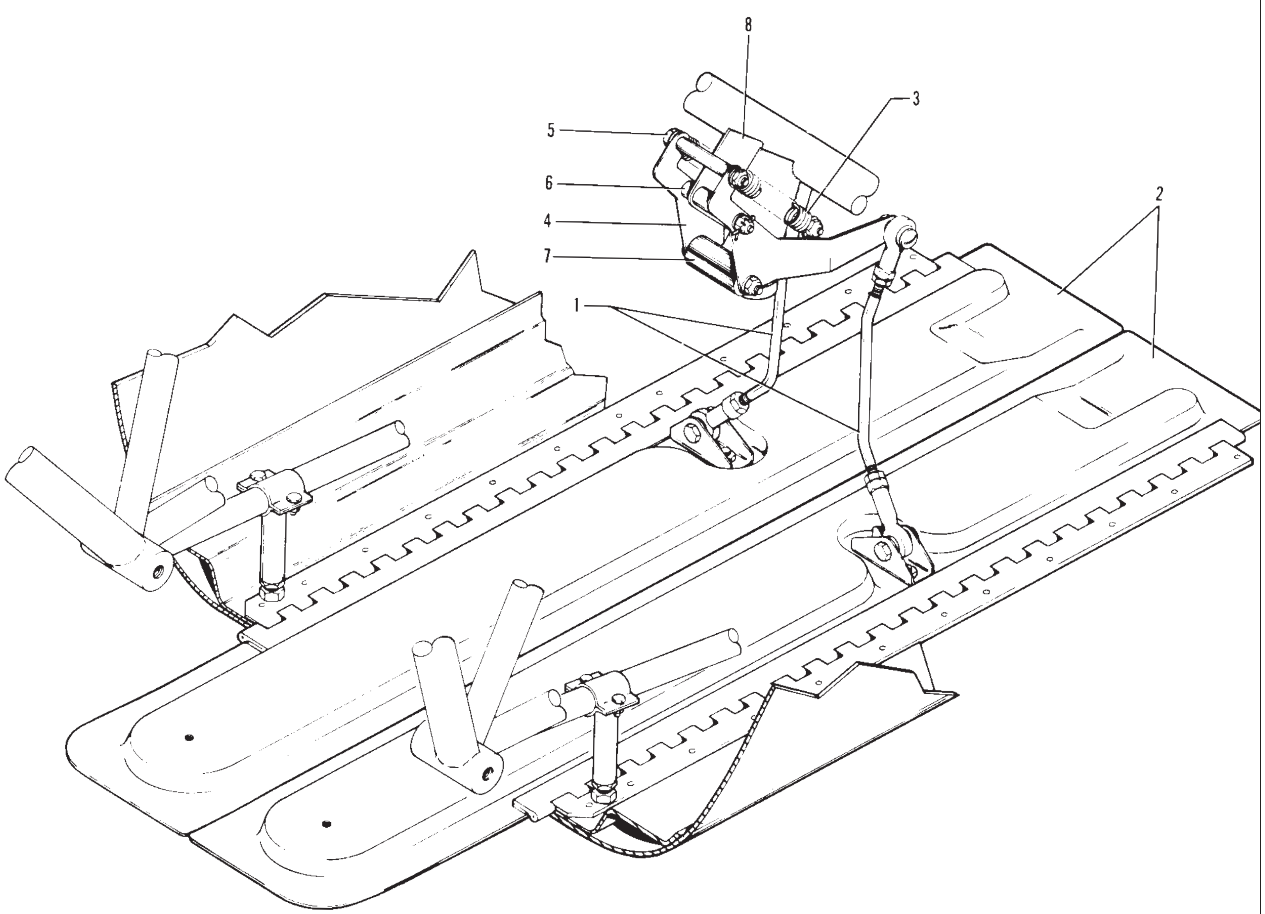


Figure 32-11. Nose Gear Door Retraction Mechanism (PA-28RT-201T)

2. The nose gear door assembly on the PA-28RT-201T may be removed as follows:
   A. With nose gear extended, disconnect the door retraction rods from the doors by removing nut, bolt and washers.
   B. To remove the door(s) from the cowl, bend one end of the hinge pin straight and from the other end pull out the pin.
   C. Remove the arm assembly by removing the upper arm assembly nut and bolt, carefully disconnecting the door down tensin springs and removing the cotter pin, nut, bolt, washer and bushings.
   D. Remove the roller by removing the attached hardware and pivot bolt.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF NOSE GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY.

1. Clean all parts with a suitable cleaning solvent.
2. Inspect doors for cracks or damage, loose or damaged hinges and brackets.
3. Inspect door retraction rods for damage and rod end bearing for corrosion.
4. Check the door tension springs for wear and tension below minimum allowable tolerance. Reject springs if load tension is below 8.0 pounds pull at 4.75 inches for the PA-28RT-201 or below 20.0 pounds pull at 4.00 inches for the PA-28RT-201T.
5. Check general condition of bellcrank and roller assembly on the PA-28RT-201 or the arm assembly and roller on the PA-28RT-201T.
6. Repairs to the doors may be replacement of hinges, repair of aluminum or fiberglass and painting.
7. Repairs to the retraction mechanism is limited to replacement of parts, sanding and painting.

INSTALLATION OF NOSE GEAR DOOR ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 32-10 or 32-11.)

1. The nose gear door assembly for the PA-28RT-201 may be installed in the following manner:
   A. The roller assembly of the retraction mechanism may be installed by first assembling the roller, threaded link and roller links, and then installing this assembly on its mounting bracket. Ascertain that an insulator sleeve is installed with the attachment bolt and link bolt.
   B. The bellcrank assembly of the retraction mechanism may be installed by positioning the bellcrank between its mounting bushing and inserting the insulator sleeve and bushing tube. Install a cotter pin through each attachment bushing and the pivot tube. New tubes will require a .070 hole drilled through each end to facilitate a cotter pin. Use the existing hole in the mounting bushings as a guide. Do not connect link between roller assembly and bellcrank until time of door adjustment.
   C. Install the gear door(s) by positioning the hinge halves of the door and cowl, and inserting the hinge pin. It is recommended a new pin be used. Bend the end of the pin to secure in place.
   D. Install the cowl and adjust doors as given in Adjustment of Nose Gear Doors.
2. The nose gear door assembly for the PA-28RT-201T may be installed in the following manner:
   A. The roller of the retraction mechanism may be installed on the arm assembly with pivot bolt and nut.
   B. The arm assembly may be installed by placing the arms on either side of the bracket and securing with bolt, bushings, nut, washer and cotter pin.
   C. Install the gear door(s) by positioning the hinge halves of the door and cowl, and inserting the hinge pin. It is recommended a new pin be used. Bend the end of the pin to secure in place.
   D. Install the cowl and adjust doors as given in Adjustment of Nose Gear Doors.

ADJUSTMENT OF NOSE GEAR DOORS.

1. Adjust PA-28RT-201 nose gear doors as follows:
   A. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
   B. Adjust the door retraction rods so that the gear will swing through the door opening with a .12 ± .06 of an inch clearance between the gear and door at their closest point. This can best be done with the nose gear down, tension springs disconnected and operating the nose gear manually.
   C. With door clearance adjusted, adjust the link between the roller assembly and bellcrank assembly so that the doors will pull up tightly when gear is full up. Over-tightening may result in door buckling, however, if the link is too loose, doors will gap in flight.
   D. Check all rod ends for adequate thread engagement, for safety and tightness of jam nuts.
   E. Remove the airplane from jacks.
2. Adjust PA-28RT-201T nose gear doors as follows:
   A. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
   B. Gear up stop must be properly adjusted per Adjustment of Nose Landing Gear (PA-28RT-201T) before rigging doors.
   C. Adjust the door actuator rods to fully close doors in the gear up position.
   D. Check all rod ends for adequate thread engagement, for safety and tightness of jam nuts.
   E. Remove the airplane from jacks.

WHEELS AND BRAKES.

REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY OF NOSE WHEEL. (Refer to Figure 32-12.)

1. Jack the airplane enough to raise the nose wheel clear off the ground. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

2. To remove the nose wheel, first remove the cotter pin and washer that secures the safety clevis pin of the wheel nut. Next remove the clevis pin, wheel nut and then slide the wheel from the axle.

3. The wheel halves may be separated by first deflating the tire. With the tire sufficiently deflated, remove the wheel through bolts. Pull the wheel halves from the tire by removing the wheel half opposite the valve stem first and then the other half.

4. The wheel bearing assemblies may be removed from each wheel half by first removing the snap rings that secure the grease seal retainers, and then the retainers, grease seals and bearing cones. The bearing cups should be removed by tapping out evenly from the inside.

INSPECTION OF NOSE WHEEL ASSEMBLY.

1. Visually check all parts for cracks, distortion, defects and excess wear.
2. Check tie bolts for looseness or failure.
3. Check internal diameter of felt grease seals. Replace the felt grease seal if surface is hard or gritty.
4. Check tire for cuts, internal bruises and deterioration.
5. Check bearing cones and cups for wear and pitting and re-lubricate.
6. Replace any wheel casting having visible cracks.

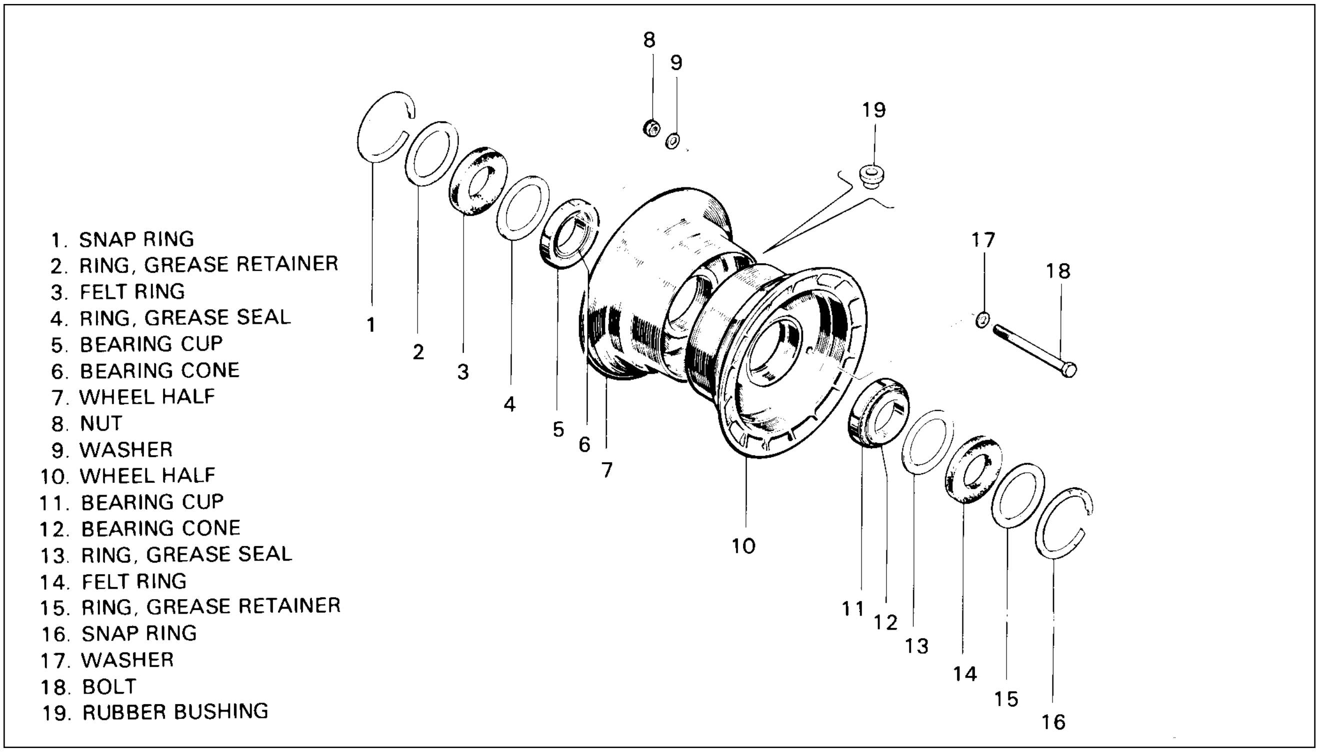


Figure 32-12. Nose Wheel Assembly

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF NOSE WHEEL. (Refer to Figure 32-12.)

1. Ascertain that the bearing cup for each wheel half is properly installed. Install the tire with tube on the wheel half with the valve stem hole and then join the two wheel halves. Install the through bolts with the washer and nuts to the valve stem side.

—NOTE—

On aircraft models which use the Cleveland Wheel Assembly torque nuts to 90 inch-pounds. Those aircraft models which use the McCauley Wheel Assembly torque nuts to 140-150 inch-pounds.

—NOTE—

On McCauley Nose Wheel Assemblies only, bushing is required to prevent tube movement.

2. Position the tire and tube so the index mark on the tire is aligned with the index mark on the tube. This will maintain proper balance of the wheel. Inflate the tire to the specified pressure as given in Chapter 12.
3. Lubricate the bearing cones and install the cones, grease seals, felt rings and seal retainer rings. Secure with snap rings.
4. Slide the wheel on the axle and secure with retainer nut. Tighten nut to allow no side play, yet allow the wheel to rotate freely. Safety the nut with clevis pin and secure pin with washer and cotter pin.

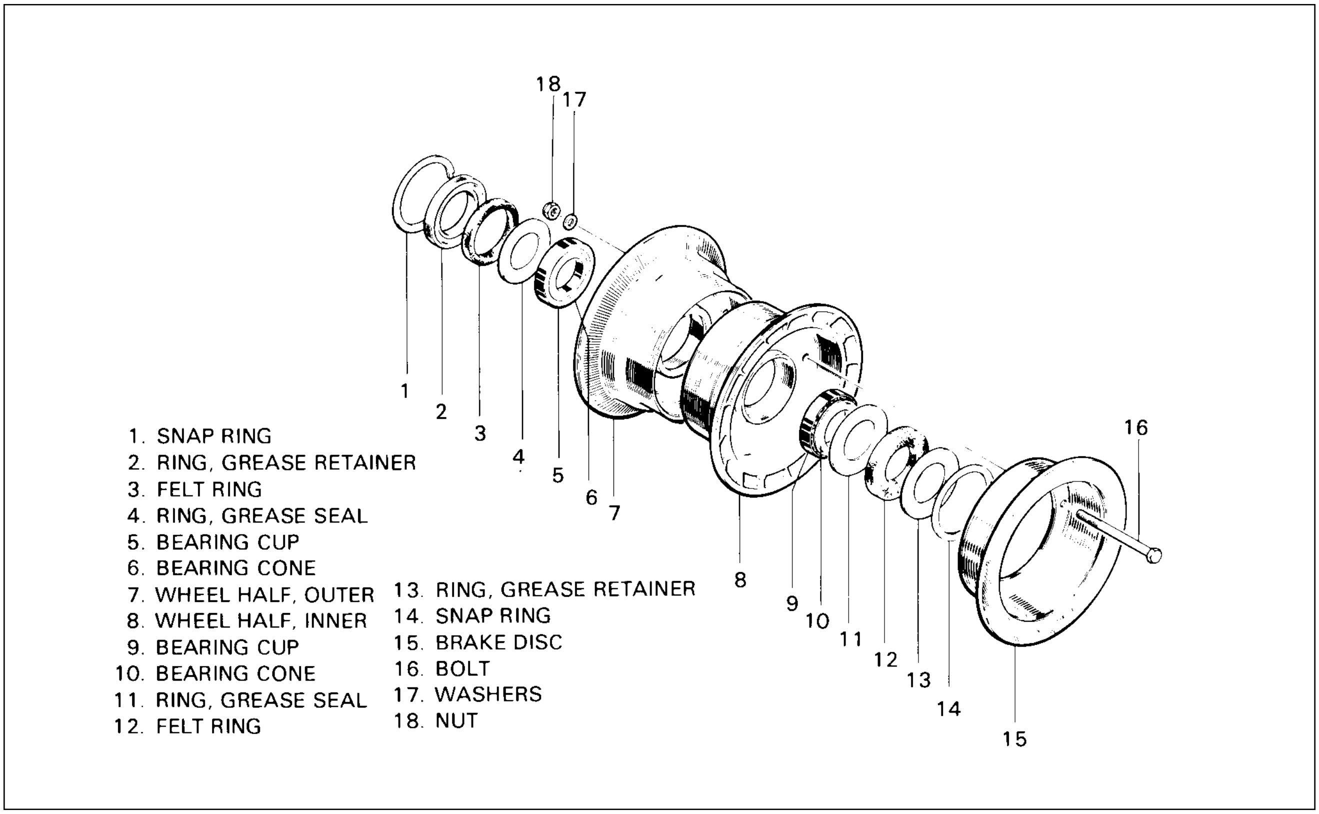


Figure 32-13. Main Wheel Assembly

REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY OF MAIN WHEEL. (Refer to Figure 32-13.)

1. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
2. To remove the main wheel, remove the four cap bolts that join the brake cylinder housing and the lining back plate assemblies. Remove the back plate from between brake disc and wheel.
3. Remove the dust cover and the cotter pin that safeties the wheel nut, remove the wheel nut and slide the wheel from the axle.
4. The wheel halves may be separated by first deflating the tire. With the tire sufficiently deflated, remove the wheel through bolts. Pull the wheel halves from the tire by removing the inner half from the tire first, and then the outer half. The brake disc may be removed at this time.
5. The wheel bearing assemblies may be removed from each wheel half by first removing the snap rings that secure the grease seal retainers, and then the retainers, grease seals and bearing cones. The bearing cups should not be removed only for replacement and may be removed by tapping out evenly from the inside.

INSPECTION OF MAIN WHEEL ASSEMBLY.

The inspection of the main wheel is the same as the inspection given for the nose wheel.

1. TORQUE PLATE ASSY.
2. ANCHOR BOLT
3. BRAKE LINING
4. RIVET
5. BACK PLATE ASSY.
6. BOLT
7. O-RING
8. PISTON ASSY.
9. PRESSURE PLATE ASSY.
10. BRAKE DISCS

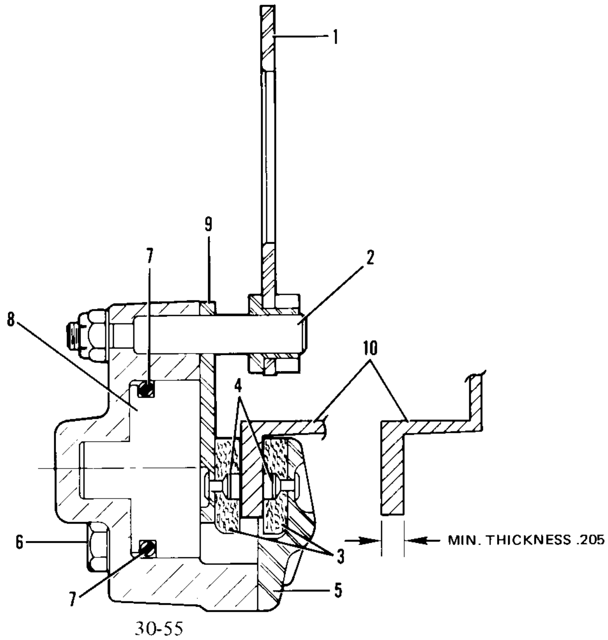


Figure 32-14. Wheel Brake Assembly (30-55)

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF MAIN WHEEL. (Refer to Figure 32-13.)

1. Ascertain that the bearing cup for each wheel is properly installed. Install the tire with tube on the outer wheel half and then join the two wheel halves. Position the brake disc in the inner wheel half and install the through bolts with the nuts on the valve stem side. Torque wheel nuts to 150 inch-pounds and inflate tire.
2. Lubricate the bearing cones and install the cones, grease seals, seal retainer rings and felt rings. Secure with snap rings.
3. Slide the wheel on the axle and secure with retainer nut. Tighten the nut to allow no side play, yet allow the wheel to rotate freely. Safety the nut with a cotter pin and install dust cover.
4. Position the brake lining back plates between the wheel and brake disc and the brake cylinder on the torque plate. Insert the spacer blocks between the back plates and cylinders, and install the four bolts to secure the assembly. If the brake line was disconnected, reconnect the line and bleed the brakes.

BRAKE ADJUSTMENT AND LINING TOLERANCE.

No adjustment of the brake lining clearance is necessary as they are self-adjusting. Inspection of the lining is necessary, and it may be inspected visually while installed on the airplane. The linings are of the riveted type and should be replaced if the thickness of any one segment becomes worn below .100 of an inch or unevenly worn.

REMOVAL AND DISASSEMBLY OF WHEEL BRAKE ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 32-14.)

1. To remove the brake assembly, first disconnect the brake line from the brake cylinder at the tube fitting.
2. Remove the cap bolts that join the brake cylinder housing and the lining back plate assembly. Remove the back plate from between the brake disc and whee1.
3. Slide the brake cylinder housing from the torque plate.
4. Remove the pressure plate by sliding it off the anchor bolts of the housing.
5. The piston(s) may be removed by injecting low air pressure in the cylinder fluid inlet and forcing the piston from the housing.
6. Check anchor bolt for wear.
7. Remove anchor bolt by the following procedures:
   A. Position cylinder assembly on a holding fixture. (Refer to Figure 32-15.)
   B. Use a suitable arbor press to remove the anchor bolt from the cylinder body.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF WHEEL BRAKE ASSEMBLY.

1. Clean the assembly with a suitable solvent and dry thoroughly.
2. Check the wall of the cylinder housing and piston for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc., that may damage O-rings.
3. Check the general condition of the brake bleeder screw and lines.
4. Check the brake disc for wear, grooves, scratches or pits. Wear of the disc should not be less than 0.205 of an inch at its thinnest point. A single groove or isolated grooves up to 0.031 of an inch deep would not necessitate replacement, but a grooving of the entire surface would reduce lining life and should be replaced. Should it be necessary to remove the wheel disc, refer to Removal and Disassembly of Main Wheel.
5. Lining may be removed from the backing plate by drilling or punching out the old rivets, and installing a new set using the proper rivets and a rivet set that will properly stake the lining and form a correct flare of the rivet.
6. Upon installation of new brake linings, they should be conditioned by performing a minimum of six light pedal effort braking applications from 25 to 40 mph. Allow the brake discs to partially cool between stops.

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION OF WHEEL BRAKE ASSEMBLY. (Refer to Figure 32-14.)

1. Lubricate the piston O-ring(s) with fluid MIL-H-5606 and install on piston(s). Slide the piston in cylinder housing until flush with surface of housing.
2. Slide the lining pressure plate onto the anchor bolts of the housing.
3. Slide the cylinder housing assembly on the torque plate of the gear.
4. Position the lining back plate between the wheel and brake disc. Install the bolts and torque to 40 inch-pounds to secure the assembly.
5. Connect the brake line to the brake cylinder housing.
6. Bleed the brake system as described in Bleeding Brakes.

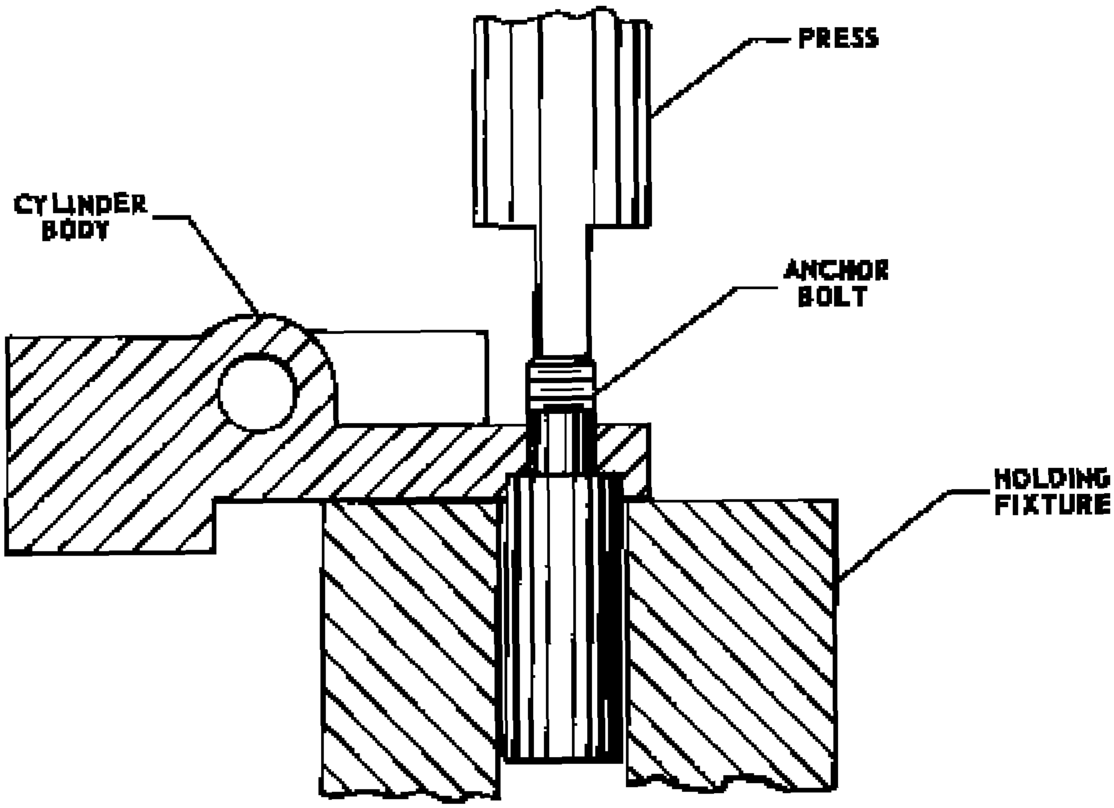


Figure 32-15. Removal of Anchor Bolt

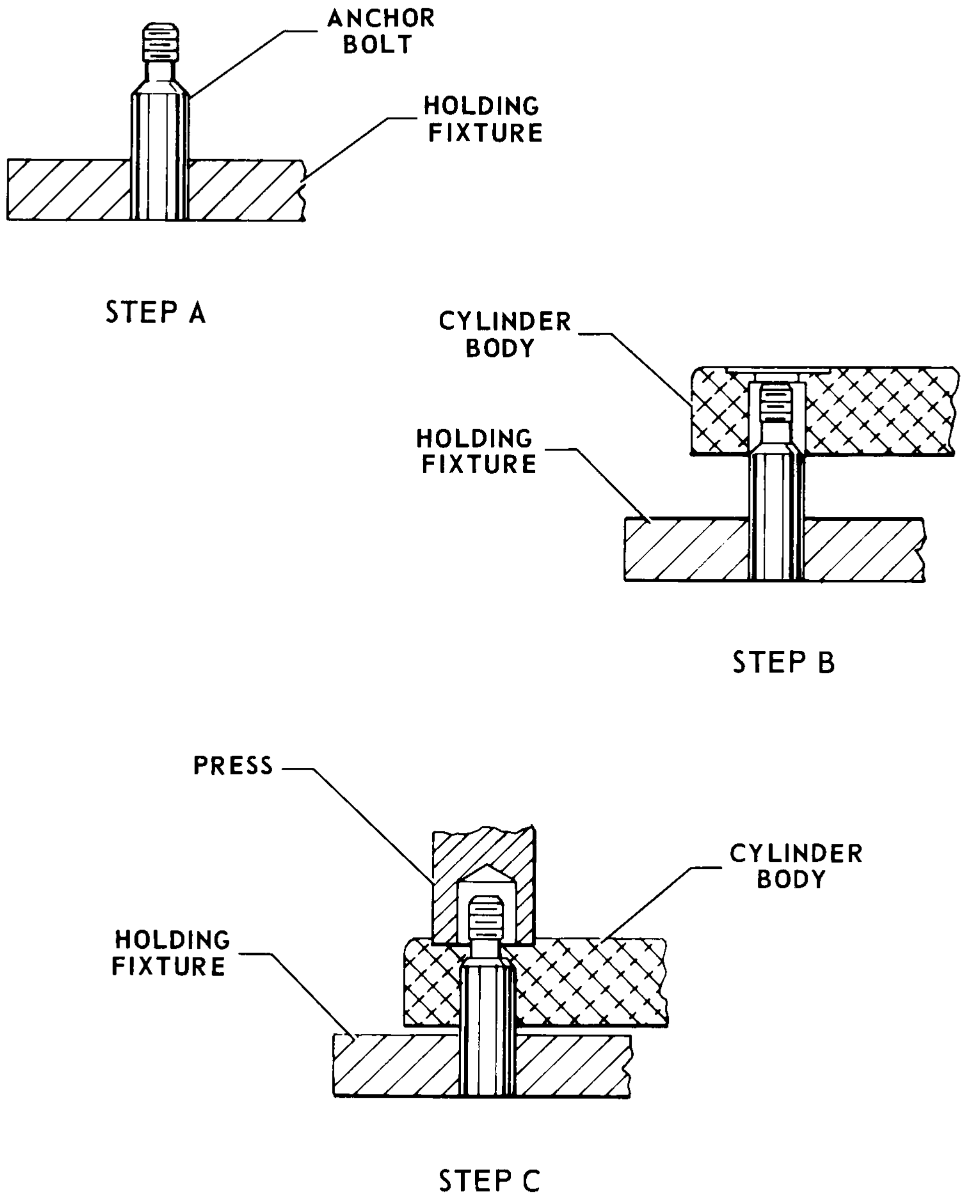


Figure 32-16. Installation of Anchor Bolt

BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER. (Hand Parking Brake)

REMOVAL OF BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-17.)

1. To remove the brake master cylinder, first disconnect the inlet supply line from the fitting at the top of the cylinder and allow fluid to drain from the reservoir and line into a suitable container.
2. Disconnect the pressure line from the fitting at the bottom of the cylinder and allow fluid to drain from the cylinder line.
3. Disconnect the end of the cylinder rod from the brake handle by removing the cotter pin that safeties the connecting clevis pin. Remove the clevis pin and spacer washers.
4. Disconnect the base of the cylinder from its mounting bracket by removing the attachment bolt assembly.
5. The handle assembly may be removed by removing the attachment bolt assembly that secures the handle to its mounting bracket.

DISASSEMBLY OF BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-18.)

1. Remove the cylinder from its mounting bracket as per Removal of Brake Master Cylinder.
2. To disassemble the cylinder, first remove the piston rod assembly by removing the snap ring from the annular slot at the rod end of the cylinder. Draw the piston rod assembly from the cylinder.
3. The piston rod assembly may be disassembled by first removing the small snap ring securing the retainer bushing, spring, piston, seal, gland and, if desired, the large return spring.
4. Remove the O-rings from the piston and gland.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER.

1. Clean the cylinder parts with a suitable solvent and dry thoroughly.
2. Inspect the interior walls of the cylinder for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
3. Inspect the general condition of the fitting threads of the cylinder.
4. Check the piston and valve for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
5. Repairs to the cylinder are limited to polishing out small scratches, burrs, etc. and replacing valve washer seal and O-rings.

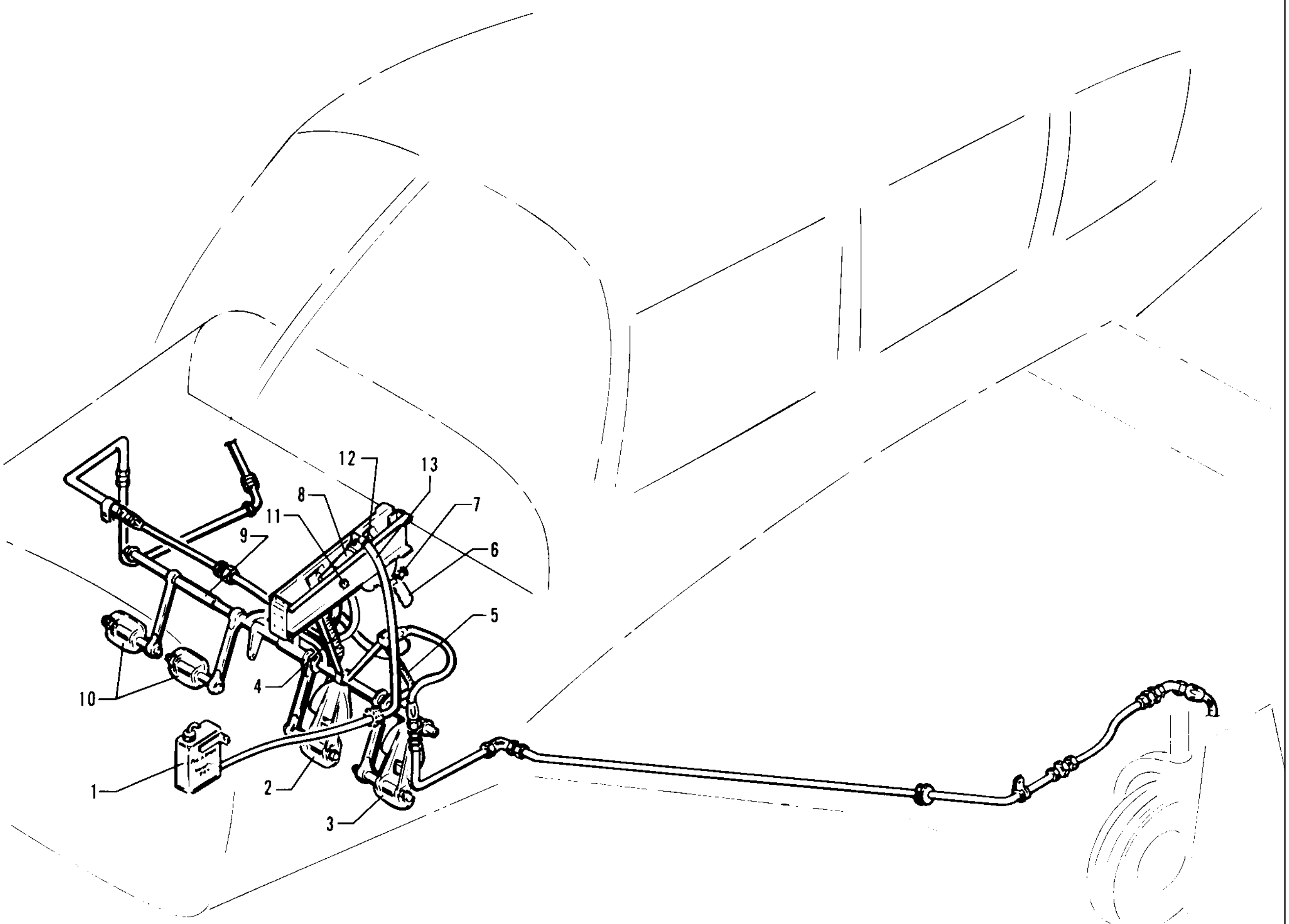
ASSEMBLY OF BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-18.)

—NOTE—

Use a small amount of hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-5606) on the O-ring and component parts to prevent damage and ease of handling during reassembly.

1. Install new O-rings on the inside and outside of the packing gland and on the outside of the piston.

(When installing teflon O-ring on piston, it is recommended that it be installed with the use of a cone placed against the piston. The cone may be constructed of plastic or metal with dimensions shown in Figure 32-18.)



1. BRAKE RESERVOIR
2. RIGHT BRAKE AND RUDDER PEDAL
3. LEFT BRAKE AND RUDDER PEDAL
4. RIGHT BRAKE CYLINDER
5. LEFT BRAKE CYLINDER
6. BRAKE HANDLE
7. HANDLE RELEASE BUTTON
8. MASTER CYLINDER ASSEMBLY
9. TORQUE TUBE
10. RUDDER PEDAL PADS
11. BOLT ASSEMBLY
12. CLEVIS PIN
13. LINE, INLET

Figure 32-17. Brake System Installation

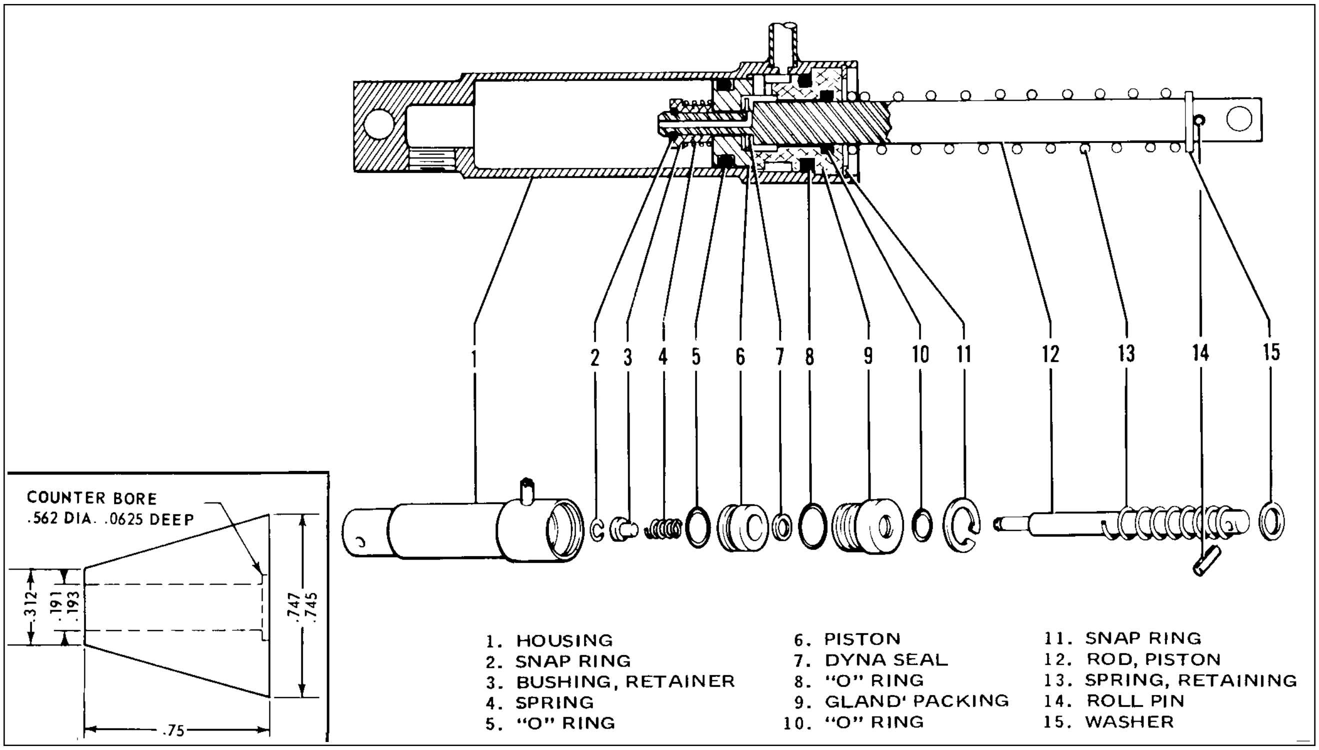
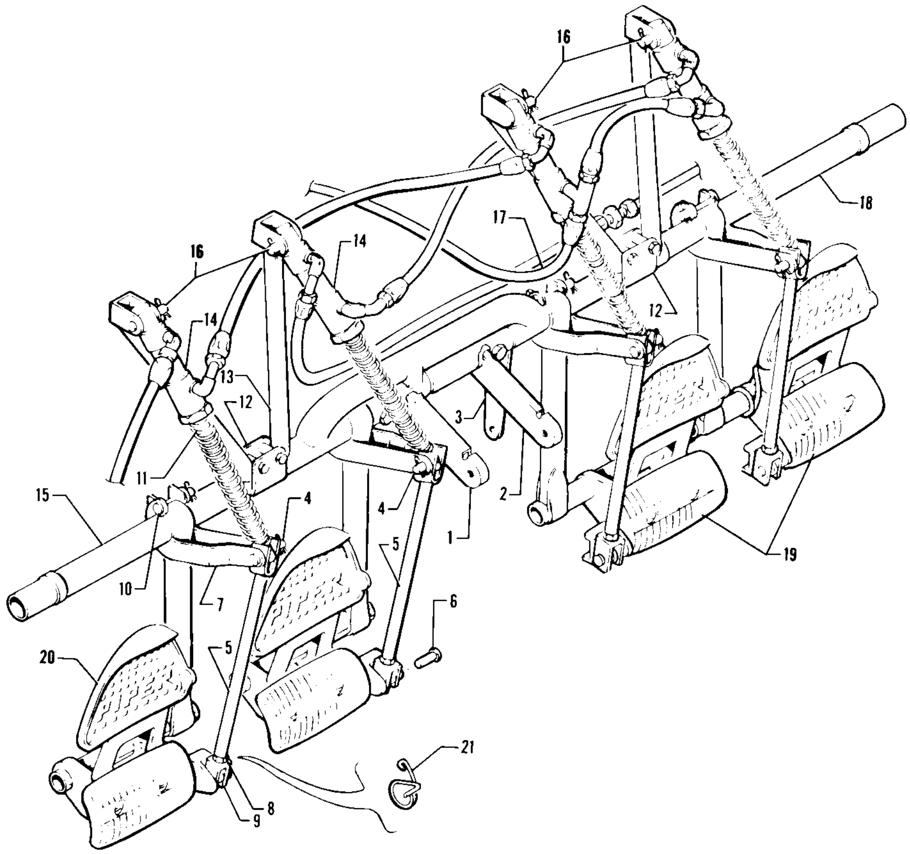


Figure 32-18. Brake Master Cylinder (Hand Parking Brake)

2. To assemble the piston rod assembly, install on the rod, in order, the roll pin, return spring retainer washer, return spring, packing gland with O-rings, seal, piston with O-ring, spring and retainer bushing. Secure these pieces with the small ring on the end of the rod.
3. Insert the piston rod assembly in the cylinder and secure packing gland with snap ring.
4. Install the cylinder per Installation of Brake Master Cylinder.

INSTALLATION OF BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-17.)

1. Install the brake handle assembly between its mounting bracket and secure with bolt, washers, nut and cotter pin. Washers should be placed on each side of the handle, between the bracket, and under the nut.
2. Place the cylinder between the mounting bracket and secure the base end with bolt, washers, nut and cotter pin. This too should have washers placed on each side of the cylinder and under the nut.
3. Connect the rod end of the cylinder to the brake handle with a clevis pin and thin washers. Safety the clevis with a cotter pin.
4. Connect the pressure line to the fitting at the bottom of the cylinder.
5. Connect the inlet supply line to the fitting at the top of the cylinder and secure with spring clamp.
6. Bleed the brake system per Bleeding Brakes.



1. ARM, RUDDER CABLE ATTACHMENT
2. ARM, RUDDER CABLE ATTACHMENT
3. ARM, TRIM CONTROL ATTACHMENT
4. CLEVIS PIN, WASHER & COTTER PIN
5. CLEVIS ASSEMBLY
6. CLEVIS PIN
7. ARM, IDLER
8. JAM NUT
9. CLEVIS PIN, WASHER & COTTER PIN
10. CLEVIS PIN, WASHER & COTTER PIN
11. SPRING, RETURN
12. BRACKET
13. BRACE ASSEMBLY
14. CYLINDER ASSEMBLY, HYDRAULIC
15. TUBE ASSEMBLY, LEFT
16. CLEVIS PIN COTTER PIN
17. NOSE ASSEMBLY - FLEXIBLE
18. TUBE ASSEMBLY, RIGHT
19. PEDAL PADS
20. TOE BRAKE PEDAL
21. SPRING CLIP

Figure 32-19. Toe Brake Installation

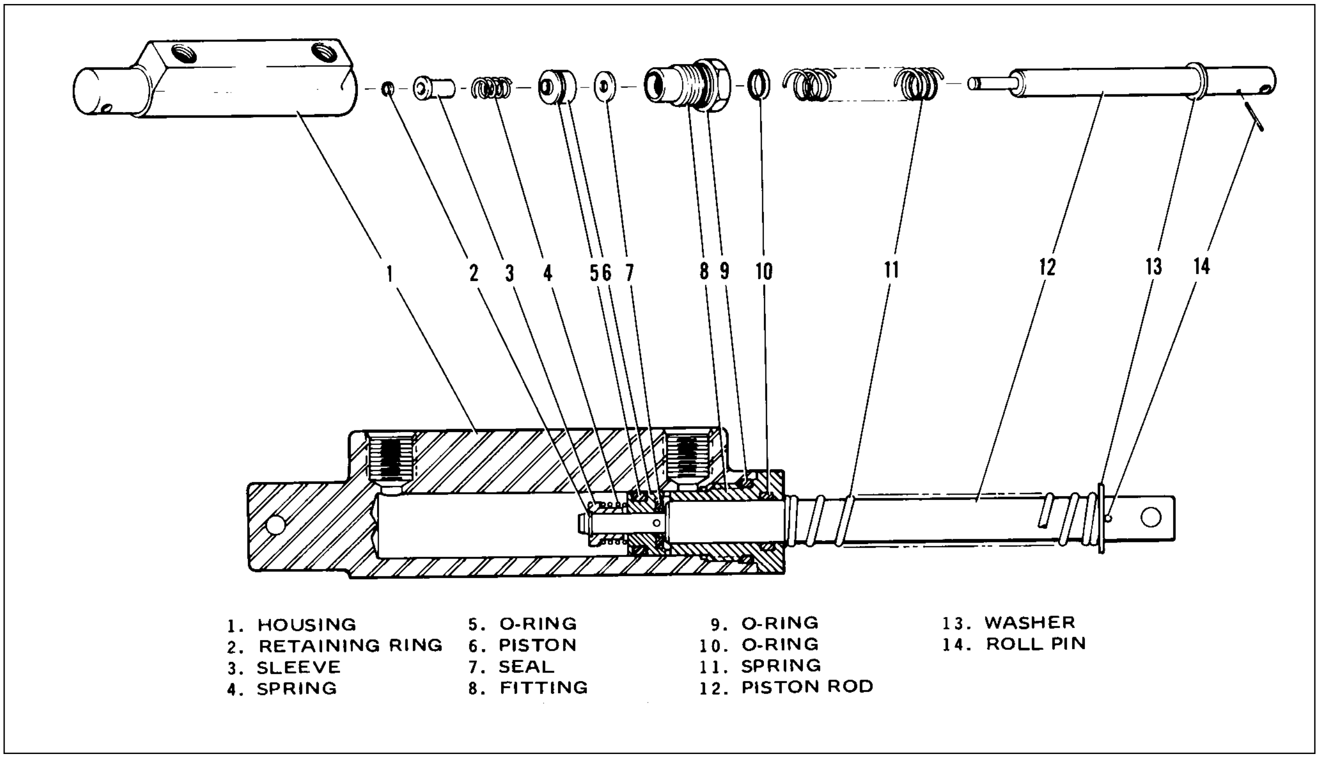


Figure 32-20. Brake Cylinder (17000) (Toe Brake)

BRAKE CYLINDER. (Toe Brake)

REMOVAL OF BRAKE CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-19.)

1. Disconnect the upper and lower lines from the cylinder to be removed and cap the lines to prevent fluid leakage or drain the fluid from the brake reservoir and master cylinder.
2. Remove the cylinder from its attachment fittings by first removing the cotter pins that safety the clevis pins.
3. Remove the clevis pins.

DISASSEMBLY OF BRAKE CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-20.)

1. Gar-Kenyon cylinder number 17000 (Refer to Figure 32-20).
   a. Remove the cylinder from its mounting bracket as per Removal of Brake Cylinder.
   b. To disassemble the cylinder, first remove the piston rod assembly by removing the packing gland from the cylinder. Draw the piston rod assembly from the cylinder.
   c. The piston rod assembly may be disassembled by first removing the small snap ring securing the retainer bushing and then removing the bushing spring, piston, seal, gland and if desired, the large retainer spring.
   d. Remove the O-rings from the piston and gland.

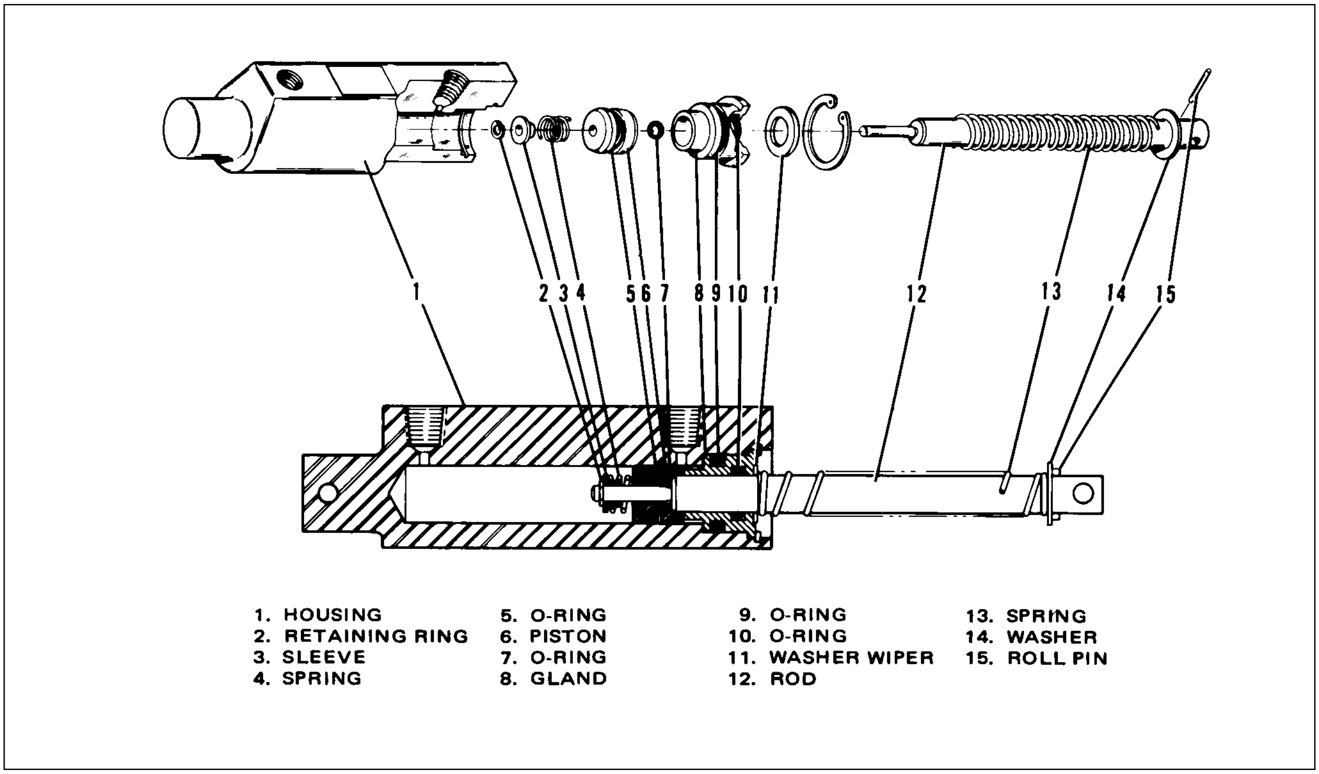


Figure 32-21. Brake Cylinder (10-30) (Toe Brake)

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2. Cleveland cylinder number 10-30 (Refer to Figure 32-21).
   a. Remove the cylinder from its mounting bracket as per Removal of Brake Cylinder.
   b. To disassemble the cylinder, first remove the piston rod assembly by removing the retaining ring from the annular slot in the cylinder housing. Draw the piston rod assembly from the cylinder.
   c. The piston rod assembly may be disassembled by first removing the retaining ring, sleeve, spring and then the piston assembly, O-ring and gland, washer-wiper and if desired, the return spring.
   d. Remove the O-rings from the piston and packing gland.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF BRAKE CYLINDER.

1. Clean the cylinder parts with a suitable solvent and dry thoroughly.
2. Inspect the interior walls of the cylinder for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
3. Inspect the general condition of the fitting threads of the cylinder.
4. Check the piston and valve for scratches, burrs, corrosion, etc.
5. Repairs to the cylinder are limited to polishing out small scratches, burrs, etc. and replacing valve washer seal and O-rings.

ASSEMBLY OF BRAKE CYLINDER.

—NOTE—

Use a small amount of hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-5606) on the O-ring and component parts to prevent damage and ease of handling during reassembly.

1. Gar-Kenyon cylinder number 17000 (Refer to Figure 32-20).
a. Install new O-rings on the inside and outside of the packing gland and on the outside of the piston.
b. To assemble the piston rod assembly, install on the rod, in order, the return spring retainer washer, return spring, packing gland with O-rings, seal, piston with O-ring, spring and retainer bushing. Secure these pieces with the small ring on the end of the rod.
c. Insert the piston rod assembly in the cylinder and secure packing.
d. Install the cylinder per Installation of Brake Cylinder.
2. Cleveland cylinder number 10-30 (Refer to Figure 32-21).
a. Install new O-rings on the inside and outside of the packing gland and on the outside of the piston.
b. To assemble the piston rod assembly install on the rod, in order, the roll pin, washer, spring, washer-wiper, packing gland with O-rings, O-ring, piston with O-ring, spring and sleeve. Secure the assembly by placing the retaining ring on the end of the rod.
c. Insert the piston rod assembly in the cylinder and secure with the retaining ring.
d. Install the cylinder as per Installation of Brake Cylinder.

INSTALLATION OF BRAKE CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 32-19.)

1. Position the cylinder at its mounting points and attach with clevis pin. Safety the pins with cotter pins.
2. Connect the brake lines to the cylinder fittings.

3. Bleed the brakes per Bleeding Brakes.

BLEEDING BRAKES.

BRAKE BLEEDING PROCEDURE. (Gravity)

1. On both main landing gear wheel brake assemblies, attach a clear plastic hose to the brake bleeders and extend into container partially filled with hydraulic fluid, MIL-H-5606. The ends of this hose should be submerged in the fluid. Open both bleeders approximately one and one-half to two turns.
2. Fill the brake reservoir on the firewall with hydraulic fluid, MIL-H-5606.
3. Disconnect the toe brake cylinders from the pedal connection by removing clevis pin, washer and cotter pin.
4. Invert toe brake cylinder to aid in releasing trapped air in the top of the cylinder.
5. Check toe brake pedals in the cockpit to insure pedals are pulled full aft.
6. Pull the hand brake handle, pumping the master cylinder very slowly approximately 25 times until fluid is observed passing through the clear plastic hoses at the wheel cylinder.

—NOTE—

Fluid level in the reservoir must be maintained to prevent air from entering in the line.

7. Tighten both wheel bleeders.
8. Pull hand brake until a firm handle is maintained.

BRAKE BLEEDING PROCEDURE. (Pressure)

1. Place a small clear plastic hose on the vent tube of the brake reservoir and place a second small clear plastic hose on the bleeder fitting on one main landing gear. Place the open ends of these tubes in a suitable container to collect the fluid overflow. Open the bleeder fitting one or two turns.
2. On the other main gear, slide the hose of the pressure unit over the bleeder fitting then open the fitting one or two turns and pressure fill the brake system with MIL-H-5606 fluid.
3. With fluid continually flowing through the brake system, SLOWLY and together actuate the hand brake and the toe brake pedal of the side being bled, several times, to purge the cylinders of air. On dual brake installations, both right and left pedals must be actuated.

—NOTE—

By watching the fluid pass through the plastic hose at the fluid reservoir and the bleeder fitting on the gear being bled, it can be determined whether any air is left in the system. If air bubbles are evident, filling of the system shall be continued until all the air is out of the system and a steady flow of fluid is obtained. Should the brake handle remain spongy, it may be necessary to disconnect the bottom of the toe brake cylinders (next to the pedal) and rotating the cylinder horizontally or even above horizontal and by use of the hand brake alone, purge the air from the system.

4. Close the open bleeder fitting on the gear being bled. Close the open bleeder fitting to which the pressure hose is attached; then close the pressure unit and remove the hoses from the bleeder fittings. Check the brakes for proper pedal pressure. Replace the caps over the bleeder fittings.

—NOTE—

It may be necessary to remove any trapped air in the top of the wheel brake unit by applying pressure to the system with the brake hand lever and slowly opening the bleeder and release the hand lever.

5. Repeat this procedure, if necessary, on the other gear.
6. Drain excess fluid from the reservoir to fluid level line with a syringe.

BRAKE SYSTEM LEAK CHECK.

1. Pull for a good firm hand brake and lock parking brake mechanism system to stand for approximately 10 minutes; then by gripping the parking brake handle, it should not be able to be pulled aft further than the original set. Should the handle be able to be pulled towards the panel and feel spongy, a leak is present at some point in the system. This leak may appear at any one of the connections throughout the system or internally in the master brake cylinder or wheel brake assemblies.

BLEEDING OF THE BRAKES AFTER A UNIT HAS BEEN CHANGED.

1. Actuate the hand brake handle until some pressure builds up in the system. At this time, crack the attaching B nuts at any of the hose connections of the replaced unit. Most of the handle sponge feeling should be displaced by this action. Retighten B nuts.
2. Actuate the master cylinder and the toe brake cylinder of the side unit which was changed and bleed fluid through the brake assembly on the wheel by pumping pressure and cracking bleeder until pressure drops.

—CAUTION—

Do not allow pressure to bleed off before closing bleeders, for this will allow air to enter the system. Repeat the pumping and bleeding approximately 10 or more times or until all the air is released from the system. During all bleeding, fluid level of the reservoir must be maintained.

POSITION AND WARNING.

LANDING GEAR LIMIT SWITCHES.

—NOTE—

All adjustments of the limit switches should be made with the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

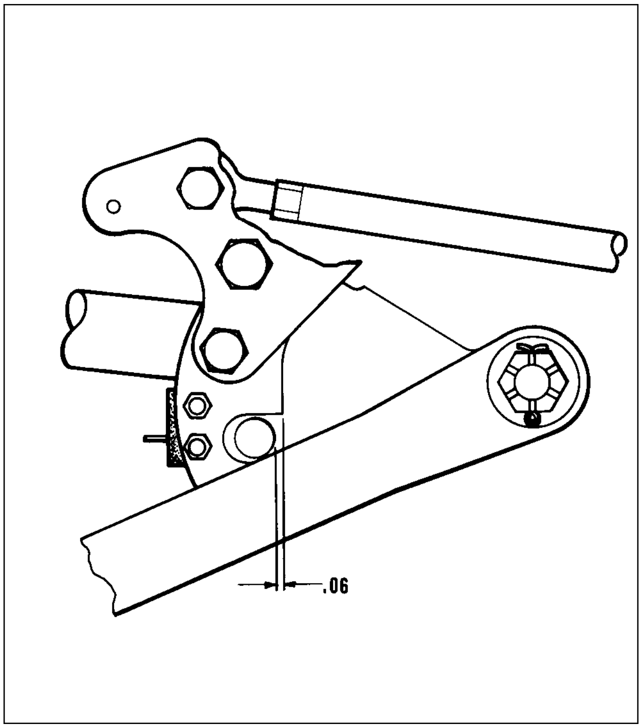


Figure 32-22. Adjustment of Nose Gear Down Limit Switch

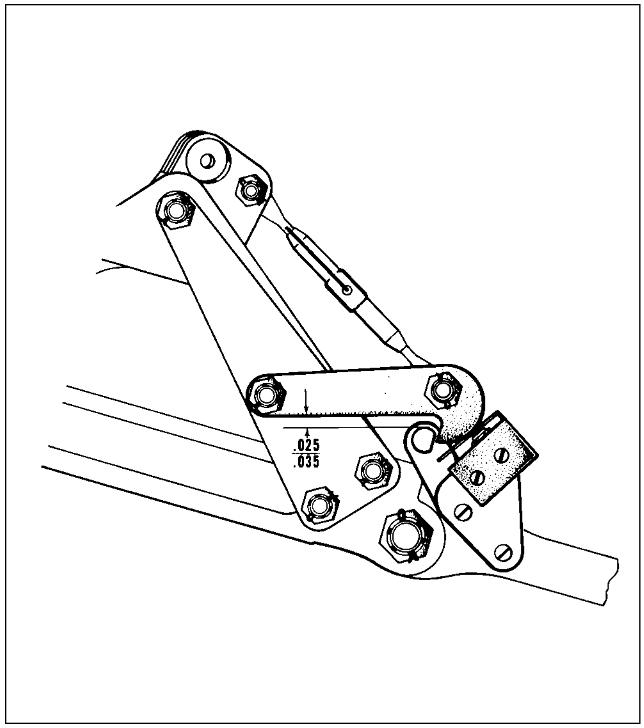


Figure 32-23. Adjustment of Main Gear Down Limit Switch

—NOTE—

Do not bend the actuator springs mounted on the limit switches.

ADJUSTMENT OF NOSE GEAR UP LIMIT SWITCH.

The gear up limit switch is mounted on a bracket on the engine mount above the point where the right side of the upper drag link attaches to the engine mount.

1. To facilitate adjustment of the limit switch, disconnect the gear doors or remove the bottom cowl, as desired.
2. Retract the landing gear by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the up position. Retain the emergency extension lever in the up position and turn the master switch off.
3. Block the nose gear in the up position and then slowly release the emergency extension lever. This will relieve hydraulic pressure and the main gears will drop.
4. Place a .027 of an inch spacer on the oleo strut housing between the housing and the crossover tube where the steering arm attaches. Push the gear up tight and block.
5. Loosen the attachment screws of the switch and rotate the switch toward the actuator tank until it is heard to actuate. Retighten the attachment screws of the switch.
6. Manually move the gear up and down only as far as necessary to ascertain that the switch actuates at the correct position. Remove the block from under the gear and allow it to slowly extend.

7. Retract the gear electrically and ascertain that the red gear unsafe light will go out when the gear has retracted and the pump has shut off.

ADJUSTMENT OF NOSE GEAR DOWN LIMIT SWITCH.

The gear down limit switch is mounted on the horizontal support tube of the engine mount that runs between the right attachment points of the gear housing and upper drag link.

1. Ascertain that the gear is down and locked.
2. The down limit switch should actuate only after the leading edge of the downlock hook, when moving to the locked position, has passed the downlock roller by .06 of an inch. (Refer to Figure 32-22.) Position the hook at this location in relation to the roller by moving the actuator piston manually toward the up position. The downlock spring may be disconnected, if desired.
3. Loosen the attachment screws of the actuator located on the downlock hook and move it toward the switch until it is heard to actuate. Retighten the actuator screws.
4. Manually move the hook from the locked to the unlocked position and ascertain that the switch actuates at the correct location of the hook.
5. Retract and extend the gear electrically by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the up position. As the gear begins to retract the green light below the selector should go out and the red gear unsafe light at the top of the instrument panel should come on.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAIN GEAR UP LIMIT SWITCH.

A gear up limit switch is located in each wheel well above the gear door hinge. There is no adjustment of these switches other than check that the gear, when retracting, will actuate the switch within .88 of an inch of full up. Switch operation turns the red gear unsafe light out.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAIN GEAR DOWN LIMIT SWITCH.

A gear down limit switch is mounted on a bracket which is attached to the lower drag link of each main gear. The switch should be adjusted to allow it to actuate thus turning on the green indicator light within the cockpit when the downlock hook has entered the locked position and is within .025 to .035 of an inch of contacting the downlock pin. (Refer to Figure 32-23.) Adjustment of the switch may be as follows:

1. Ascertain that the main gear downlock is properly adjusted as described in Adjustment of Main Landing Gear.
2. Raise the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)
3. Ascertain that the landing gear is down and pressure is relieved from the hydraulic system. To relieve pressure, hold down the emergency extender lever.
4. Raise the downlock hook assembly and place a .030 of an inch feeler gauge between the horizontal surface of the hook that is next to the switch (the surface that contacts the downlock pin) and the rounded surface of the pin. Lower the hook and allow it to rest on the feeler gauge.
5. Loosen the attaching screws of the switch and, while pushing up on the center of the link assembly, rotate the switch toward the hook until it is heard to actuate. Retighten the attaching screws of the switch.
6. Manually move the hook assembly up from the pin until the hook nearly disengages from the pin. Then, with pressure against the bottom of the link assembly, move back to ascertain that the switch actuates within .025 to .035 of an inch of full lock.

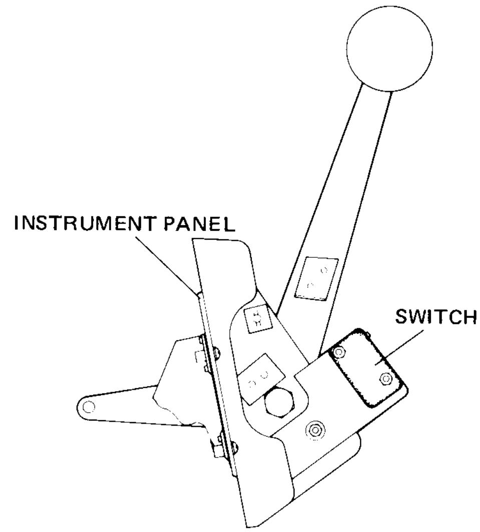


Figure 32-24. Throttle Warning Switches

7. Retract and extend the gear by turning the master switch on, raising the emergency gear extension lever and moving the gear selector handle to the up position. As the gear begins to retract, the green light below the selector should go out and the red gear unsafe light at the top of the instrument panel should come on.

ADJUSTMENT OF LANDING GEAR SAFETY SWITCH. (Squat Switch)

The landing gear safety switch, located on the left main gear housing is adjusted so that the switch is actuated within the last quarter of an inch of gear extension.

1. Compress the strut until 7.875 inches is obtained between the top of the gear fork and the bottom of the gear housing. Hold the gear at this measurement.
2. Adjust the switch down until it actuates at this point. Secure the switch.
3. Extend and then compress the strut to ascertain that the switch will actuate within the last quarter of an inch of oleo extension.

ADJUSTMENT OF GEAR BACK-UP EXTENDER ACTUATOR SWITCH.

The back-up gear extender actuator switch is mounted on the extender unit located under the bottom section of the rear seat. Inasmuch as the switch is a component of the back-up extender, instructions for the adjustment of the switch will be found with the adjustment instructions for the extender as found in Chapter 29.

LANDING GEAR WARNING SWITCHES. (Throttle Switches)

LANDING GEAR UP/POWER REDUCED WARNING SWITCH.

The gear up/power reduced warning switch is within the control quadrant below the throttle control lever. (Refer to Figure 32-24.) This switch will actuate the warning horn and red light simultaneously when the landing gear is not down and locked, and the throttle is reduced to the below 14 inches of manifold pressure.

REMOVAL OF LANDING GEAR UP/POWER REDUCED WARNING SWITCH.

1. Loosen the quadrant cover by removing the cover attaching screws from each side and at the bottom of the cover.
2. Pull the cover aft enough to remove the screws that secure the reinforcing clip to the top underside of the cover. Remove the cover.
3. Remove the switch from its mounting bracket by removing the switch attaching screws.
4. Disconnect the electrical leads from the switch.

INSTALLATION OF LANDING GEAR UP/POWER REDUCED WARNING SWITCH.

1. Connect the electrical leads to the switch.
2. Position the switch with actuator follower against its mounting bracket and secure with screws.
3. The switch may be adjusted at this time per instructions in Adjustment of Landing Gear Up/Power Reduced Warning Switch.
4. With the control levers aft, slide the quadrant cover into position around the controls far enough to allow the cover reinforcement clip to be installed to the top underside of the cover and secure with screws.
5. Install the cover and secure with screws.

ADJUSTMENT OF LANDING GEAR UP/POWER REDUCED WARNING SWITCH.

1. Remove the control quadrant cover as given in Removal of Landing Gear Up/Power Reduced Warning Switch.
2. Flight test the airplane and at a safe altitude, establish a normal descent with gear up and the propeller control at a desired low pitch setting.
3. Retard the throttle to a manifold pressure of approximately 14 inches. This setting should be an airspeed above 110 KIAS.
4. In some manner, mark the throttle lever in relation to its position next to the mounting bracket.
5. With the airplane on the ground and the throttle positioned to the mark, loosen the screws that secure the switch and rotate it toward the throttle until it is heard to actuate. Retighten the switch attachment screws.
6. Advance and retard the throttle to ascertain that the switch actuates at the desired throttle lever setting. The airplane may also be flown to ascertain that the horn and light will actuate when the throttle is reduced below approximately 14 inches of manifold pressure with gear up.
7. Reinstall the quadrant cover.

—END—

CHAPTER

33

LIGHTS

CHAPTER 33- LIGHTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

The lighting system available for the Arrow IV is optional but enables the aircraft to fly at night and in instrument weather conditions.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

External lighting attainable on the Arrow IV involves navigation lights, strobe lights, position lights, and a landing/taxi light. The navigation light system is made up of the standard red and green wing tip lights, a white taillight on the bottom of the rudder. Strobe lights can also be incorporated in the wing tips for better recognition and are incorporated with the nav lights' installation. To aid in taxi and landing operations in low visibility conditions a dual beam light (high-landing, low-taxi) is mounted in the cowl. The switches for these lights are mounted to the switching panel located just above the power quadrant.
The interior lights involve instrument panel and instrument/radio lights, and an overhead cabin/map light.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FLIGHT COMPARTMENT.

INSTRUMENT PANEL LIGHTS.

The instrument panel lights are controlled by a 5 amp circuit breaker through a switch and transistorized dimmer control unit located to the right of center of the instrument panel. There are two control knobs, one for the panel lights and the other for the radio lights.

REMOVAL OF DIMMER CONTROL ASSEMBLY.

1. From behind the instrument panel remove the electrical plug from the dimmer control assembly.
2. Remove the control knobs from the control units.
3. Remove the two machine screws securing the dimmer control assembly to instrument panel and remove assembly.

INSTALLATION OF DIMMER CONTROL ASSEMBLY.

1. Position the control assembly behind the instrument panel and secure in place with two machine screws.
2. Install the knobs and connect the electrical plug on the control unit.

ANNUNCIATOR PANEL.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The annunciator panel is a small cluster of lights which warn of malfunctions in the various circuits or systems. A malfunction is identified by the illumination of an individual warning light. There are three warning lights on the PA-28RT-201 models and four warning lights on the PA-28RT-201T models. The PA-28-201T also has a smaller light which indicates when the auxiliary fuel pump is on. Power is supplied from the bus bar through a 5 amp fuse located behind the switch panel.

The VAC warning light is controlled by a vacuum sensor switch located at the firewall and is attached to the vacuum regulator. The sensor switch will activate when the differential pressure is below 3.5 in. Hg.

The OIL warning light is controlled by an oil pressure sensor switch incorporated in the oil line to the oil pressure gauge and is located at the firewall. The sensor switch will activate when the oil pressure is below 30 psi on the PA-28RT-201 or 15 psi on PA-28RT-201T models.

The ALT warning light is illuminated by current flowing from the bus bar to the alternator circuit. This condition exists when the alternator is not operating properly and the output is zero. During normal operation, the alternator warning circuit is also supplied with power from the top diode terminal. This current flows through a 5 amp fuse, located near the diode heat sink, to the resistor and diode creating a no-flow condition which does not allow the warning light to light.

The Over BST warning light used on the PA-28RT-201T is activated whenever the engine manifold pressure exceeds 40.75 ± .15 inches of mercury. The manifold pressure sensor is incorporated in the manifold pressure gauge.

A press-to-test button is used to check the operation of the lights when the engine is running. The lights will work when the engine is not running with the master switch turned on. The auxiliary fuel on light is not tested with the press-to-test button.

The test button is used to check the operation of the lights when the engine is running. The lights will work when the engine is not running with the master switch turned on.

—NOTE—

Oil pressure sensor and vacuum sensor switches are similar in looks and size. Insure correct unit is to be installed per Parts Catalog part number and description.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

CHART 3301. TROUBLESHOOTING (ELECTRICAL SYSTEM)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
	ANNUNCIATOR PANEL	
All the warning lights fail to operate.	Blown fuse.	Replace the 5 amp fuse behind instrument panel.
	No current from bus.	Check all wire segments, connections, and the receptacle at the left side of the annunciator panel.
All the warning lights fail to extinguish after engine is running.	Test switch grounded out.	Check terminals and replace switch if necessary.
OIL warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current to sensor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
	Sensor activates at a too low setting.	Replace.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
OIL warning light fails to extinguish.	Sensor activates at a too high setting.	Replace.
	Sensor terminals bridged.	Remove material between terminals.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.

CHART 3301. TROUBLESHOOTING (ELECTRICAL SYSTEM) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
ANNUNCIATOR PANEL (cont.)		
VAC warning light fails to extinguish.	Sensor activates at a too high setting.	Replace.
	Sensor terminals bridged.	Remove material between terminals.
	Defective sensor.	Replace.
ALT warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current from bus to resistor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
ALT warning light fails to extinguish.	Blown fuse.	Replace 5 amp fuse near the diode heat sink.
	No current from the fuse to the resistor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
Test switch fails to activate warning lights.	Bad switch or connections.	Check wires and replace switch if necessary.
VAC warning light fails to operate.	Bulb burned out.	Replace.
	No current to sensor.	Check all wire segments and connections.
	Sensor activates at a too low setting.	Replace.
	Defective sensor	Replace

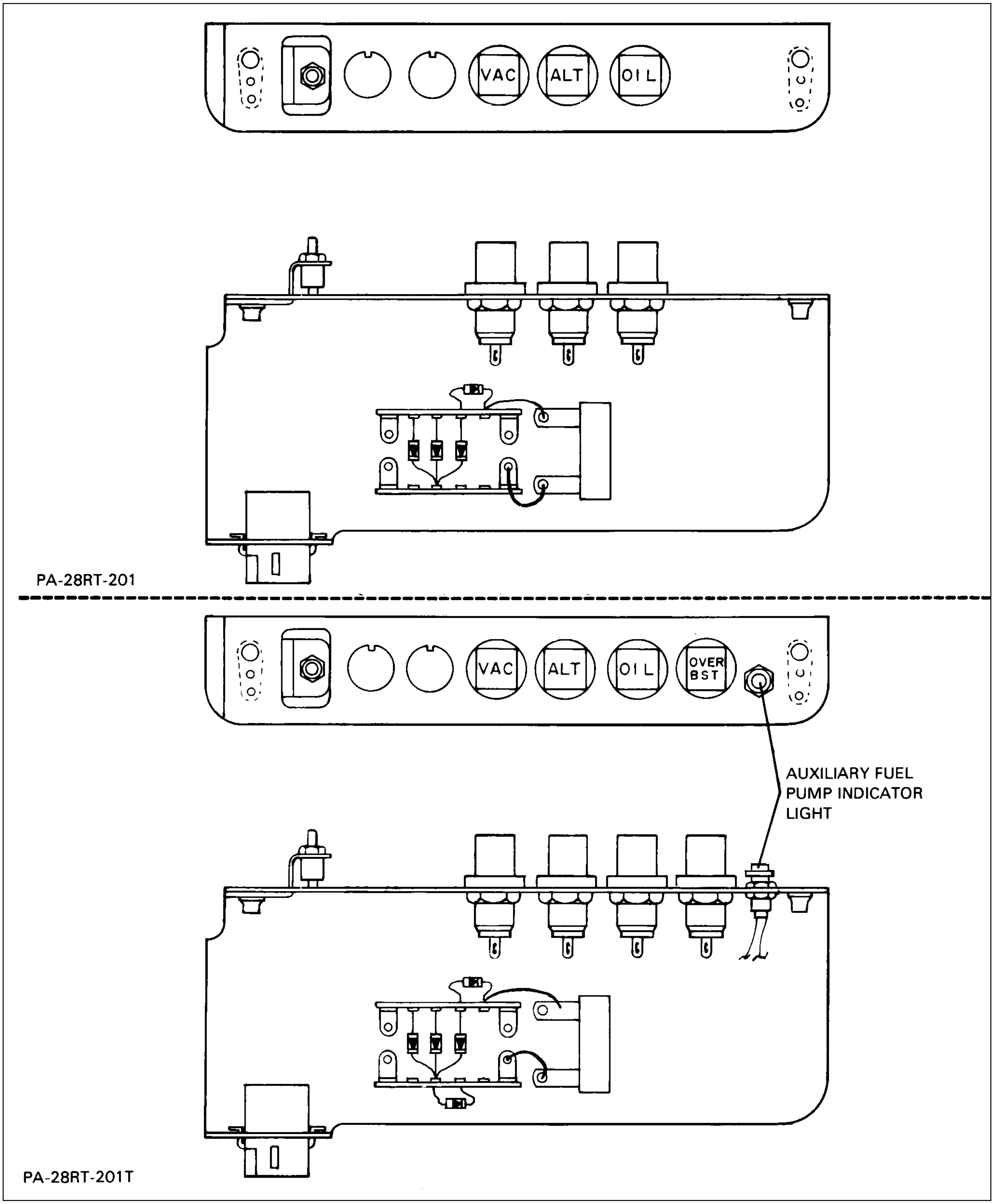


Figure 33-1. Annunciator Panel

REPLACEMENT OF ANNUNCIATOR PANEL LIGHT BULBS.

Replacement of a bulb does not require removal of the annunciator panel. The lenses are designed to be a friction fit with the bulbs inserted into the back side of the lens. To replace a defective bulb, simply pull the corresponding lens out of the annunciator panel. Withdraw the defective bulb from the lens and replace with a new bulb. Align the key on the lens with the keyway in the annunciator panel socket and press the lens into place.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF VACUUM SENSOR SWITCH.

Refer to Chapter 37 of this Maintenance Manual.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF OIL PRESSURE SENSOR SWITCH.

Refer to Chapter 79 of this Maintenance Manual.

EXTERIOR.

DESCRIPTION.

The landing and taxi light is contained in one light bulb. It is a 100 watt unit located within the nose cowl section. The light is controlled by a switch to a l0 amp circuit breaker. The three navigation lights are controlled by a single switch and a 10 amp circuit breaker. Optional anti-collision strobe lights may be mounted on each wing tip in the same assembly with the navigation lights. These units are rated to flash at approximately 50 times per minute.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF LANDING LIGHT.

1. Remove the screw securing the clamp to the bottom of the lamp.
2. Pull the lamp out and remove the two electrical leads connected to it.

—NOTE—

Take note of the wire placement on the lamp to facilitate reinstallation.

3. To install the lamp, reconnect the electrical leads and insert the lamp into position, then position the clamp at the bottom and secure with appropriate screw.

ANTI-COLLISION LIGHT. (Strobe)

DESCRIPTION.

The lights are located on each wing tip in the same assembly with the navigation lights. They are rated to flash at approximately 50 times a minute.

REMOVAL OF WING TIP STROBE LIGHT.

1. Remove the screw securing the navigation light cover and remove cover.
2. Remove the three screws securing navigation light bracket assembly and pull out.
3. Remove the strobe lamp by cutting the wires on the lamp beneath the mounting bracket.
4. Remove the defective lamp.
5. Remove and discard the plug with the cut wires from its electrical socket.

INSTALLATION OF WING TIP STROBE LIGHT.

1. Route the wires from the new lamp down through the hole in the navigation light bracket.
2. Insert the wire terminals in the plastic plug supplied with the new lamp. Wire according to the schematic diagram located in the back of this section. Connect the plug to the receptacle.
3. Position strobe lamp on navigation light bracket.
4. Secure navigation light assembly and bracket with appropriate screws.
5. Install navigation light cover and secure with appropriate screw.

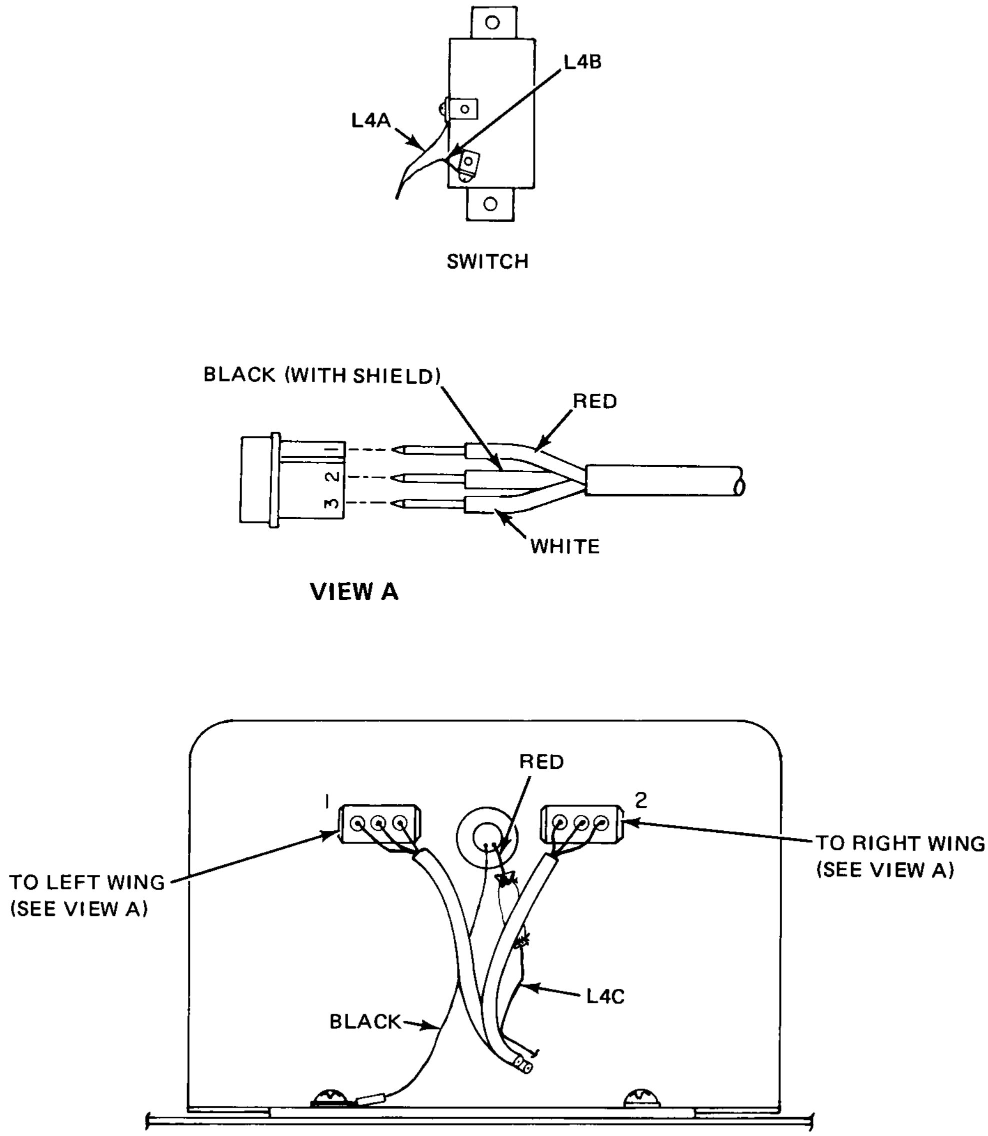


Figure 33-2. Strobe Light Connections

REMOVAL OF STROBE POWER SUPPLY.

The strobe power supply is in the aft section of the fuselage.

1. Remove access panel to the aft section of the fuselage in the rear baggage compartment to gain access to power supply.
2. To remove power supply disconnect the electrical plugs. (One to four plugs depending on installation. Make note of the placement of the plugs to facilitate reinstallation.)
3. Disconnect the other electrical leads.

—NOTE—

Make note of the placement of the leads to facilitate reinstallation.

4. Remove the four screws securing power supply to the fuselage. Power supply can now be removed.

INSTALLATION OF STROBE POWER SUPPLY. (Refer to Figure 33-2.)

1. Position the power supply in place and secure with the four screws previously removed.
2. Reconnect the electrical leads in their proper place.
3. Reconnect the electrical plugs previously removed in their proper place.
4. Replace access panel in rear baggage compartment.

TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURE.

The strobe light functions as a condenser discharge system. A condenser in the power supply is charged to approximately 450-volts DC then discharged across the Xenon flash tube at intervals of approximately 50 flashes per minute. The condenser is parallel across the Xenon flash tube which is designated to hold off the 450-volts DC applied until the flash tube is triggered by an external pulse. This pulse is generated by a solid state timing circuit in the power supply.

When troubleshooting the strobe light system, it must first be determined if the trouble is in the flash tube or the power supply. Replacement of the flash tube will confirm if the tube is defective. A normally operating power supply will emit an audible tone of 1 to 1.5 KHZ. If there is no sound emitted, check the system according to the following instructions. When troubleshooting the system, utilize the appropriate schematic at the back of this section.

1. Ascertain the input voltage at the power supply is 14-volts.

—CAUTION—

When disconnecting and connecting the power supply input connections, do not get the connections reversed. Reversed polarity of the input voltage for just an instant will permanently damage the power supply. The reversed polarity destroys a protective diode in the power supply, causing self-destruction from overheating of the power supply. This damage is sometimes not immediately apparent, but will cause failure of the system in time.

2. Check for malfunction in interconnecting cables.
   A. Ascertain Pins 1 and 3 of interconnecting cable are not reversed.
   B. Using an ohmmeter, check continuity between Pin 1 and 3 of interconnecting cable. If a reading is obtained on the meter, the cable is shorted and should be replaced.

—NOTE—

A short of the type described in Steps A and B will not cause permanent damage to the power supply, but the system will be inoperative if such a short exists. Avoid any connection between Pins 1 and 3 of the interconnecting cable as this will discharge the condenser in the power supply and destroy the trigger circuits.

—CAUTION—

When disconnecting the power supply, allow five minutes of bleed down time prior to handling the unit.

3. Check interconnecting cables for shorts.
   A. Disconnect the output cables from the power supply outlets.
   B. The following continuity checks can be made with an ohmmeter.
   C. Check for continuity between the connectors of each interconnecting cable by checking from Pin 1 to Pin l, Pin 2 to Pin 2, and Pin 3 to Pin 3. When making these checks if no continuity exists, the cable is broken and should be replaced.
   D. Check continuity between Pins 1 and 2, 1 and 3, 2 and 3 of the interconnecting cable. If continuity exists between any of these connections, the cable is shorted and should be replaced.
4. Check the tube socket assembly for shorts.
   A. Disconnect the tube socket assembly of the anti-collision light from the interconnecting cable.
   B. The following continuity checks can be made with an ohmmeter.
   C. Check for continuity between Pin 1 of AMP connector to Pin 1 of tube socket. Pin 2 of AMP connector to Pins 6 and 7 of tube socket and Pin 3 of AMP connector to Pin 4 of tube socket. When making these tests, if no continuity exists, the tube socket assembly is broken and should be replaced.

—END—

CHAPTER

34

NAVIGATION AND PITOT/ STATIC

CHAPTER 34 - NAVIGATION AND PITOT/STATIC

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

The instrument air system consists of pitot air and static air sources. The system supplies both pitot and static air pressure for the airspeed indicator, altimeter and vertical speed indicator. These instruments are face mounted.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The pitot air system consists of a pitot mast located on the underside of the left wing, with its related plumbing. Impact air pressure entering the pitot is transmitted from the pitot inlet through hose and tubing routed through the wing to the airspeed indicator on the instrument panel. A partially or completely blocked pitot head will give erratic or zero reading on the instruments.

Static air system consists of a static port located on the bottom of the pitot mast. The static port is directly connected to the airspeed indicator, altimeter and rate of climb indicator on the instrument panel by means of hose and tubing routed through the wing along with the pitot line. An alternate static air source is located below the instrument panel in front of the pilot. The alternate static source is part of the standard system and has a shutoff valve which closes the port when it is not needed. A placard giving instructions for use is located on the instrument panel. Pitot and static lines can be drained through separate drain valves located on the left lower side of the fuselage interior.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF FACE MOUNTED INSTRUMENTS.

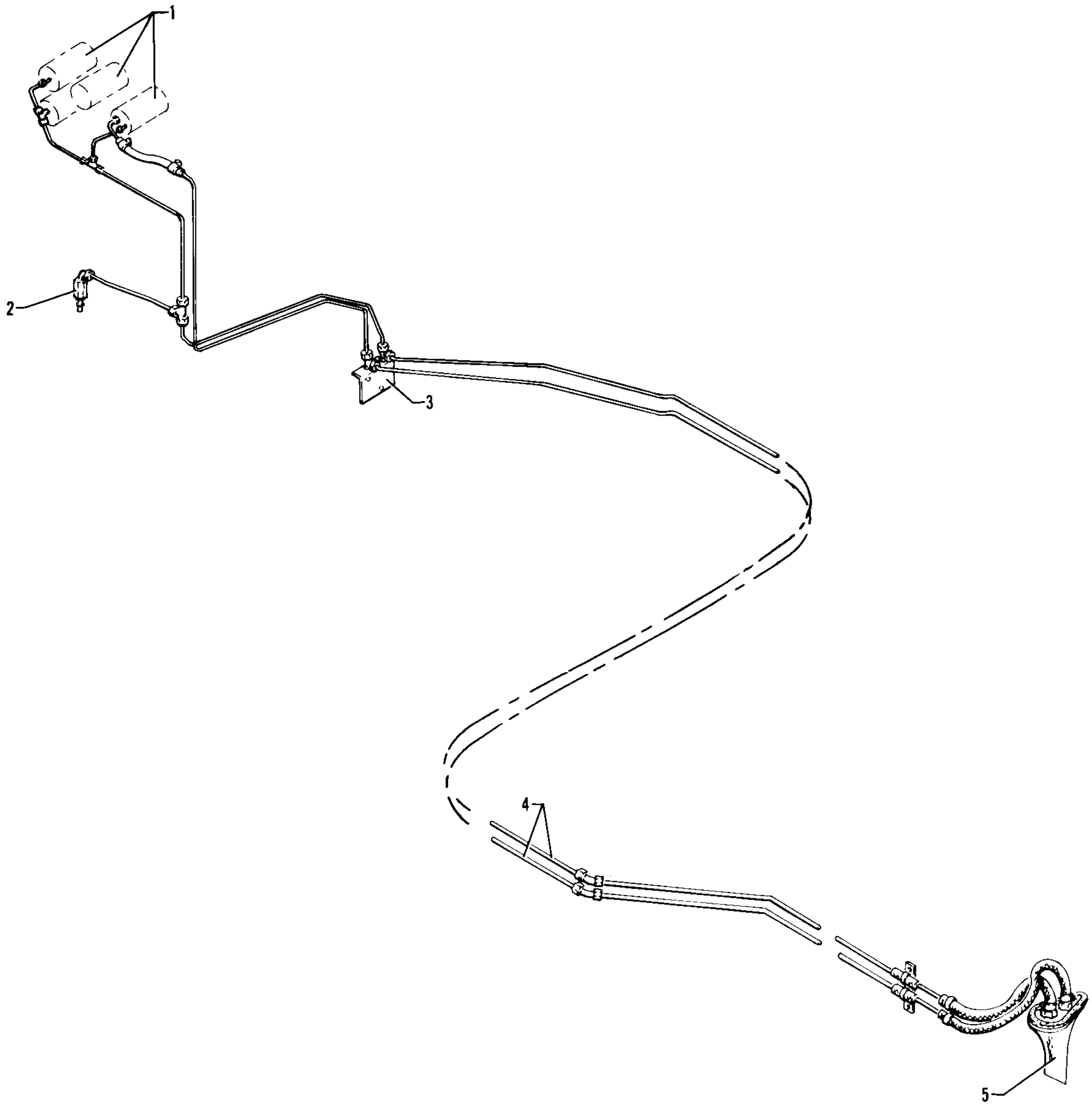
Since all instruments are mounted in a similar manner, a description of a typical removal and installation is provided as a guide for the removal and installation of the instruments. Special care should be taken when any operation pertaining to the instruments is performed.

1. Remove the face panel by removing the screws from around the perimeter of the panel.
2. With the face panel removed, the mounting screws for the individual instruments will be exposed. Remove the connections to the instrument prior for removing the mounting screws of the instrument to be removed.

—NOTE—

Tag instrument connections for ease of installation.

3. Installation of the instruments will be completed by reversing the removal instructions. After the installation is completed and before replacing the instrument face panel, check all components for security and clearance of the control column.



1. INSTRUMENTS
2. ALTERNATE STATIC SOURCE
3. PITOT-STATIC SUMPS
4. PITOT-STATIC LINES
5. PITOT-STATIC HEAD

Figure 34-1. Pitot-Static System Installation

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF CLUSTER MOUNTED INSTRUMENTS.

A cluster, located on the instrument panel, contains six individual instruments. Removal of these instruments can be accomplished by the following procedure:

1. Remove the face panel by removing the screws from around the perimeter of the panel.
2. With the face panel removed, the clear plastic cover on the cluster assembly will be exposed. Remove the cover and cluster by removing the six mounting screws.
3. Remove the connection to the individual instrument to be removed and remove the instrument from the cluster assembly.
4. Replace the instruments by reversing the removal instructions. Check all mountings and connections for security.

GYRO FITTING INSTALLATION PROCEDURE (EDO-AIRE).

The use of teflon tape on the fitting threads is recommended and should be installed as follows:

—CAUTION—

Permit no oil, grease, pipe compound or any foreign material to enter parts prior to installation of fittings. Make sure that all air lines are clean and free of foreign particles and/or residue before connecting lines to gyro. DO NOT USE THREAD LUBE ON FITTINGS OR IN PORTS. The use of thread lube can cause contamination shortening the life of the gyro and can cause premature failure. Any evidence of the use of thread lube will create a WARRANTY VOID CONDITION.

1. Carefully lay teflon tape on the fitting threads allowing one thread to be visible from the end of the fitting. Hold in place and wrap in the direction of the threads so tape will remain tight when the fitting is installed.
2. Apply sufficient tension while winding to assure that tape forms into thread grooves (One full wrap plus 1/2 inch overlap is sufficient).
3. After wrap is complete, maintain tension and tear tape by pulling in direction of wrap. The resulting ragged end is the key to the tape staying in place.
4. Press tape well into threads.
5. Screw fitting into port being careful not to exceed torque requirements as noted on decal located on cover of gyro. (Refer to Chart 9105 for specifications and manufacturers address.)

FLIGHT.

RATE OF CLIMB INDICATOR.

The rate of climb indicator measures the rate of change in static pressure when the airplane is climbing or descending. By means of a pointer and dial this instrument will indicate the rate of ascent or descent of the airplane in feet per minute. But due to the lag of the instrument, the aircraft will be climbing or descending before the instrument starts to read and the instrument will continue to read after the aircraft has assumed level flight. In rough air this should not be considered a malfunction.

CHART 3401. TROUBLESHOOTING (RATE OF CLIMB INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pointer does not set on zero.	Aging of diaphragm	Reset pointer to zero by means of setting screw. Tap instrument while resetting.
Pointer fails to respond.	Obstruction in static line.	Disconnect all instruments connected to the static line. Clear line.
	Pitot head frozen over.	
	Water in static line.	Check individual instruments for obstruction in lines.
	Obstruction in pitot head.	Clean lines and head.

CHART 3401. TROUBLESHOOTING (RATE OF CLIMB INDICATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pointer oscillates.	Leaks in static lines.	Disconnect all instruments connected to the static line. Check individual instruments for leaks. Reconnect instruments to static line and test installation for leaks.
	Defective mechanism.	Replace instrument.
Rate of climb indicates when aircraft is banked.	Water in static line.	Disconnect static lines and blow out lines from cockpit out to pitot head.
Pointer has to be set before every flight.	Temperature compensator inoperative.	Replace instrument.
Pointer cannot be reset to zero.	Diaphragm distorted.	Replace instrument.
Instrument reads very low during climb or descent.	Case of instrument broken or leaking.	Replace instrument.

—NOTE—

When any connections in the static system are opened for checking, system must be rechecked per F.A.R. 23.1325.

SENSITIVE ALTIMETER.

The altimeter indicates pressure altitude in feet above seal level. The indicator has three pointers and a dial scale; the long pointer is read in hundreds of feet, the middle pointer in thousandths of feet and the short pointer in ten thousandths of feet. A barometric pressure window is located on the right side of the indicator dial and is set by the knob located on the lower left corner of the instrument. (Some instruments will have two barometric pressure windows. The one on the right to indicate inches of mercury and the one on the left to indicate in millibars.) The altimeter consists of a sealed diaphragm that is connected to the pointers through a mechanical linkage. The instrument case is vented to the static air system and as static air pressure decreases, the diaphragm expands, causing the pointer to move through the mechanical linkage.

CHART 3402. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTIMETER)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive scale error.	Improper calibration adjustment.	Replace instrument.
Excessive pointer oscillation.	Defective mechanism.	Replace instrument.
High or low reading.	Improper venting.	Eliminate leak in static pressure system and check alignment of airspeed tube.
Setting knob is hard to turn.	Wrong lubrication or lack of lubrication.	Replace instrument.
Inner reference marker fails to move when setting knob is rotated.	Out of engagement.	Replace instrument.
Setting knob set screw loose or missing.	Not tight when altimeter was reset.	Tighten instrument screw, if loose. Replace instrument, if screw is missing.
Cracked or loose cover glass.	Case gasket hardened.	Replace instrument.
Dull or discolored markings.	Age.	
Barometric scale and reference markers out of synchronism.	Slippage of mating parts.	Replace instrument.
Barometric scale and reference markers out of synchronism with pointers.	Drift in mechanism.	Refer to the latest AC43.13-1A.
Altimeter sticks at altitude or does not change with change of altitude.	Water or restriction in static line.	Remove static lines from all instruments, blow line clear from cockpit to pitot head.

CHART 3402. TROUBLESHOOTING (ALTIMETER) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Altimeter changes reading as aircraft is banked.	Water in static line.	Remove static lines from all instruments, and blow line clear from cockpit to pitot head.
Altimeter requires re-setting frequently.	Temperature compensator inoperative.	Change instrument.

—NOTE—

When any connections in the static system are opened for checking, system must be rechecked per F.A.R. 23.1325.

AIRSPEED INDICATOR.

The airspeed indicator provides a means of indicating the speed of the airplane passing through the air. The airspeed indication is the differential pressure reading between pitot air to pressure and static air pressure. This instrument has the diaphragm vented to the pitot air source and the case is vented to the static air system. As the airplane increases speed, the pitot air pressure increases, causing the diaphragm to expand. A mechanical linkage picks up this motion and moves the instrument pointer to the indicated speed. The instrument dial is calibrated in knots and also has the necessary operating range markings for safe operation of the airplane.

CHART 3403. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIRSPEED TUBES AND INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pointers of static instru-ments do not indicate properly.	Leak in instrument case or in pitot lines.	Check for leak and seal.
Pointer of instrument oscillates.	Defective mechanism.	Replace instrument.
Instrument reads high.	Pointer not on zero. Leaking static system.	Replace instrument. Find leak and correct.

CHART 3403. TROUBLESHOOTING (AIRSPEED TUBES AND INDICATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Instrument reads low.	Pointer not on zero.	Replace instrument.
	Leaking static system.	Find leak and correct.
	Pitot head not aligned correctly.	Realign pitot head.
Airspeed changes as aircraft is banked.	Water in pitot line.	Remove lines from static instruments and blow out lines from cockpit to pitot head.

—NOTE—

When any connections in the static system are opened for checking, system must be checked per F.A.R. 23.1325.

GYRO HORIZON.

The gyro horizon is essentially an air driven gyroscope rotating in a horizontal plane and is operated by the same principal as the directional gyro. Due to the gyroscopic inertia, the spin axis continues to point in the vertical direction, providing a constant visual reference to the attitude of the airplane relative to pitch and roll axis. A bar across the face of the indicator represents the horizon and aligning the miniature airplane to the horizon bar simulates the alignment of the airplane to the actual horizon. Any deviation simulates the deviation of the airplane from the true horizon. The gyro horizon is marked for different degrees of bank.

CHART 3404. TROUBLESHOOTING (GYRO HORIZON INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Bar fails to respond.	Insufficient vacuum.	Check pump and tubing.
	Filter dirty.	Clean or replace filter.
Bar does not settle.	Insufficient vacuum.	Check line and pump. Adjust valve.
	Incorrect instrument.	Check part number.
	Defective instrument.	Replace.

CHART 3404. TROUBLESHOOTING (GYRO HORIZON INDICATOR) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Bar oscillates or shimmies continuously.	Instrument loose in panel.	Tighten mounting screws.
	Vacuum too high.	Adjust valve.
	Defective mechanism.	Replace instrument.
Instrument does not indicate level flight.	Instrument not level in panel.	Loosen screws and level instrument.
	Aircraft out of trim.	Trim aircraft.
Bar high after 180° turn.	Normal, if it does not exceed 1/16 inch.	
Instrument tumbles in flight.	Low vacuum.	Reset regulator.
	Dirty filter.	Clean or replace filter.
	Line to filter restricted.	Replace line.
	Plug missing or loose in instrument.	Replace or tighten plug.

DIRECTIONAL GYRO.

The directional gyro is a flight instrument incorporating an air driven gyro stabilized in the vertical plane. The gyro is rotated at high speed by lowering the pressure in the air tight case and simultaneously allowing atmospheric air pressure to enter the instrument against the gyro buckets. Due to gyroscopic inertia, the spin axis continues to point in the same direction even though the aircraft yaws to the right or left. This relative motion between the gyro and the instrument case is shown on the instrument dial which is similar to a compass card. The dial, when set to agree with the airplane magnetic compass, provides a positive indication free from swing and turning error. However, the directional gyro has no sense of direction and must be set to the magnetic compass, since the magnetic compass is subject to errors due to magnetic fields, electric instruments, etc. The directional gyro is only accurate for the heading it has been set for. If the gyro is set on 270°, for instance, and the aircraft is turned to some other heading, there can be a large error between the gyro and the magnetic compass due to the error in compass compensation. This will appear as gyro precession. The gyro should only be checked to the heading on which it was first set. Due to internal friction, spin axis error, air turbulence and airflow, the gyro should be set at least every 15 minutes for accurate operation, whether it has drifted or not.

CHART 3405. TROUBLESHOOTING (DIRECTIONAL GYRO INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excess drift in either direction.	Setting error.	Review paragraph titled “General” for gyro operation.
	Defective instrument.	Replace instrument.
	High or low vacuum. If vacuum is not correct, check for the following: 1. Relief valve improperly adjusted. 2. Incorrect gauge reading. 3. Pump failure. 4. Vacuum line kinked or leaking.	 1. Adjust. 2. Replace gauge. 3. Repair or replace. 4. Check and repair. Check for collapsed inner wall of hose.
Dial spins during turn.	Limits (55° bank) of gimbal exceeded.	Recage gyro in level flight.
Dial spins continuously.	Defective mechanism.	Replace.

MAGNETIC COMPASS.

The magnetic compass is a self-contained instrument. This instrument has an individual light which is connected to the instrument lighting circuit. The compass correction card is located in the card holder mounted on the instrument. The compass should be swung whenever instruments or radios are changed and at least once a year.

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPASS.

Before attempting to compensate compass, every effort should be made to place the aircraft in simulated flight conditions; check to see that the doors are closed, flaps in retracted position, engine running, throttle set at cruise position and aircraft in level flight attitude. Aircraft master switch, alternator switch and all radio switches should be in the ON position. All other cockpit controlled electrical switches should be in the OFF position.

1. Set adjustment screws of compensator on zero. Zero position of adjusting screws is when the dot of the screw is lined up with the dot of the frame.
2. Head aircraft on a magnetic North heading. Adjust N-S adjustment screw until compass reads exactly North.

3. Head aircraft on a magnetic East heading and do the same as Step 2, adjusting E-W adjusting screw.

4. Head aircraft on a magnetic South heading and note resulting South error. Adjust N-S adjusting screw until one-half of this error has been removed.

5. Head aircraft on magnetic West and do same as Step 4, adjusting E-W adjustment screw.

6. Head aircraft in successive magnetic 30° degree headings and record compass readings on appropriate deviation card. Deviations must not exceed ± 10° on any heading.

CHART 3406. TROUBLESHOOTING (MAGNETIC COMPASS)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive card error.	Compass not properly compensated.	Compensate instrument.
	External magnetic interference.	Locate magnetic interference and eliminate if possible.
Excessive card oscillation.	Insufficient liquid.	Replace instrument.
Card sluggish.	Weak card magnet.	Replace instrument.
	Excessive pivot friction or broken jewel.	Replace instrument.
Liquid leakage.	Loose bezel screws.	Replace instrument.
	Broken cover glass.	Replace instrument.
	Defective sealing gaskets.	Replace instrument.
Discolored markings.	Age.	Replace instrument.
Defective light.	Burned out lamp or broken circuit.	Check lamp or continuity of wiring.
Card sticks.	Altitude compensating diaphragm collapsed.	Replace instrument.
Card does not move when compensating screws are turned.	The gears that turn compensating magnets are stripped.	Replace instrument.
Compass swings erratically when radio transmitter is keyed.	Normal.	

TURN AND BANK INDICATOR.

The turn and bank indicator can be either vacuum driven or electric. The turn portion of the indicator is a gyroscope, while the bank portion of the indicator is a ball sealed in a curved glass tube filled with damping fluid. There are two styles of this unit. The first is the old style with a vertical needle in the center of the dial. This instrument reads only the rate of turn, and unless the aircraft is turning, the needle will not move regardless of bank angle. The other style is the turn coordinator which indicates both the rate of turn and rate of roll. With this indicator, if the aircraft is rolled right and left rapidly, the indicator will move, indicating a turn, but if the aircraft is held in a bank, and rudder is applied, the indicator will come back to zero indicating no turn.

CHART 3407. TROUBLESHOOTING (TURN AND BANK INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Pointer fails to respond.	Foreign matter lodged in instrument.	Replace instrument.
Incorrect sensitivity.	Out of calibration.	Replace instrument.
Incorrect turn rate (vacuum style).	High or low vacuum.	Check vacuum and adjust.
	Filter dirty.	Replace filter.
Incorrect turn rate (electric).	Out of calibration.	Replace instrument.
	Aircraft not in coordinated turn.	Center ball in turn.
Ball sticky.	Flat spot on ball.	Replace instrument.
Ball not in center when aircraft is correctly trimmed.	Instrument not level in panel.	Level instrument.
Instrument will not run (electric).	No power to instrument.	Check circuit and repair.
	Instrument malfunction.	Replace instrument.

—END—

CHAPTER

35

OXYGEN SYSTEM

CHAPTER 35 - OXYGEN SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

The purpose of this chapter is to give supplemental information for the servicing of the oxygen systems. Major repairs to the affected system and cylinder should be accomplished by an approved shop.

When refilling any oxygen cylinder make sure to use only aviation breathing oxygen as specified in MIL-O-27210C. The moisture content of aviation breathing oxygen cannot exceed 0.005 milligrams of water vapor per liter of gas at a temperature of 70°F and a pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION. (Refer to Figures 35-1 and 35-2.)

A fixed and/or portable oxygen system is available on this aircraft. Scott Aviation manufactures the major components for these systems and should be contacted along with Piper Customer Services for any further information not covered herein. For specific parts information refer to the Piper Parts Catalog.

The fixed oxygen system involves a 48.3 cu. ft. cylinder tied into four overhead “shallow wall” outlets, and a “push pull” regulator-control mechanism. A 3AA 1800 tank, mounted in the modified tailcone behind the baggage compartment, is connected to an external fill valve mounted to the fuselage behind fuselage station bulkhead 191.0. The manifold for the outlets is set up such that the main feed line for the overhead outlets is connected to the left rear passenger outlet from which the right rear and pilot outlets are connected. The copilot outlet is connected to the right rear passenger outlet. Push-pull control is provided by a knob on the overhead panel, to the left of the fresh air duct control. A gauge for displaying tank pressure is mounted in the overhead duct behind the passengers and is lighted by a post light.

The portable oxygen system uses a 22 cu. ft. capacity, 3AA 1800 cylinder. The tank is incorporated in a carrying case which utilities a dual manifold, permitting four masks to be used with dual connectors at each outlet. The portable unit fits in a cradle between the back passenger seats.

Refer to pilot operating handbook for operating instructions.

—WARNING—

DO NOT use grease or any type of grease fitting on any hardware connected to the oxygen system. When working with an oxygen system make sure hands, clothing, tools, and the immediate area are free of grease.

—NOTE—

Oxygen cylinders are identified by the ICC or DOT identification stamped on the cylinder. The standard weight cylinder (ICC or DOT 3AA 1800) must be hydrostatically tested every 5 years. The month and year of the last test is stamped beneath the ICC, DOT identification.

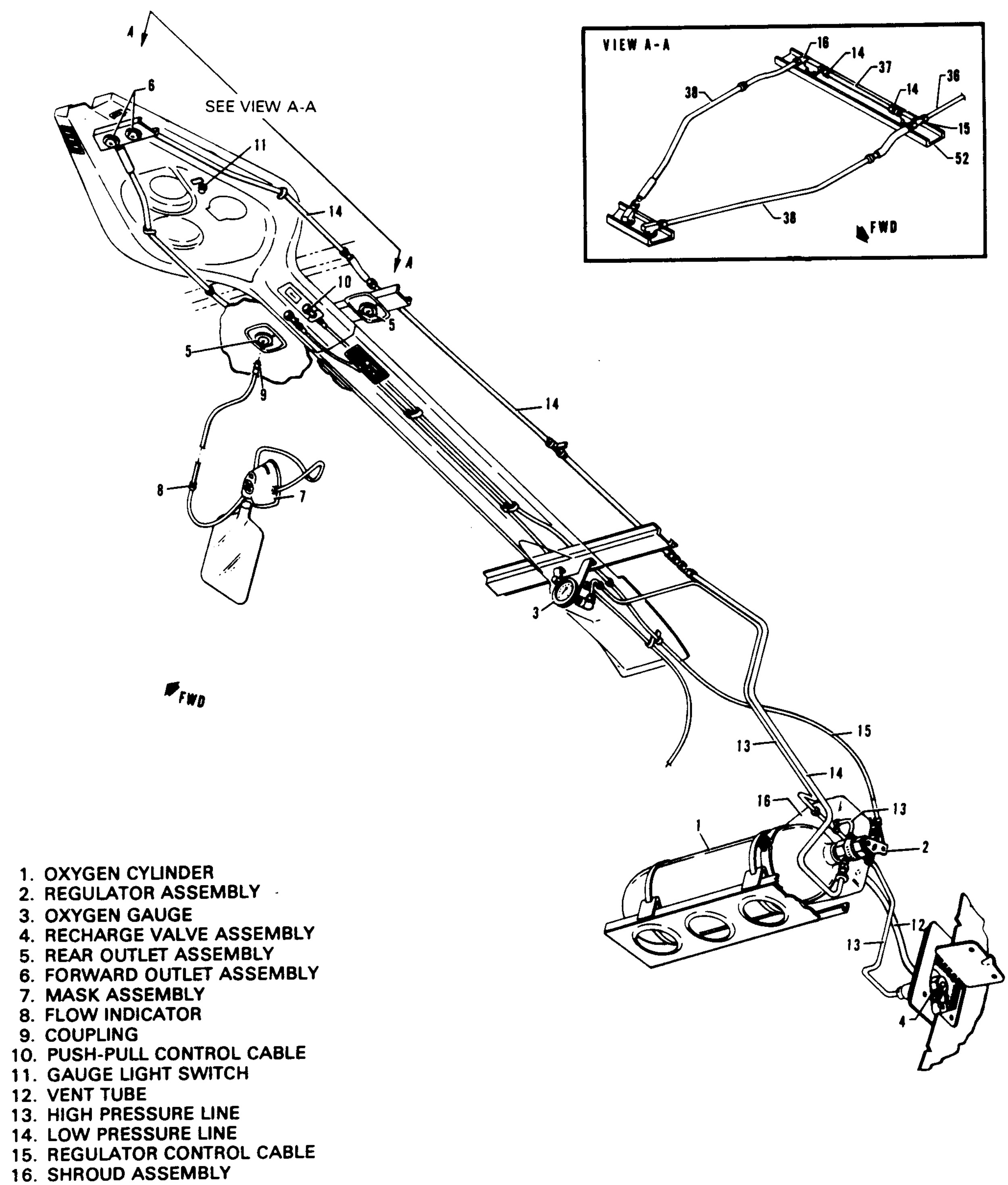


Figure 35-1. Fixed - Oxygen System

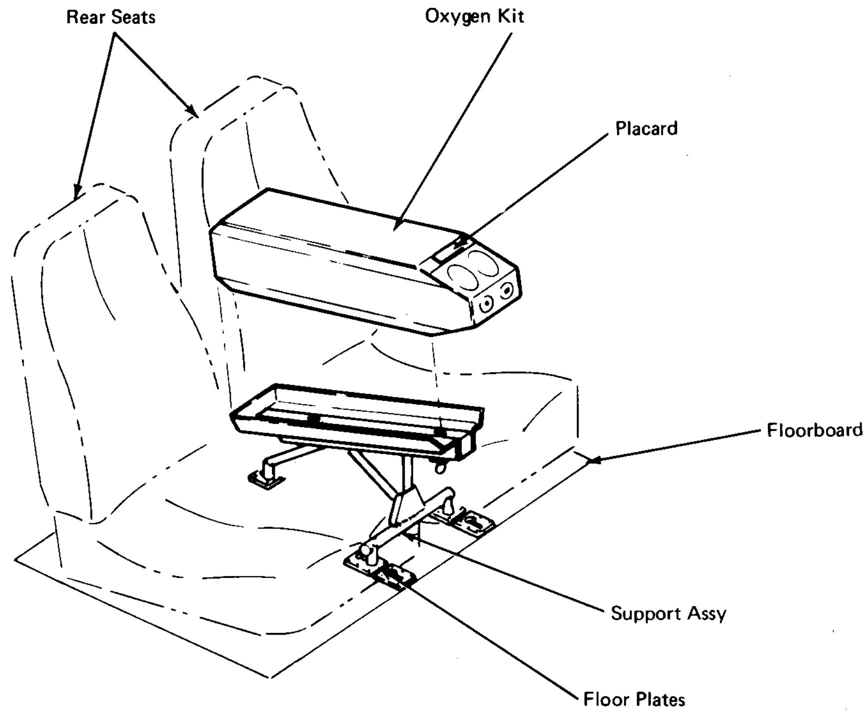


Figure 35-2. Portable - Oxygen System

TROUBLESHOOTING. (Refer to Chart 3501.)

CHART 3501. TROUBLESHOOTING (OXYGEN SYSTEM)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
No indication of pressure on pressure gauge.	Cylinder empty and/or leak in system has exhausted pressure. (Refer to appropriate section of this chapter for effective maintenance.)	Purge, charge, and check system for leaks.[1] Charge bottle and check system for leaks.[2]
	Pressure gauge defective.	Replace pressure gauge.[1] Return unit to manufacturer or take to an approved shop.[2]

NOTES:
[1] Fixed oxygen system affected only.
[2] Portable oxygen system affected only.

CHART 3501. TROUBLESHOOTING (OXYGEN SYSTEM) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Effective pressure indicated but no oxygen flow with clear lines.	Oxygen cylinder regulator assembly defective.	Vacate bottle and replace regulator assembly.[1] Return to manufacturer or have repaired by an approved shop.[2]
Offensive odors in oxygen .	Cylinder pressure below 5 psi, or foreign matter in system.	Purge oxygen system as prescribed in this chapter.
NOTES: [1] Fixed oxygen system affected only. [2] Portable oxygen system affected only.		

CREW/PASSENGER SYSTEM.

—CAUTION—

Do not attempt to tighten any connections while the system is charged.
Bottles which have been evacuated to 5 psi for a significant length of time, or those that do not produce an audible hissing sound when the valve is cracked, should be removed and hydrostatically tested. If either of these conditions has existed for a significant length of time it also is recommended that the system be purged. Make sure that no oil, grease, hydraulic fluid, or fuel is in the vicinity of any fittings being serviced.
Do not thread lubricant of any kind. Teflon tape (M.M.M. No. 48) should be used on TAPERED pipe threads without the tape extending beyond the first thread, refer to affective information in this chapter.
Before working with the system make sure the aircraft is electrically grounded, and your hands and cloths are free of oil, grease, and dirt.

FIXED-OXYGEN SYSTEM.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Due to the nature of the process used to test compressed gas tanks, servicing and hydrostatic tests must be conducted by a DOT or manufacturer (Scott Aviation) approved shop. The following material gives recommended inspection and maintenance information for the various parts of the oxygen systems.

—NOTE—

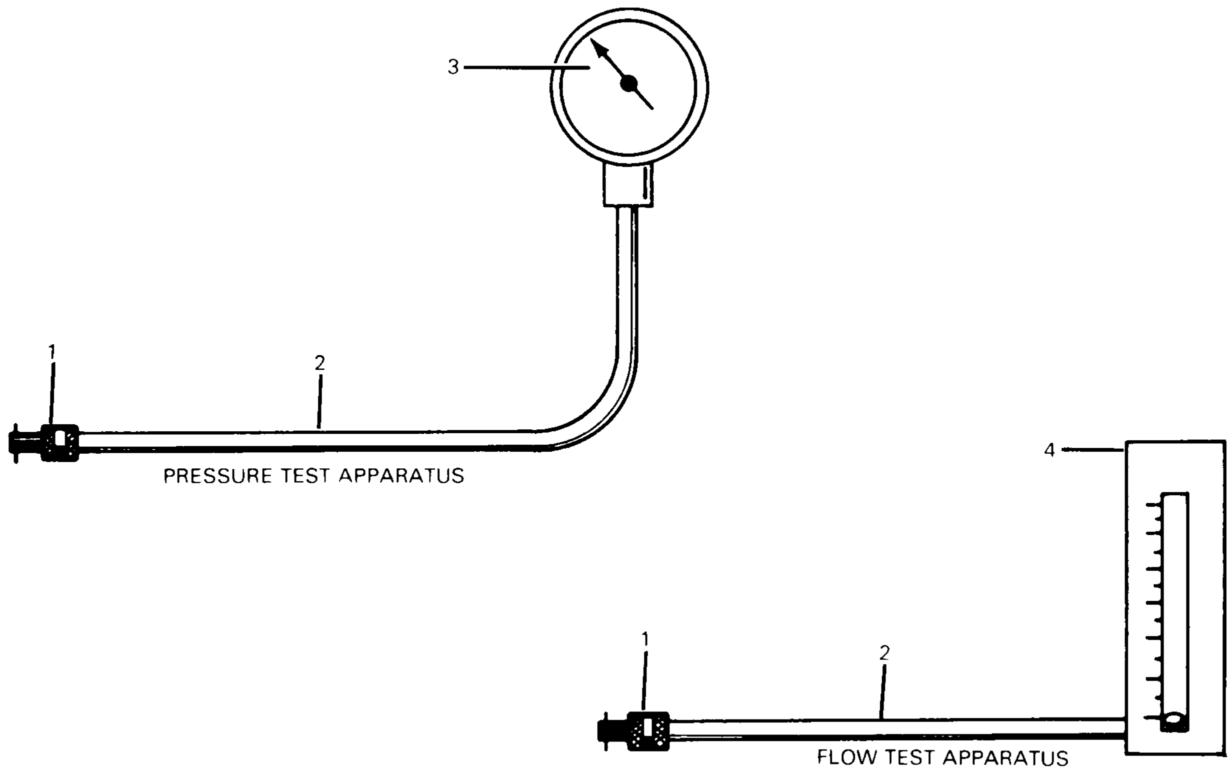
Oxygen cylinders are identified by the ICC or DOT identification stamped on the cylinder. The standard weight cylinder (ICC or DOT 3AA 1800) must be hydrostatically tested at the end of each 5 year period. Lightweight cylinders (ICC or DOT 3HT1850) must be tested every 3 years and be replaced after 4380 refills or 24 years, whichever comes first. The month and year of the last test should be stamped on the cylinder beneath the ICC, DOT identification.

1. Check the outlets for leakage both in the use and non-use condition, and for leakage around an inserted connector. For leak testing information refer to the appropriate subject in this chapter.
2. Check the high pressure gauge for accuracy by comparing its indicated pressure with that of a gauge of known accuracy connected to the fill port.
3. Inspect tank for dents, bulges, corrosion, and major strap chafing marks. Should any of these problems exist, the tank should be removed and hydrostatically tested.
4. An operational check of the regulator can be accomplished as follows: (Refer to Figure 35-3.)
   A. Interconnect a sensitive pressure gauge of a range of 0 to 100 psi, with a Scott Aviation 8570-00 plug-in, and connect the apparatus to the pilots outlet in the overhead panel. It is recommended that a hose of 1/4 in. I.D. x 1/2 in. O.D. and 18 inches long be used.
   B. Interconnect a pneumatic flow apparatus of a range of 0-5 liters per min (l pm.), with a Scott Aviation 8570-00 plug-in. Use the same hose dimensions as explained in the last step. Connect the flow apparatus to the co-pilot’s outlet.
   C. Insert a Scott plug-in in each of the other outlets and pull the oxygen control knob to the on position. The pressure and flow should be 55 to 80 psi and 3.3 to 5.31 pm. respectively, at sea level.
   D. There should be no external leakage anywhere on the regulator when it is turned off, and all fittings leak free.
5. Check airframe log book for last maintenance on oxygen system and perform as required per Chart 3502.
6. Test the oxygen for odor. Pure oxygen is odorless and tasteless. Any system having a significant odor present in the gas should be purged and the bottle replaced or removed and purged.
7. Any fittings, connectors, and tubes which have imperfect threads, pitted or disfigured cones, or other damage should be replaced.

—CAUTION—

Oxygen tubes must not be clamped to or supported by electrical wire bundles, hydraulic, pneumatic or other lines.

8. Check plumbing for kinking, cracks, gouges, dents, deep scratches, or other damage, and replace as necessary.



1. PLUG-IN (SCOTT AVIATION PART NO. 8570-00)
2. HOSE (1/4 IN. I.D. X 1/2 IN. O.D. X 18 IN. LONG)
3. 0-100 PSI PRESSURE GAUGE (ACCURACY ±2%)
4. MASS FLOW GAUGE (0-5 LITERS/MIN.)

Figure 35-3. Test Apparatus For Testing Oxygen System

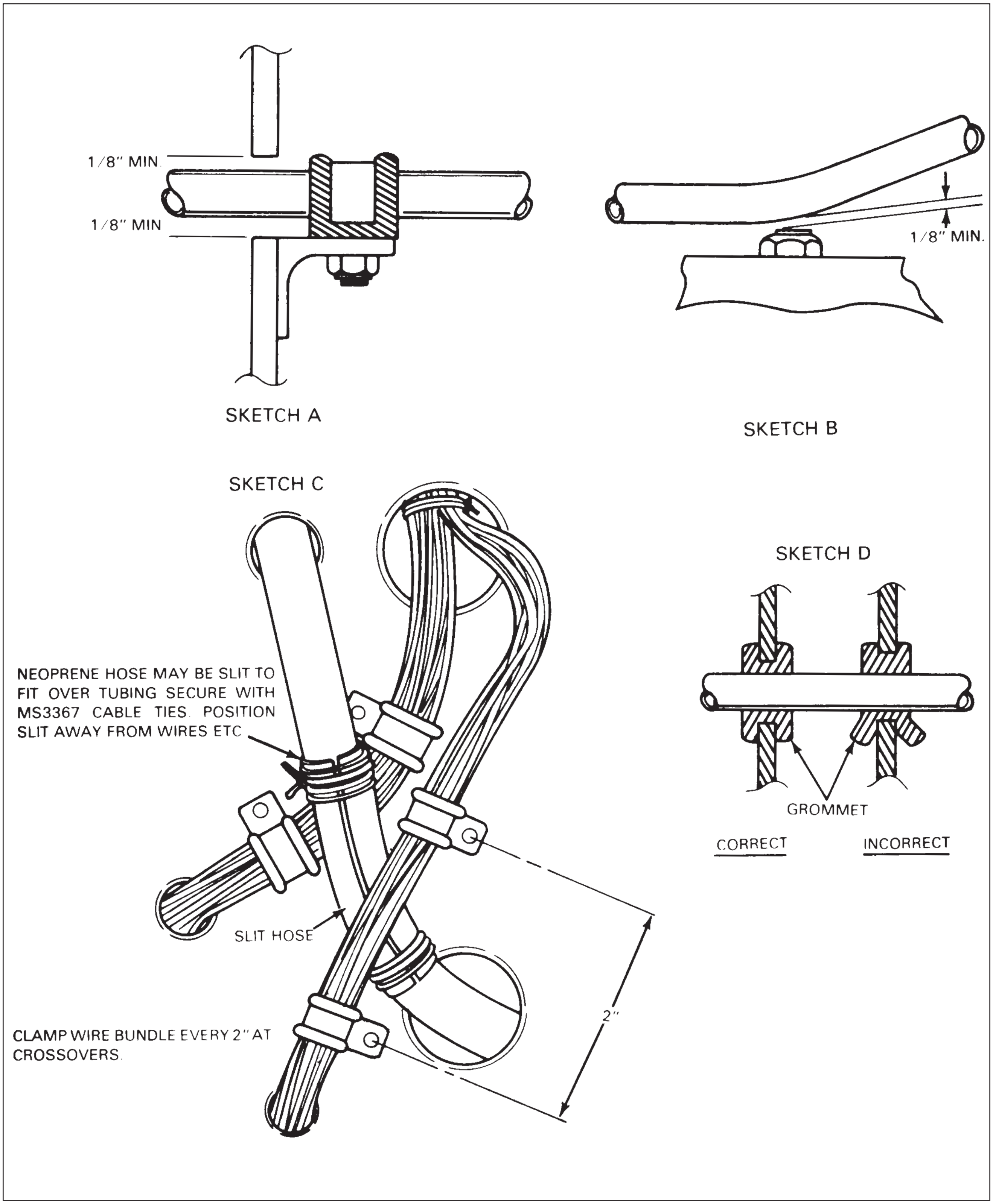


Figure 35-4. Oxygen Tubing Installations

9. Make sure to check the oxygen lines for proper clearance as follows: (Refer to Figure 35-4.)
   A. Two inch minimum between oxygen tubes and all flexible moving parts of the aircraft (flexible control cables, etc.). If enough space cannot be attained, protection from abrasion must be provided.
   B. At least 1/2 inch minimum between oxygen tubes and all rigid moving parts of the aircraft such as levers and rigid control rods.
   C. Six inch minimum separation between oxygen tubes and hydraulic, fuel, and electrical system lines and components.
      (1) When the six inch requirement cannot be complied with, one inch is allowed as long as electrical cables and other lines are supported at least every two inches; and, the oxygen tube(s) is protected by rubber neoprene hose fastened in place with cable ties at the location the specific item crosses or is near the oxygen tube(s). If an item is near the oxygen tube for a certain distance the oxygen tube for that distance must be covered.
   D. A minimum of 1/8 inch between tubing and structure adjoining the supporting clamp, as shown in Figure 35-4, Sketch A.
   E. Where a tube passes through a grommet, the tube must not bear on the grommet in any way that might cause cutting of the grommet in service as shown in Figure 35-4, Sketch D.
   F. While in service, items may receive vibrations causing them to come in contact with other parts of the aircraft. With this in mind, low pressure tubing that is supported well enough to prevent relative motion must have at least a minimum clearance of 1/8 inch from a projection (bolt, nut, etc.). Low pressure tubing that cannot be supported well enough to prevent motion must have a minimum clearance of 1/8 inch allowed after the maximum travel of the tube. High pressure lines are affected similarly but require 1/2 inch minimum clearances. Refer to Figure 35-4, Sketch B.
10. Perform any other required maintenance as directed in AC 43.13-1A, Chapter 8.
11. Clean components as necessary per the following subject-paragraph.

CLEANING AND PURGING OF OXYGEN SYSTEM COMPONENTS.

—CAUTION—

Care and critical attention must be made to prevent contamination of components by oil, grease, water, or foreign matter. Compressed air used in cleaning and flushing tubes must be clean, dry, filtered (oil free) air only.

Three methods are recommended for cleaning oxygen system components as follows:

1. Method I.
   A. Vapor degrease affected part(s) with trichlorethylene.
   B. Blow part(s) dry with a stream of compressed air, or dry nitrogen. Refer to previous caution.
2. Method II.
   A. For tubing, flush with naptha per specifications TT-N-95.
   B. Blow clean and dry off all solvent with clean, dry, filtered air. Refer to previous caution.
   C. Flush with isopropyl alcohol.
   D. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.

E. Dry with air as described in previous caution or by heating at a temperature of 250° to 300° F for one half hour.

—NOTE—

Solvents can be reused provided they do not become badly contaminated with oil. This condition can be determined by thoroughly evaporating 100 milliliters of the liquid in a glass dish of a determined weight. Evaporation may be accomplished by heating the dish at 200°F for one half hour. If after evaporation and cool down, the residue exceeds 100 milligrams in weight, the solvent cannot be used for this purpose.

3. Method III.
   - A. Flush with hot inhibited alkaline cleaner until free from oil and grease.
   - B. Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.
   - C. Dry thoroughly with a stream of clean air as described in the previous caution, or by heating 250° to 300° F for one half hour minimum.
   - 4. After cleaning, all tubing must be protected by caps, plugs, and/or plastic bags.

—CAUTION—

Do not use adhesive tape on oxygen components for attaching or securing protective coverings. Use waxed lacing twine or tie wraps.

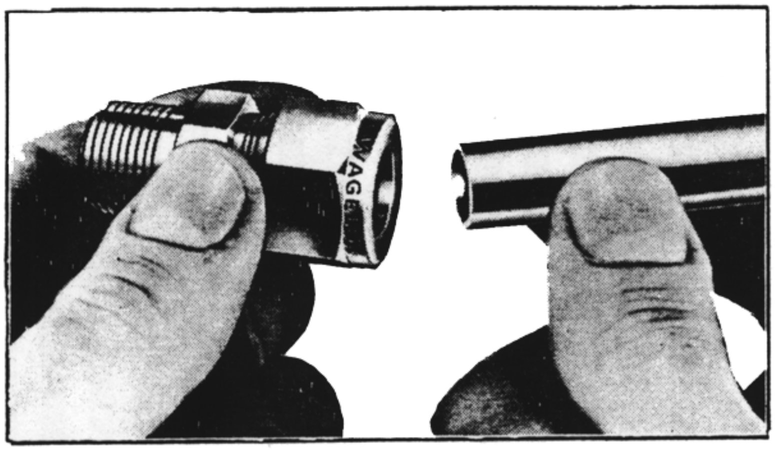
5. Before reinstallation make sure fitting, tube, and fixture threads are in good condition and that the cones do not exhibit pitting or disfigurement.

SWAGELOC FITTING INSTALLATIONS. (Refer to Figure 35-5.)

—NOTE—

The high pressure line fitting at the regulator should be tightened until it bottoms. Make sure to use teflon tape on all male pipe threads.

1. For swageloc fittings not preswaged or for in-aircraft installation, proceed as follows:
   - A. Turn the fitting nut onto the fitting finger tight, and insert the tube until it bottoms firmly on the shoulder in the fitting.
   - B. Tighten the nut with a wrench until the tube will not turn by hand.
   - C. Mark the nut at the six o’clock position.
   - D. Hold the fitting body steady with a backup wrench and tighten as follows:
     - (1) On tubing with a diameter bigger then 3/16 inch, tighten 1-1/4 turns (to the nine o’clock position).
     - (2) On tubing of 1/16, 1/8, and 3/16 inch diameter tighten only 3/4 turn.
   - E. If nut and tube must be disconnected from the fitting reconnect by seating the tube on the shoulder of the fitting and tightening the nut finger tight. Follow up by tightening the nut with a wrench, one-quarter turn (if absolutely necessary the original 1-1/4 or 3/4 tight position) and then snug with wrench.

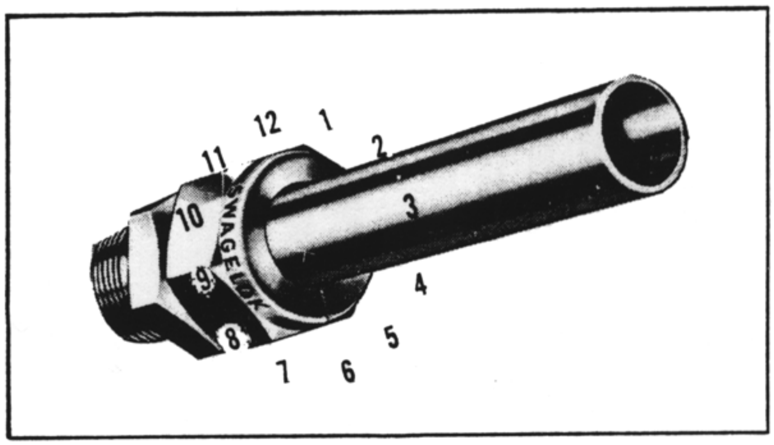


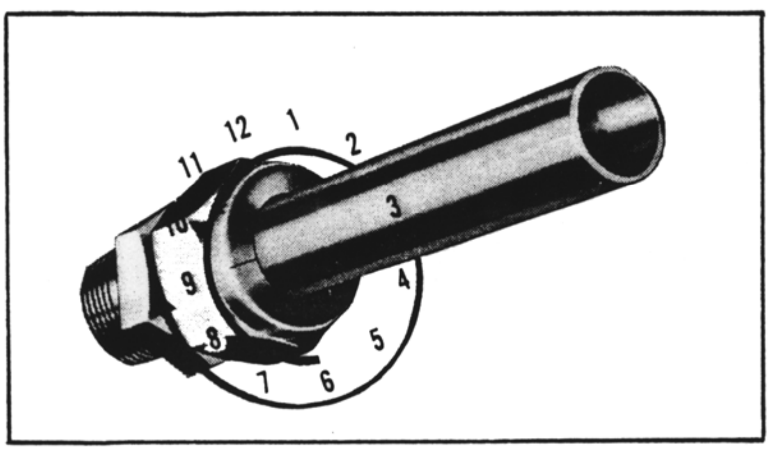
STEP 1

TURN THE FITTING NUT ONTO THE FITTING FINGER TIGHT AND INSERT THE TUBE UNTIL IT BOTTOMS FIRMLY ON THE SHOULDER IN THE FITTING.

STEP 2

MARK THE NUT AT THE SIX O'CLOCK POSITION.





STEP 3

HOLD THE FITTING WITH A WRENCH AND TIGHTEN THE FITTING NUT AS FOLLOWS:

A. TUBING WITH A DIAMETER GREATER THAN 3/16 INCH SHALL BE TIGHTENED 1 1/4 TURNS (THE NINE O'CLOCK POSITION).
B. TUBING WITH A DIAMETER OF 1/16, 1/8 OR 3/16 INCH SHALL BE TIGHTENED ONLY 3/4 TURN.

Figure 35-5. Installation of Swageloc Fittings

2. Preswaged swageloc fittings are fabricated and installed as follows:
   A. Assemble the nut and ferrules finger tight on the pre-swaging tool and insert the tube until it firmly bottoms on the shoulder in the tool. The pre-swaging tool can be attained from Crawford Fitting Company, refer to List of Consumable Materials in Chapter 91.
   B. Tighten the nut on the fitting just enough that the tube within the fitting will not turn by hand.
   C. With a wrench tighten the nut as follows:
      (1) On tubing with diameters over 3/16 inch, tighten 1-1/4 turns.
      (2) On tubing with 1/16, 1/8 or 3/16 inch diameter tighten 3/4 of a turn.
   D. Unscrew the nut to release the ferrule tube assembly from the tool.
   E. The assembly is installed on the fitting as follows:
      (1) Slide tube in fitting until it bottoms, turn nut to finger tight position, and tighten one quarter turn with wrench.
      (2) Snug slightly with wrench.

APPLICATION OF TEFLON TAPE THREAD SEALANT.

All male pipe (tapered) threads of the oxygen system should be sealed with 3M No. 48 teflon tape. Teflon tape should not be used on straight threads. Do not use any other lubricants in place of the teflon or on any other threads.

1. Wrap tape on the threads, starting with those farthest from the opening, in the direction of the thread spiral. Circle the threads, making sure that each side of the tape has a slight overlap.
2. Wrap the tape such that is does not extend beyond the last thread on the fitting at the opening. The tape should then be pulled till it separates. Do not cut the tape, it will not stick properly.

CHART 3502. OXYGEN SYSTEM LIMITS

PARTS	INSPECTION	OVERHAUL
Regulator	300 Flight Hrs.	5 Years
Pressure Gauge	300 Flight Hrs.	Replace on Condition
High Pressure Lines	300 Flight Hrs.	Replace on Condition
Low Pressure Lines	300 Flight Hrs.	Replace on Condition
Outlets	300 Flight Hrs.	Every 5 Years[1]
External Recharge Valve	Each Use	Every 5 Years[2]
Masks	Each Use	Replace as Necessary

NOTES:
1 On condition replace the rubber components in the assembly or replace assembly.
2 If the screen in front of valve is dirty, replace valve. Valve replacement is recommended for every 5 years.

LEAK TESTS.

Solutions recommended for leak testing are Leak-Tec Formula #16-OX, and that available from Scott Aviation. Refer to the List of Consumable Materials for consumer information.

1. Remove the royalite covers in the baggage compartment and, with the oxygen system turned off, disconnect the low pressure supply line and connect it to a regulated cylinder charged with dry nitrogen.

—NOTE—

Whenever a leak check is performed all fitting connections as well as other questionable areas, should be inspected.

2. Apply the leak detector solution to the test surface and watch for indication of leakage.
3. Large leaks will produce bubbles immediately, but small leaks will form a white foam in 5 to 60 seconds.
4. With outlets vacated of masks, connect a test pressure gauge to the co-pilot's outlet as described in the subject paragraph on Inspection and Maintenance. See Figure 35-3.
5. Adjust the regulator on the dry nitrogen cylinder for 100 psi and check for leakage at the outlets.
6. Correct any leaks and wipe off excess leak detector solution.
7. Close the valve on the nitrogen gas tank and insert a Scott plug-in to relieve system pressure.
8. Disconnect test gauge, plug in, and nitrogen tank.
9. If the oxygen cylinder is not to be hooked up or installed immediately, cap and cover the exposed fittings with new clean plastic bags. Temporarily support lines as needed to prevent damage. Make sure caps and coverings are as clean as possible.

OXYGEN SYSTEM COMPONENT HANDLING.

Keeping in mind the effect of compressed oxygen on materials, oxygen system components must be handled carefully. Ports on regulators, indicators, and other opened components must also be kept capped or plugged to prevent ingestion of foreign material. Adjustments or modifications should only be initiated under the auspicious of the FAA, Piper, or Scott Aviation.

REMOVAL OF OXYGEN CYLINDER. (Refer to Figure 35-1.)

—NOTE—

Replacement time for the recharge valve is every 5 years. If the cylinder is being removed for the 5 year test, it is recommended the valve be removed and/or replaced at the same time.

The oxygen bottle, located behind the finished bulkhead in the baggage compartment, is secured to a removable shelf mounted to each side of the fuselage. The tank is mounted such that the regulator-control valve is on the left side of the aircraft, the same side as the recharge valve. A shroud also covers the regulator end of the bottle to prevent leaks, should any develop, from filling the aircraft with oxygen. With this in mind, a vent tube interconnects the shroud with the recharge valve fixture permitting any oxygen to vent overboard.

1. Remove the screws attaching the finished bulkhead to the fuselage bulkhead, and remove the finished bulkhead.

2. It is recommended that when working in the rear of the aircraft an appropriate tailstand be properly attached to the tail.

3. With the immediate area clear of flammables (grease, hydraulic fluid, fuel) and oxygen system off, connect a mask or tube to an outlet to exhaust any pressure in the system.

4. Remove the screws and loosen the clamps securing the shroud to the cylinder and regulator-control valve.

5. Remove the spring clamps securing the vent tube to the cylinder shroud and disconnect the tube.

6. Carefully separate the shroud along the high pressure lines.

7. The high pressure fitting on the regulator-control valve incorporates a valve that opens only when a line is connected with it. With this in mind, carefully unscrew the high pressure line until the pressure decreases, and then remove the line. Disconnect low pressure lines as well.

8. Loosen and open the clamps securing the bottle to the shelf. Carefully move the bottle in such a way that fair access can be made to the control mechanism.

9. Disconnect the control cable. Be careful not to kink the cable.

10. Remove tank from aircraft being careful not to damage the regulator-control valve.

REMOVAL OF RECHARGE VALVE.

The recharge valve is located on the left rear side of the aircraft and is covered by its own access door. The valve is interconnected with the gauge line as well as the regulator-control valve and is constantly under cylinder pressure as long as the high pressure line is attached to the regulator.

—NOTE—

The recommended service life for the recharge valve is 5 years, and the oxygen cylinder must be hydrostatically tested every 5 years. With these circumstances in mind it is recommended that the recharge valve be removed and replaced when the cylinder is removed for services.

1. Due to the location of the recharge valve it is necessary to remove the oxygen cylinder. For ease of removal it is recommended that the cylinder shelf also be removed.

2. Remove the screws that secure the recharge valve’s protective shroud to the valve mounting dish, and slide the shroud back over the high pressure line.

3. Unscrew the high pressure line fitting from the recharge valve and with somebody turning the screw from outside the aircraft, back-up the nut to remove the valve.

INSTALLATION OF RECHARGE VALVE.

1. Insert the valve through the aperture in the mounting cup and align the bolt holes.

2. With the safety chain and information plate mounting washer aligned at one of the holes, install the mounting bolts.

3. Apply teflon tape to male threads as explained earlier in this section.

4. Reconnect the high pressure line to the valve and torque the fitting 30 to 50 inch pounds.

5. Install the valve protective shroud.

INSTALLATION OF OXYGEN CYLINDER.

1. Before mounting the cylinder to the shelf, connect the control cable to the control valve-regulator. If the shelf has been removed reinstall it before continuing. Install teflon tape per prior instructions in this chapter.
2. Position cylinder on shelf and install the pressure lines. Insert tubing into fitting until ferrule seats in fitting. Tighten the nut by hand and then one quarter turn with a wrench. If fitting is relatively new the nut might be turned 3/4 of a turn. Follow up by snugging the nut slightly with a wrench.
3. Install the cylinder protective shroud and tighten the clamps securing it to the tank, and valve.
4. Secure the cylinder to the shelf by connecting and tightening the clamps.
5. If vent tube has been disconnected from the shroud make sure it is firmly attached to both the cylinder and valve shrouds.
6. Make sure all seals are properly in place in the cylinder shroud. Make sure the MS35489-35 seal is in the bottom of the shroud where the low pressure line comes through. The two seals where the high pressure lines go into the shroud are MS35489-2 grommet seals.
7. Check pressure and refill bottle as necessary.
8. Inspect for leaks, especially at fittings that have been separated.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF PRESSURE GAUGE.

1. The pressure gauge is tied into the same high pressure line as the recharge valve, through a tee fitting at the tank regulator-control valve. The high pressure line connects into the valve such that it actuates a check valve permitting pressure to the line. Disconnect the high pressure fitting at the tank valve being careful to only unscrew it a little at a time so as to allow the pressure to bleed off. Cap the lines as soon as possible after removal.
2. Remove the overhaul vent panel and remove instrument from bracket as follows:
   A. Disconnect the tube from the fitting at the rear of the instrument.
   B. Immediately cap the oxygen line.
   C. Snap off the clip securing the instrument in its bracket.
   D. If the fitting on the rear of the instrument is to be reused remove, clean threads, and using tape, install fitting on new gauge. Refer to appropriate section in this chapter.
3. Install gauge as follows:
   A. With fitting installed on rear of instrument install gauge in bracket. Make sure clip is properly secure.
   B. Remove cap from oxygen line and with teflon tape properly installed, connect the oxygen line to the fitting.
   C. Reinstall fitting in tank.

REMOVAL OF OUTLETS

1. Make sure the oxygen system is completely turned off. Insert an oxygen mask to release pressure, and insure the system is off.
2. With a suitable spanner wrench, remove the outer half of the outlet.
3. Remove the screws retaining the trim panel and remove same.
4. The outlet can now be disconnected from the low pressure line(s). Make sure to cap lines immediately after disconnection.

INSTALLATION OF OUTLETS.

1. Apply teflon tape to male threads of the affected fitting. Refer to appropriate procedure in this chapter.
2. Connect the outlet to the low pressure line.
3. Position the trim panel and secure with screws.
4. Position and secure the outer half of the outlet with a suitable spanner wrench.
5. Torque the fittings onto the outlets to approximately 30 in. lbs. Do not overtorque.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF OXYGEN ON/OFF CONTROL. (Refer to Figure 35-1.)

1. As shown in Figure 35-1, the on/off control is mounted in the overhead vent panel. To remove the control, drop the overhead panel and ducting, and remove the retaining nut from the rear of the control cable fitting.
2. Make access to the bottle, if necessary, and disconnect the cable from the regulator-control mechanism.
3. Cut the tie wraps securing the cable and pull cable from aircraft.
4. When installing a new cable, make sure new cable shield is cut to 84.0 inches long and that the core has sufficient material to make a twin loop two inches from the end of the shield. Install as follows:
   A. Rout cable through the hole in the overhead duct and as shown in Figure 35-1. Tie wrap the cable as before.
   B. Make sure the cable properly reaches the valve and reinstall vent and panels. Reconnect cable to control mechanism.

REFILLING OXYGEN SYSTEM.

—CAUTION—

Before servicing the oxygen system make sure the aircraft is securely grounded electrically.
Do not attempt to tighten any connections while the system is charged.
Do not operate one electrical equipment while servicing oxygen system.

Refilling of oxygen systems should be done by qualified personnel. For comparison of filling pressures to ambient temperatures refer to Chart 3503. The following are parameters to be followed for filling.

1. Only aviators breathing oxygen (MIL-O-27210) and appropriate filling equipment should be used to fill the system.

CHART 3503. FILLING PRESSURE FOR CERTAIN AMBIENT TEMPERATURES

Ambient Temperature	Filling Pressure	Ambient Temperature	Filling Pressure
0	1650 (PSI)	70	1975 (PSI)
10	1700	80	2000
20	1725	90	2050
30	1775	100	2100
40	1825	110	2150
50	1875	120	2200
60	1925	130	2250

NOTE: Filling pressures are for 1850 PSI at 70°F. Table assumes 25°F rise due to heat of compression with max fill rate.

2. If a cylinder has less than 5 psi pressure or has insufficient pressure to produce an audible hissing sound when the valve is cracked, it should be removed and/or purged, and if the condition has existed for a significant length of time, hydrostatically test.

3. Make sure both the charge valve and recharge "cart" fittings are clean and free of contamination.

—WARNING—

BE CERTAIN THERE IS NO OIL ON THE FITTINGS OR NEAR THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

4. Attach service cart hose to recharge port. Fill the system at a rate not exceeding 200 psig per minute proceeding as follows:

A. To obtain the correct filling pressure for the oxygen system at various ambient temperatures, a table is included for your convenience. The pressures given are not exact, but sufficiently accurate for practical purposes of working pressures between 1800 and 2400 psig cylinders. The cylinder should be allowed to cool to a stabilized temperature after filling before checking against the valves in Chart 3503.

B. When using a recharge unit consisting of one supply cylinder, slowly open the valve of the supply unit and allow the oxygen to transfer.

C. When using a recharge unit consisting of two or more supply cylinders (cascade storage system), it is recommended that the following procedure be used:

(1) Before opening any valves, check the pressure remaining in the airplane's oxygen cylinder. If it is partly charged, note the pressure indicated on the cylinder gauge. Then open and close each valve on the cascade storage system and determine which cylinder has the lowest pressure. When found if this cylinder has a pressure lower than the oxygen cylinder in the aircraft, do not attempt using it for filling; use the storage cylinder that has a pressure higher than the aircraft's cylinder but lower than the others.

(2) Open the valve on only the one storage cylinder with the lowest pressure. When the pressure indicated on the aircraft's oxygen gauge and charging gauge has become equal, close the valve of the storage cylinder; then go to the storage cylinder with the next higher pressure and repeat the procedure.

(3) If after using the last storage cylinder the aircraft's oxygen system is still not fully charged, a full storage cylinder should be put in place of a cylinder with the lowest pressure and used in the same manner.

(4) A good deal of oxygen will remain in the large cylinders used in the cascade system after filling only one of the cylinders but such remaining oxygen will be a pressure something less than the 1850 psi which is not sufficient pressure to completely refill another aircraft cylinder although it will refill several smaller cylinders.
(5) It is not economical even on a three or four cylinder cascade system to begin recharging with oxygen at less than 300 psi pressure in the 300 cubic foot bank of cylinders. So use 300 cubic foot cylinders down to approximately 300 psi; then return for refilling. In two cylinder systems use to approximately 100 psi; then return for filling.

D. When the pressure gauge on the recharge unit or in the aircraft reaches 1800 to 1850 psi., close the pressure regulator valve on the recharge unit. Disconnect the filler hose from the filler valve; replace the protective cap on the filler valve and close the access cover. (Check the cylinder pressure according to Chart 3503 after the cylinder temperature stabilizes.

5. After detaching the service cart, cap hose and fittings to prevent contamination.
6. Perform a leak check of the high pressure lines and clean off solution afterwards. If solution is not properly cleaned off, unusual corrosion may result.

PORTABLE. - OXYGEN SYSTEM. (Refer to Figure 35-2.)

Due to the nature of the process used to test compressed gas tanks, it is recommended that overhaul, service, or hydrostatic tests be conducted by an FAA DOT, or manufacturer (Scott Aviation) approved shop. The following material gives recommended inspection and maintenance information for the various parts of the oxygen system.

—NOTE—

Oxygen cylinders are identified by the ICC or DOT identification stamped on the cylinder. The standard weight cylinder (3AA 1800) must be hydrostatically tested at the end of every five years. Light weight cylinders (3HT 1850) must be tested every 3 years and be replaced after 4380 refills or 24 years whichever comes first. The month and year of the last test is stamped on the cylinder beneath the identification.

1. Inspect outlets, and test for leaks in the “use” and “non-use” condition. Refer to next subject paragraph.
2. Check pressure gauge for accuracy by removing the back section of the unit and connecting gauge of known accuracy to the fill port.
3. Inspect tank for dents, bulges, major strap chafing marks or corrosion. Should any of these conditions exist, the tank should be hydrostatical1y tested.

TESTING FOR LEAKS.

Apply detector fluid Leak-Tec Formula #16-OX (see Chart 9101) or an equivalent. The solution should be shaken to obtain suds or foam. The solution should be applied sparingly to the joints of the system while looking for traces of bubbles. Visible leaks are not allowed and any defective parts replaced or repaired. The system should be further observed for leaks when fully pressurized. All traces of detector fluid should be wiped off at the conclusion of the examination.

MAINTENANCE.

1. Check the cylinder to be sure it is securely mounted.
2. Check the cylinder for the ICC identification number and for the date of the last FAA inspection and test.
3. If cylinder is completely empty it must be completely disassembled and inspected in an FAA or manufacturer approved facility before recharging.
4. Refer to FAA Manual AC 43.13-1A for more details.

REMOVAL OF OUTLETS.

l. Make sure the control valve is in the full off position.
2. Connect a mask or connector to the valve to release any pressure.
3. Using a suitable spanner wrench, remove the outlet.
4. The outlet can now be removed from the low pressure fitting.

INSTALLATION OF OUTLETS.

l. Apply sealant (Permacel 412) to the male end of the fitting.
2. Install the outlet to the regulator extension with a suitable spanner wrench.
3. Torque the fittings into the outlets approximately 30 inch-pounds. Do not over torque as this could damage the outlet.

PURGING OXYGEN SYSTEM.

The system should be purged whenever the cylinder pressure falls below 50 psi or if any lines are left open for any length of time. Also, if the bottle is left at below 200 psi it may develop odors from bacterial growth. This will make it necessary to purge the system. Use the following procedures:

—CAUTION—

When performing this operation make sure the area is a NO SMOKING AREA, and it is as clean as possible of oil and dirt.

CHART 3504. PORTABLE OXYGEN SYSTEM COMPONENT LIMITS

PART	INSPECTION	OVERHAUL
Regulator	300 Flight Hrs.	5 Years
Pressure Gauge	300 Flight Hrs.	5 Years
Outlets	300 Flight Hrs.	5 Years
Recharge Valve	Each Use	Replace Every 5 Yrs.
Masks	Each Use	Replace as Necessary

CHAPTER

37

VACUUM SYSTEM

CHAPTER 37 - VACUUM SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

The instrumentation in this airplane is designed to give a quick and actual indication of the attitude, performance and condition of the airplane. Maintenance, other than described, shall be done by the instrument manufacturer or an authorized repair station.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The vacuum system employed to operate the gyro instruments is comprised of an engine driven dry vacuum pump, a vacuum regulator and filter, and necessary tubing to connect the components. A vacuum gauge is used to constantly monitor the system.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

A Troubleshooting Chart is provided to assist in locating and correcting possible malfunctions in the system.

CHART 3701. TROUBLESHOOTING (VACUUM SYSTEM)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
No vacuum gauge indication at instrument.	Filter clogged or dirty.	Clean or replace filter.
	Line from gyro to filter restricted.	Check line.
No vacuum gauge indication at instrument or source.	Faulty gauge malfunctioning pump.	Replace gauge. Replace pump.
Low vacuum system pressure.	Filter dirty.	Clean or replace filter.
	Vacuum regulator valve incorrectly adjusted.	Adjust regulator valve in accordance with Adjustments in this section.
	Line from gyros to filter restricted.	Repair or replace line.
	Line from pump to gyros leaking	Check all lines and fittings.

CHART 3701. TROUBLESHOOTING (VACUUM SYSTEM) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Normal pressure indication but sluggish operation of instruments.	Faulty instrument.	Replace instrument.
High system pressure.	Vacuum regulator incorrectly adjusted.	Adjust regulator.
	Vacuum regulator sticking or dirty screen.	Clean and check operation of regulator.
Regulator cannot be adjusted to produce correct pressure.	Lines leaking.	Check lines and fittings.
	Vacuum pump malfunctioning.	Replace pump.
Vacuum correct on ground but will not maintain pressure at altitude.	Vacuum pump malfunctioning.	Replace pump.
	Regulator sticky.	Clean regulator.
Vacuum correct but pilot reports pressure erratic or shows complete loss in flight.	Regulator sticky.	Clean regulator.
	Oil in pump due to leaky engine seal or cleaning fluid blown into pump while cleaning engine.	Replace pump.
Pressure can only be maintained at full throttle on ground.	Leak in system.	Repair or replace lines.
	Worn pump.	Replace pump.
	Stuck regulator.	Clean or replace regulator.

DISTRIBUTION .

VACUUM SYSTEM SERVICE TIPS.

The following information is intended to acquaint field service personnel with a means to diagnose vacuum system service symptoms on those components which are serviced by removal and replacement. These items include hoses, clamps, gyro filters, vacuum regulating valves and vacuum gauges.

1. Hoses and Clamps:
   A. These items should be examined periodically and inspected carefully whenever engine maintenance activities cause hose disconnections to be made at the pump, regulating valve, gyros and/or vacuum gauge.
   B. The ends of the hoses should be examined for rubber separation and slivers of rubber on the inside diameter of the hoses. These slivers can and do become detached. If this happens, the vacuum pump suck these loose particles and eventually ingest them. This can cause premature pump service.
   C. Hose clamps and fittings should be replaced when broken, damaged or corroded.

—CAUTION—

When replacing any of the threaded fittings, DO NOT USE PIPE DOPE or any other anti-seize tape or compound. The AIRBORNE fittings are all cadmium plated to avoid the need for any other anti-seize materials. The reason for this caution is to protect the pump from ingesting any foreign materials that could cause premature service.

2. Vacuum Gauges:
   A. Vacuum gauges seldom require service and usually are replaced when malfunctions occur.

—NOTE—

Vacuum gauge failure in a properly operating vacuum system does not impair safety of flight.

   B. If the vacuum gauge malfunctions in a manner to cause an incorrect reading in normal cruise conditions, the gauge must be checked by comparing the reading with a gauge of known accuracy. If the gauge is indicating correct values and the system vacuum level is not in accordance with the specified vacuum, then and only then should the regulator be reset.
   C. Visual examination of the gauge performance should cover the following steps:
      (1) With engine stopped and no vacuum applied to the gauge, its pointer should rest against the internal stop in the 9 o'clock position. Any other displacement from this position suggests need for replacement.
      (2) A slight overshoot during engine startup, not to exceed half an inch (1/2”) of mercury, is normal and is not cause to replace gauge.
      (3) With engine operating at normal cruise RPM, the gauge should read from 4.9 inches to 5.1 inches of mercury (vacuum).
      (4) At 1200 RPM, the vacuum gauge reading should be more than four inches of mercury.

3. Gyro Filters:
   A. Gyro filters must be serviced on a scheduled basis, not to exceed 100 hours, or sooner as condition indicates.
   B. The system installation employs a large central filter and differential vacuum gauge that continuously monitors the filter condition while indicating vacuum readings.

—NOTE—

The latest systems which employ a central filter in combination with a differential vacuum gauge will indicate a decline in panel gauge reading when the filter becomes clogged and vacuum declines below the recommended value. The filters should be replaced when gauge reading declines below the recommended value; do not adjust regulator.

4. Vacuum Regulator:
   A. The vacuum regulating valve seldom needs replacement. Symptoms that suggest replacement are:
      (1) Chatter as indicated by rapid fluctuation of the vacuum gauge needle or an audible sound.
      (2) Non-repeatability of the vacuum gauge reading when the panel gauge is not suspect or has been checked against a known test gauge (cruise RPM only).
   B. All modes of regulator malfunction tend to increase the vacuum power applied to the gyros. Thus, although excess vacuum is applied, a loss of vacuum does not occur.
   C. The gyros themselves act as a limiting device to keep the vacuum power applied from exceeding safe levels.

—NOTE—

If the panel gauge has been checked and found OK and the vacuum gauge reading does not repeat within the range of 4.8 to 5.2 inches of mercury, then the regulating valve should be changed. Observe the usual precautions for maintaining system cleanliness to avoid premature pump service.

VACUUM PUMP.

The vacuum pump is of the rotary vane, positive displacement type. This unit consists essentially of an aluminum housing containing a tempered sleeve in which an offset rotor, with moving blades is incorporated. This assembly is driven by means of a coupling mated to the engine driven gear assembly. The pump is mounted on the accessory section of the engine.

REMOVAL OF VACUUM PUMP.

1. Remove the top portion of the engine cowling. (Refer to Chapter 71.)
2. Loosen the hose clamp and remove the hose from the pump fitting.
3. Remove the four retaining nuts, lock washers and plain washers used to secure the pump to the engine; then remove the pump.

REPLACING PUMP FITTINGS.

1. Before installing any fittings on the pump, check for any external damage. A pump that has been damaged or dropped should not be installed.
2. When a vise is used to hold the pump while installing fittings, suitable caution must be exercised to avoid pump damage. The square mounting flange must be held between soft wood blocks and only at right angles to the vise jaws. Use only enough vise pressure to hold the pump firmly.

—CAUTION—

DO NOT apply vise pressure to the outside diameter or overall length of the pump.

3. The ports of the AIRBORNE pump have been treated with a dry film lubricant and the AIRBORNE fittings are cadmium plated thus eliminating any need for thread lubricants. If thread lubricant is required, use a powdered moly-sulfide or graphite in dry form or in an evaporating vehicle; or employ a silicone spray. Apply sparingly to external threads of fittings only.

—CAUTION—

DO NOT use pipe tape, thread dope, hydrocarbon oil or grease, as these can contaminate the pump and cause malfunction.

4. With the pump properly secured in the vise, insert fittings in ports and hand tighten firmly.
5. Using a wrench, tighten each fitting from one-half to two additional turns.

INSTALLATION OF VACUUM PUMP.

1. Place the pump gasket in its proper place and align the spline on the pump drive with the spline on the engine drive assembly.

—CAUTION—

The only pump mounting gasket authorized and approved for use on the Airborne vacuum pump is the Airborne gasket B3-1-2, Piper part number 751 859. Use of any other gasket may result in oil seepage or leakage at the mounting surface.

2. Secure the pump to the engine with four plain washers, lock washers and retaining nuts. Torque the nuts 40 to 50 inch-pounds.
3. Connect the hoses to the pump and secure with hose clamps.
4. Reinstall the engine cowling.

VACUUM REGULATOR VALVE.

One vacuum regulator valve is incorporated in the system to control vacuum pressure to the gyro instruments. The regulator valve is located under the instrument panel. Access to the valve for maintenance and adjustment is gained from below the instrument panel.

ADJUSTMENT OF VACUUM REGULATOR VALVE.

1. Loosen the locking nut or remove the protective cap from the valve, depending on which type is installed.

—NOTE—

Do not attempt adjustment of this valve with the engine in operation, without a qualified pilot or other responsible person at the controls.

2. Start the engine, after allowing time for warm-up, run the engine at medium RPM.
3. With the engine running at magneto check RPM, the suction gauge should indicate 5.0 inches of mercury ± .2 inches of mercury. If the pressure reading fails to fall within this range, shut down the engine and adjust the regulator valve by moving the valve adjustment screw clockwise to increase the pressure, and counterclockwise to decrease the pressure. Start the engine and repeat the check. With engine running at magneto check RPM, the suction gauge should indicate 5.0 inches of mercury ± .2 inches of mercury. If the airplane is not equipped with a suction gauge, it will be necessary to connect a gauge by removing the plug from the back of the artificial horizon, and attaching a temporary gauge.
4. Restart the engine and repeat the check.
5. After the system pressure has been adjusted to these recommended settings, remove the gauge and install the plug, replace the protective cap or retighten the locknut, whichever applies to the type of valve installed.

ADJUSTMENT OF VACUUM TURN AND BANK INDICATOR REGULATOR VALVE.

1. To adjust the turn and bank indicator, remove the plug found in the back of the instrument and install the proper AN fitting that will accommodate a small hose from a suction gauge.

—NOTE—

Do not attempt adjustment of any system in this airplane, with the engine in operation, without a qualified pilot or other responsible person at the controls.

2. Start the engine and operate at a medium RPM with the suction gauge indicating 5.0 with central air filter. If adjustment is necessary, refer to Adjustment of Vacuum Regulator Valve.

3. With the suction gauge reading within the stated range, the gauge attached to the turn and bank should indicate 2.0 inches of mercury. If adjustment is necessary, turning the adjustment screw, found in the valve assembly at the back of the instrument, clockwise will decrease the suction and counterclockwise will increase the suction. After the proper reading is acquired, shut down the engine, remove the gauge, hose and fitting from the turn and bank and install the plug.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF REGULATOR VALVE.

1. To remove the regulator valve, disconnect the three lines and remove the mounting nut. Remove the valve from the airplane.
2. Replace regulator in reverse order given for removal. Check complete vacuum system for proper operation.

INDICATING.

VACUUM GAUGE.

The suction gauge is mounted in the right side of the instrument panel. This gauge is calibrated in inches of mercury and indicates the amount of vacuum created by the engine driven vacuum pump. The suction gauge has a direct pressure line and a vent line. Therefore, these aircraft indicate the differential pressure or actual pressure being applied to the gyro instruments. As the system filter becomes clogged or lines obstructed, the gauge will show a decrease in pressure. Do not reset the regulator until the filter and lines have been checked.

REMOVAL OF VACUUM SENSOR.

Access to the sensor unit is gained by reaching up under the instrument panel to the vacuum regulator. Removal is accomplished by the following:

1. Disconnect the two electrical leads.
2. Unscrew the sensor unit from the vacuum regulator.
3. Cover hole to prevent foreign matter from entering regulator.

INSTALLATION OF VACUUM SENSOR.

1. Screw sensor unit into vacuum regulator.
2. Reconnect the two electrical leads.
3. Perform operational check.

—END—

CHAPTER

39

ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC PANELS AND MULTI-PURPOSE PARTS

CHAPTER 39 - ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC PANELS AND MULTI-PURPOSE PARTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

—NOTE—

Refer to Chapter 91 for all wiring diagrams (schematics).

ELECTRICAL SWITCHES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS.

The switches are of the rocker type. The switches are mounted in the middle of the instrument panel. The circuit breakers are single hole mounting, pushbutton type with manual reset; they must reset be the pilot whenever tripped. They are on a circuit breaker panel on the lower right hand corner of the instrument panel.

REMOVAL OF ELECTRICAL SWITCHES.

1. For a particular switch removal, remove the screw above the screw below the switch on the front of the instrument panel.
2. From behind the instrument panel remove the switch, and disconnect the electrical connections.

—NOTE—

Make note of the placement of the electrical leads to facilitate reinstallation.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

51

STRUCTURES

CHAPTER 51 - STRUCTURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

DESCRIPTION

The PA-28RT-201/201T is an all metal semi-monocoque structure. The fuselage is constructed of bulkheads, stringers and stiffeners, to which all of the outer skin is riveted. The cabin entrance door is located on the right side of the fuselage above the wing. The wings and empennage are all metal, full cantilever semi-monocoque type construction with removable tips.

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS.

Structural repair methods used must be made in accordance with the regulations set forth in FAA Advisory Circular 43-13-1A. To assist in making repairs and/or replacements, Figure 51-1 identifies the type and thickness of various skin material used.

—WARNING—

No access holes are permitted in any control surfaces. The use of patch plates for repairs of all movable tail surfaces is prohibited. The use of any filler material normally used for repair of minor dents and/or materials used for filling the inside of surfaces is also prohibited on all movable tail surfaces.

Never make a skin replacement or patch plate from material other than the type of the original skin, or of a different thickness than the original skin. The repair must be as strong as the original skin. However, flexibility must be retained so the surrounding areas will not receive extra stress.

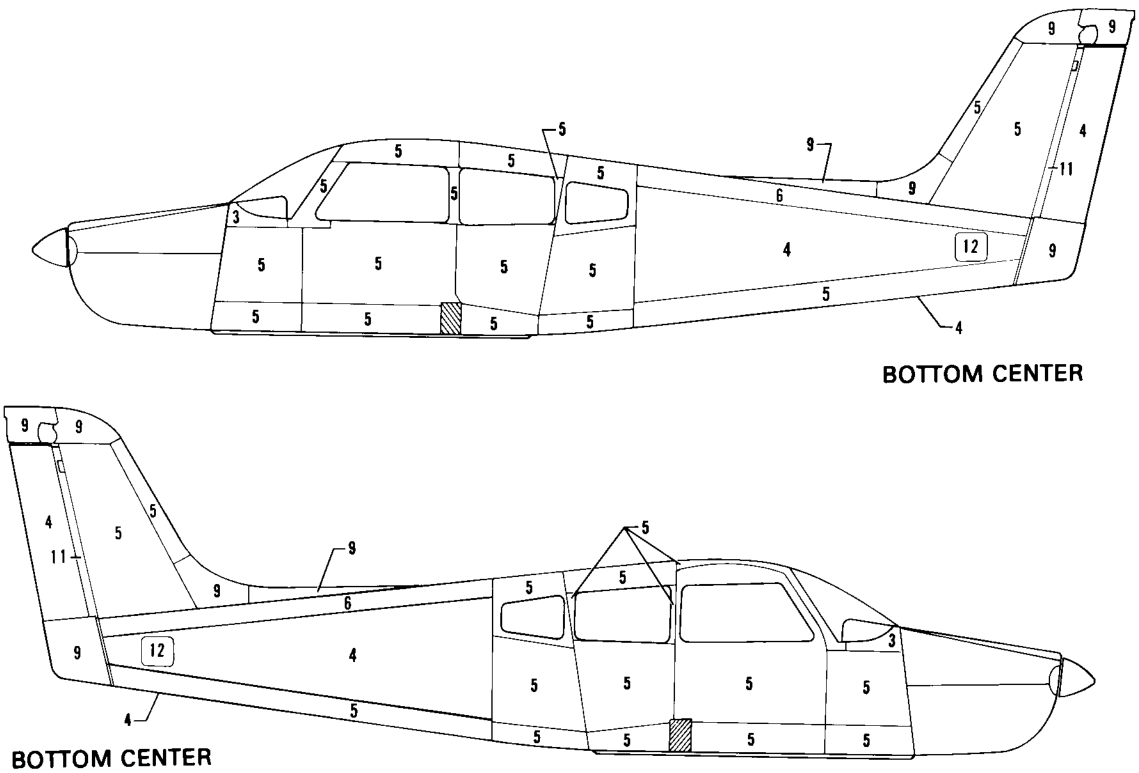
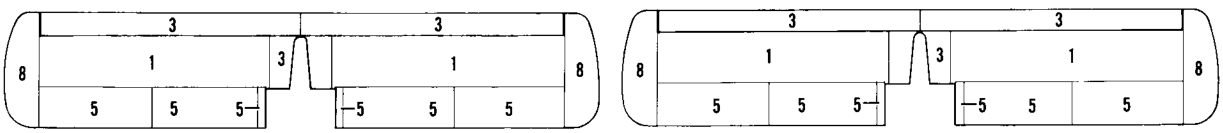


Figure 51-1. Skin Materials and Thickness



NUMBER (SKIN)	MATERIAL	THICKNESS
1	2024-T3	.016
2	2024-0 (Note 1)	.020
3	2024-T3	.020
4	2024-T3	.025
5	2024-T3	.032
6	2024-T3	.040
7	2024-T3	.051
8	FIBERGLASS	
9	THERMOPLASTIC	
10	2024-0 (Note 2)	.025
11	2024-0 (Note 2)	.016
12	2024-0	.050

NOTES:
(1) HEAT TREAT TO 2024-T4 AFTER FORMING
(2) HEAT TREAT TO 2024-T42 AFTER FORMING

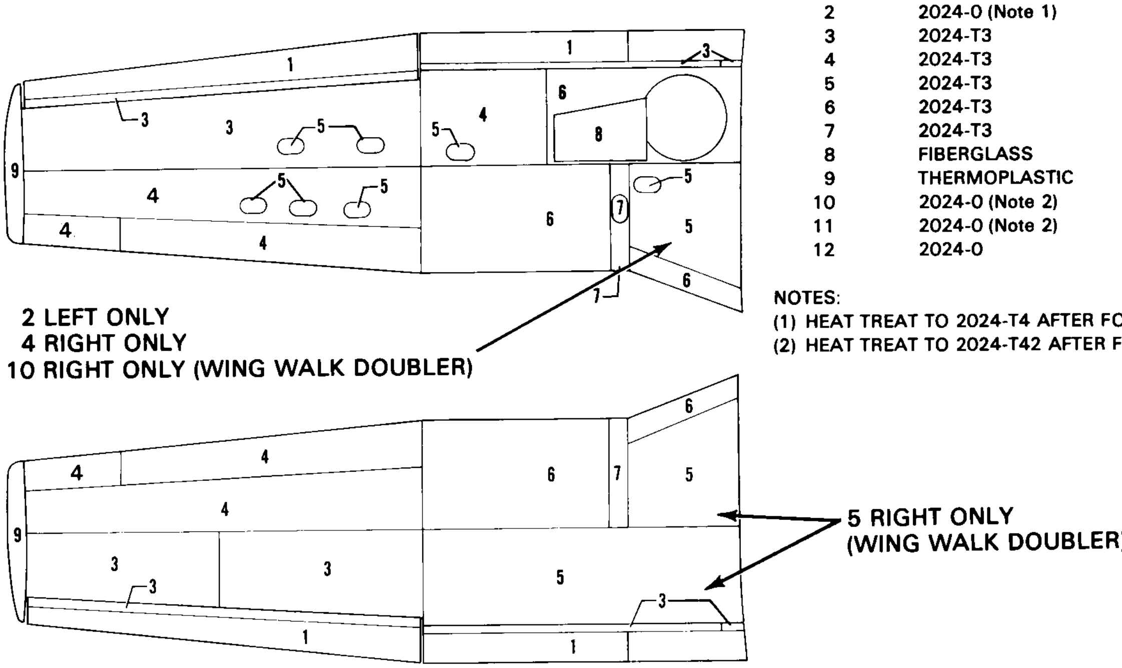


Figure 51-1. Skin Materials and Thickness (cont)

BAGGAGE COMPARTMENT INSPECTION HOLE AND COVER PLATE.
(See latest revision of Piper Service Bulletin 977.)

a. General.

Airplanes manufactured before 1979 may not have had control cable inspection access holes in the baggage compartment floor. The following is a method of fabricating inspection access holes in the floor of the baggage compartment, if desired.

b. Baggage Compartment Inspection Holes Fabrication Procedure. (Refer to Figure 51-1a.)

While Figure 51-1a shows the hole in the left side of the baggage compartment, a similar hole is also cut out in the right side baggage compartment floor. Installation will require two each inspection access covers, Piper P/N 62109-00.

1. Layout cut lines
   (a) Gain access to baggage compartment.
   (b) ***Carefully*** remove:
      (1) Right side baggage compartment Royalite plastic close out panel.
      (2) Rear close out panel.
      (3) Carpeting from baggage compartment floor.
   (c) Determine and mark a reference center line running through baggage compartment. Refer to Figure 51-1a for measurements.
   (d) Measure two points 14.99 inches each side of the reference centerline. Joining these two points will form the centerlines of each inspection hole.
   (e) Measure two points on each side of each centerline of both holes at distances of 8.48 inches and 10.98 inches from the aft edge of the baggage compartment floor.
   (f) Connect the two 8.48” points and the two 10.98” points so that the resulting lines cross the centerline of each hole.
   (g) Using the intersection of the lines constructed in step (f) with each hole’s centerline as the center, scribe an arc having a radius of 2.00”
   (h) Draw a line (four lines total) tangent to each side of the arcs constructed on step (g).
   (i) There should now be two ovals, like the one in Figure 51-1a, laid out on each side of the baggage compartment floor.
2. Cutting the holes.

— CAUTION —

Baggage compartment flooring is made of 0.025 inch thick aluminum. Use care when cutting through flooring so as not to damage cables and wiring routed below the floor.

   (a) Drill a 1/4 inch hole inside of, and adjacent to, one of the scribed lines layed out for each hole.
   (b) Using a 1/8 inch router bit, cut out the two inspection holes by following the lines layed out on each side of the baggage compartment floor.
   (c) Deburr each cut edge using a file or emery wheel.
3. Installing covers.
   (a) Lay one of the 62109-00 covers over one of the inspection holes. Using the screw holes in the cover, scribe the position for the screw holes on the baggage compartment floor.
   (b) Drill a 0.120 inch hole in baggage compartment floor at each position layed out in step (a).
   (c) Attach cover to flooring with No.8 X 0.38 corrosion resistant steel sheet metal screws.
   (d) Repeat steps (a) through (c) on remaining hole.
4. Install baggage compartment rear and side close out panels.
5. Install baggage compartment floor carpet.

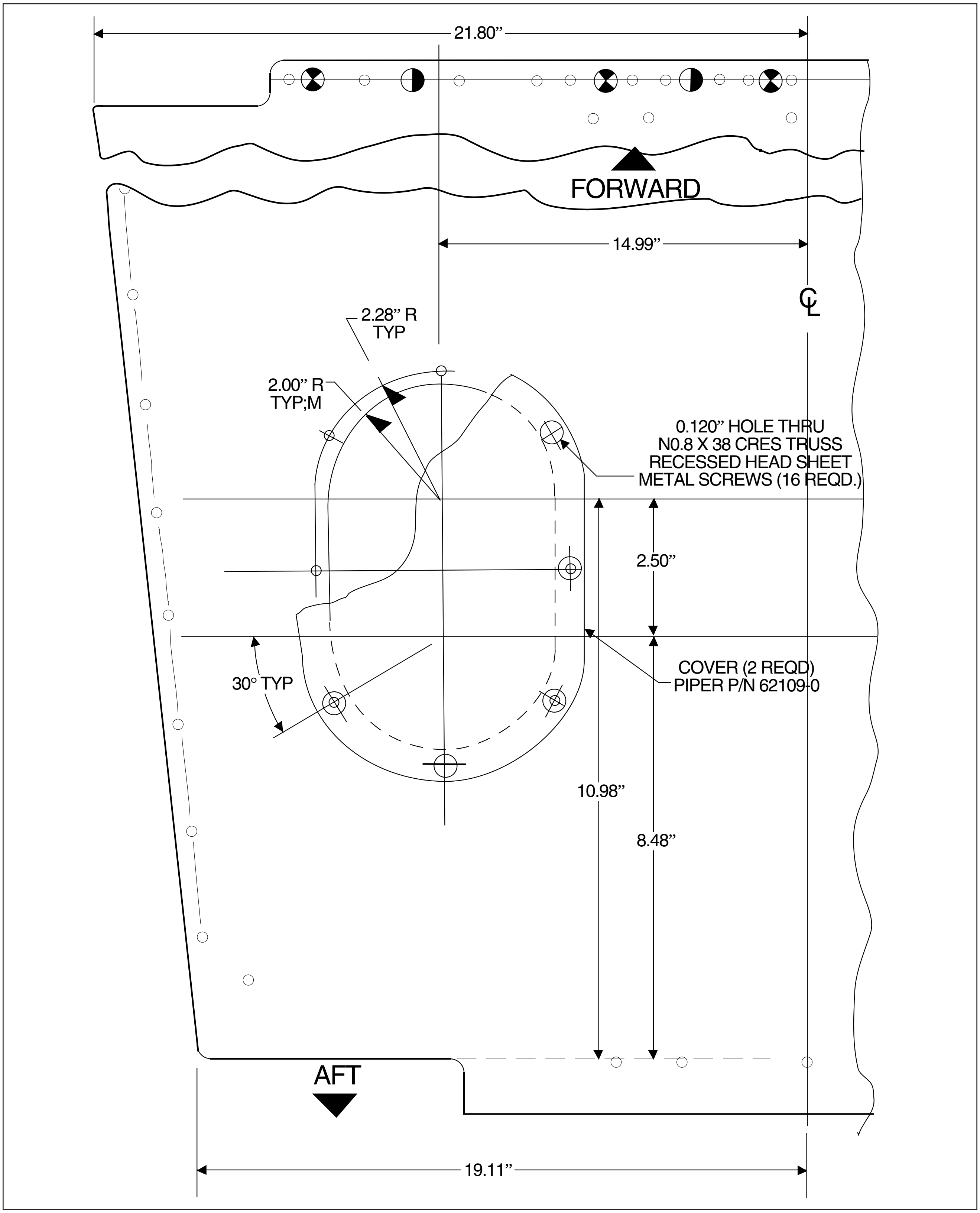


Figure 51-1a. Baggage Compartment Inspection Holes Cutout Details

FIBERGLAS REPAIRS.

The repair procedure in this manual will describe the methods for repair of Fiberglas Reinforced Structures, Fiberglas Touch-Up and Surface Repairs such as blisters, open seams, delamination, cavities, small holes and minor damages that have not harmed the fiberglas cloth material, Fiberglas Fracture and Patch Repairs as puncture, breaks and holes that have penetrated through the structure and damaged the fiberglas cloth. A repair kit, part number 756 729 will furnish necessary material for such repairs, and is available through Piper Aircraft Dealers.

—NOTE—

Very carefully follow resin and catalyst mixing instructions furnished with repair kit.

FIBERGLAS TOUCH-UP AND SURFACE REPAIRS.

1. Remove wax, oil and dirt from around the damaged area with acetone, Methylethylketone or equivalent and remove paint to gel coat.
2. The damaged area may be scraped with a fine blade knife or a power drill with a burr attachment to roughen the bottom and sides of the damaged area. Feather the edge surrounding the scratch or cavity. Do not undercut the edge. (If the scratch or cavity is shallow and penetrates only the surface coat, continue to Step 8.)
3. Pour a small amount of resin into a jar lid or on a piece of cardboard, just enough to fill the area being worked on. Mix an equal amount of milled fiberglas with the resin, using a putty knife or stick. Add catalyst, according to kit instruction, to the resin and mix thoroughly. A hypodermic needle may be used to inject gel into small cavities not requiring fiberglas millings mixed with the gel.
4. Work the mixture of resin, fibers and catalyst into the damaged area, using the sharp point of a putty knife or stick to press it into the bottom of the hole and to puncture any air bubbles which may be present. Fill the scratch or hole above the surrounding undamaged area about 1/16 inch.
5. Lay a piece of cellophane or waxed paper over the repair to cut off air and start the cure of gel mixture.
6. Allow the gel to cure 10 to 15 minutes until it feels rubbery to the touch. Remove the cellophane and trim flush with the surface, using a sharp razor blade or knife. Replace the cellophane and allow to cure completely for 30 minutes to an hour. The patch will shrink slightly below the structure surface as it cures. (If wax paper is used, ascertain wax is removed from surface.)
7. Rough up the bottom and edges of the hole with the electric burr attachment or rough sandpaper. Feather hole into surrounding gel coat, do not undercut.
8. Pour out a small amount of resin, add catalyst and mix thoroughly, using a cutting motion rather than stirring. Use no fibers.
9. Using the tip of a putty knife or fingertips, fill the hole to about 1/16 inch above the surrounding surface with the gel coat mixture.
10. Lay a piece of cellophane over the patch to start the curing process. Repeat Step 6, trimming patch when partially cured.
11. After trimming the patch, immediately place another small amount of gel coat on cut edge of the patch and cover with cellophane. Then, using a squeegee or the back of a razor blade, squeegee level with area surrounding the patch, leave the cellophane on patch for one or two hours or overnight, for complete cure.
12. After repair has cured for 24 hours, sand the patched area using a sanding block with fine wet sandpaper. Finish by priming, again sanding and applying color coat.

FIBERGLAS FRACTURE AND PATCH REPAIRS.

1. Remove wax, oil and dirt from around damaged area with acetone, methylethylketone or equivalent.
2. Using a key hole saw, electric saber saw, or sharp knife cut away ragged edges. Cut back to sound material.
3. Remove paint three inches back from around damaged area.
4. Working inside the structure, bevel the edges to approximately a 30 degree angle and rough-sand the hole and the area around it, using 80-grit dry paper. Feather back for about two inches all around the hole. This roughens the surface for strong bond with patch.

5. Cover a piece of cardboard or metal with cellophane. Tape it to the outside of the structure covering the hole completely. The cellophane should face toward the inside of the structure. If the repair is on a sharp contour or shaped area, a sheet of aluminum formed to a similar contour may be placed over the area. The aluminum should also be covered with cellophane.

6. Prepare a patch of fiberglas mat and cloth to cover an area two inches larger than the hole.

7. Mix a small amount of resin and catalyst, enough to be used for one step at a time, according to kit instructions.

8. Thoroughly wet mat and cloth with catalyzed resin. Daub resin on mat first, and then on cloth. Mat should be applied against structures surface with cloth on top. Both pieces may be wet out on cellophane and applied as a sandwich. Enough fiberglas cloth and mat reinforcements should be used to at least replace the amount of reinforcements removed in order to maintain the original strength. If damage occurred as a stress crack, an extra layer or two of cloth may be used to strengthen area.

9. Lay patch over hole on inside of structure, cover with cellophane, and squeegee from center to edges to remove all air bubbles and assure adhesion around edge of hole. Air bubbles will show white in the patch and they should all be worked out to the edge. Remove excess resin before it gels on the part. Allow patch to cure completely.

10. Remove cardboard or aluminum sheet from outside of hole and rough-sand the patch and edge of hole. Feather edge of hole about two inches into undamaged area.

11. Mask area around hole with tape and paper to protect surface. Cut a piece of fiberglas mat about one inch larger than the hole and one or more pieces of fiberglas cloth two inches larger than the hole. Brush catalyzed resin over hole, lay mat over hole and wet out with catalyzed resin. Use a daubing action with brush. Then apply additional layer or layers of fiberglas cloth to build up patch to the surface of structure. Wet out each layer thoroughly with resin.

12. With a squeegee or broad knife, work out all air bubbles in the patch. Work from center to edge, pressing patch firmly against the structure. Allow patch to cure for 15 to 20 minutes.

13. As soon as the patch begins to set up, but while still rubbery, take a sharp knife and cut away extra cloth and mat. Cut an outside edge of feathering. Strip cut edges of structure. Do this before cure is complete to save extra sanding. Allow patch to cure overnight.

14. Using dry 80-grit sandpaper on a power sander or sanding block, smooth patch and blend with surrounding surface. Should air pockets appear while sanding, puncture and fill with catalyzed resin. A hypodermic needle may be used to fill cavities. Let cure and resand.

15. Mix catalyzed resin and work into patch with fingers. Smooth carefully and work into any crevices.

16. Cover with cellophane and squeegee smooth. Allow to cure completely before removing cellophane. Let cure and resand.

17. Brush or spray a coat of catalyzed resin to seal patch. Sand patch, finish by priming, again sanding and applying color coat.

—NOTE—

Brush and hands may be cleaned in solvents such as acetone or methylethylketone. If solvents are not available, a strong solution of detergent and water may be used.

THERMOPLASTIC REPAIRS.

The following procedure will assist in making field repairs to items made of thermoplastic which are used throughout the airplane. A list of material needed to perform these repairs is given along with suggested suppliers of the material. Common safety precautions should be observed when handling some of the materials and tools used while making these repairs.

CHART 5101. LIST OF MATERIALS (THERMOPLASTIC REPAIR)

ITEMS	DESCRIPTIONS	SUPPLIERS
Buffing and Rubbing Compounds	Automotive Type - DuPont #7	DuPont Company Wilmington, Del. 19898
	Ram Chemical #69 x 1	Ram Chemicals Gardena, Cal. 90248
	Mirror Glaze #1	Mirror Bright Polish Co., Inc. Irvin, Cal. 92713
Cleaners	Fantastic Spray Perchlorethylene VM&P Naptha (Lighter Fluid)	Obtain From Local Suppliers
ABS-Solvent Cements	Solarite #11 Series	Solar Compounds Corp. Linden, N.J. 07036
Solvents	Methylethylketone Methylene Chloride Acetone	Obtain From Local Suppliers
Epoxy Patching Compound	Solarite #400	Solar Compounds Corp. Linden, N.J. 07036
Hot Melt Adhesives Polyamids and Hot Melt Gun	Stick Form 1/2 in. dia. 3 in. long	Sears Roebuck & Co. or Most Hardware Stores
Hot Air Gun	Temp. Range 300° to 400° F	Local Suppliers

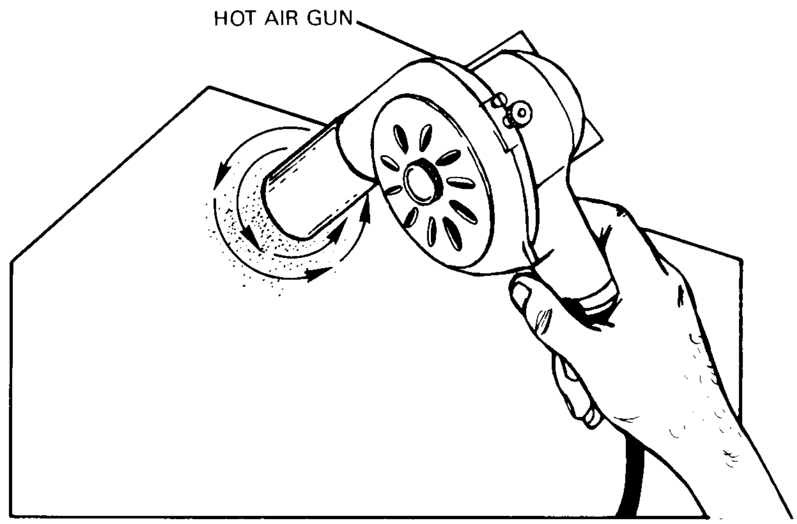


Figure 51-2. Surface Scratches, Abrasions or Ground-in-Dirt

1. Surface Preparation:
   A. Surface dirt and paint if applied must be removed from the item being repaired. Household cleaners have proven most effective in removing surface dirt.
   B. Preliminary cleaning of the damaged area with perchlorethylene or VM&P Naptha will generally insure a good bond between epoxy compounds and thermoplastic.
2. Surface Scratches, Abrasion or Ground-in-Dirt: (Refer to Figure 51-2.)
   A. Shallow scratches and abraded surfaces are usually repaired by following directions on containers of conventional automotive buffing and rubbing compounds.
   B. If large dirt particles are embedded in thermoplastic parts, they can be removed with a hot air gun capable of supplying heat in the temperature range of 300° to 400°F. Use care not to overheat the material. Hold the nozzle of the gun about 1/4 of an inch away from the surface and apply heat with a circular motion until the area is sufficiently soft to remove the dirt particles.
   C. The thermoplastic will return to its original shape upon cooling.
3. Deep Scratches, Shallow Nicks and Small Holes: (Less than 1 inch in diameter.) (Refer to Figure 51-3.)
   A. Solvent cements will fit virtually any of these applications. If the area to be repaired is very small, it may be quicker to make a satisfactory cement by dissolving thermoplastic material of the same type being repaired in solvent until the desired paste-like consistency is achieved.
   B. This mixture is then applied to the damaged area. Upon solvent evaporation, the hard durable solids remaining can easily be shaped to the desired contour by filing or sanding.
   C. Solvent adhesives are not recommended for highly stressed areas, on thin walled parts or for patching holes greater than 1/4 inch in diameter.

Figure 51-3. Deep Scratches, Shallow Nicks and Small Holes

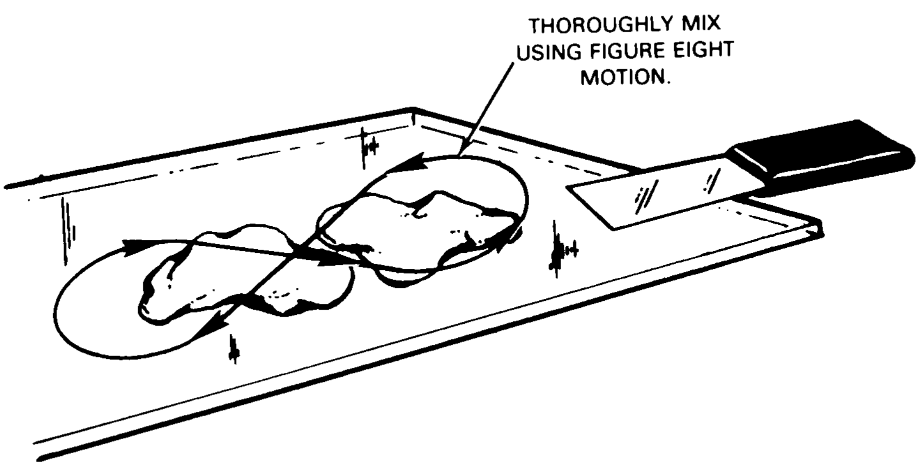


Figure 51-4. Mixing of Epoxy Patching Compound

D. For larger damages an epoxy patching compound is recommended. This type material is a two part, fast curing, easy sanding commercially available compound.
E. Adhesion can be increased by roughing the bonding surface with sandpaper and by utilizing as much surface area for the bond as possible.
F. The patching compound is mixed in equal portions on a hard flat surface using a figure eight motion. The damaged area is cleaned with perchlorethylene or VM&P Naptha prior to applying the compound. (Refer to Figure 51-4.)
G. A mechanical sander can be used after the compound is cured, providing the sander is kept in constant motion to prevent heat buildup.
H. For repairs in areas involving little or no shear stress, the hot melt adhesives, polyamids which are supplied in stick form may be used. This type of repair has a low cohesive strength factor.
I. For repairs in areas involving small holes, indentations or cracks in the material where high stress is apparent or thin walled sections are used, the welding method is suggested.
J. This welding method requires a hot air gun and ABS rods. To weld, the gun should be held to direct the flow of hot air into the fusion (repair) zone, heating the damaged area and rod simultaneously. The gun should be moved continuously in a fanning motion to prevent discoloration of the material. Pressure must be maintained on the rod to insure good adhesion. (Refer to Figure 51-5.)
K. After the repair is completed, sanding is allowed to obtain a surface finish of acceptable appearance.

4. Cracks: (Refer to Figure 51-6.)
   A. Before repairing a crack in the thermoplastic part, first determine what caused the crack and alleviate that condition to prevent it recurring after the repair is made.
   B. Drill small stop holes at each end of the crack.
   C. If possible, a double plate should be bonded to the reverse side of the crack to provide extra strength to the part.
   D. The crack should be “V” grooved and filled with repair material, such as solvent cement, hot melt adhesive, epoxy patching compound or hot air welded, whichever is preferred.
   E. After the repair has cured, it may be sanded to match the surrounding finish.
5. Repairing Major Damage: (Larger than 1 inch in diameter.) (Refer to Figure 51-7.)
   A. If possible a patch should be made of the same material and cut slightly larger than the section being repaired.
   B. When appearances are important, large holes, cracks, tears, etc., should be repaired by cutting out the damaged area and replacing it with a piece of similar material.
   C. When cutting away the damaged area, under cut the perimeter and maintain a smooth edge. The patch and/or plug should also have a smooth edge to insure a good fit.
   D. Coat the patch with solvent adhesive and firmly attach it over the damaged area.
   E. Let the patch dry for approximately one hour before any additional work is performed.
   F. The hole, etc., is then filled with the repair material. A slight overfilling of the repair material is suggested to allow for sanding and finishing after the repair has cured. If patching compound is used the repair should be made in layers, not exceeding a 1/2 inch in thickness at a time, thus allowing the compound to cure and insuring a good solid buildup of successive layers as required.
6. Stress Lines: (Refer to Figure 51-8.)
   A. Stress lines produce a whitened appearance in a localized area and generally emanate from the severe bending or impacting of the material. (Refer to Figure 51-9.)
   B. To restore the material to its original condition and color, use a hot air gun or similar heating device and carefully apply heat to the affected area. Do not overheat the material.

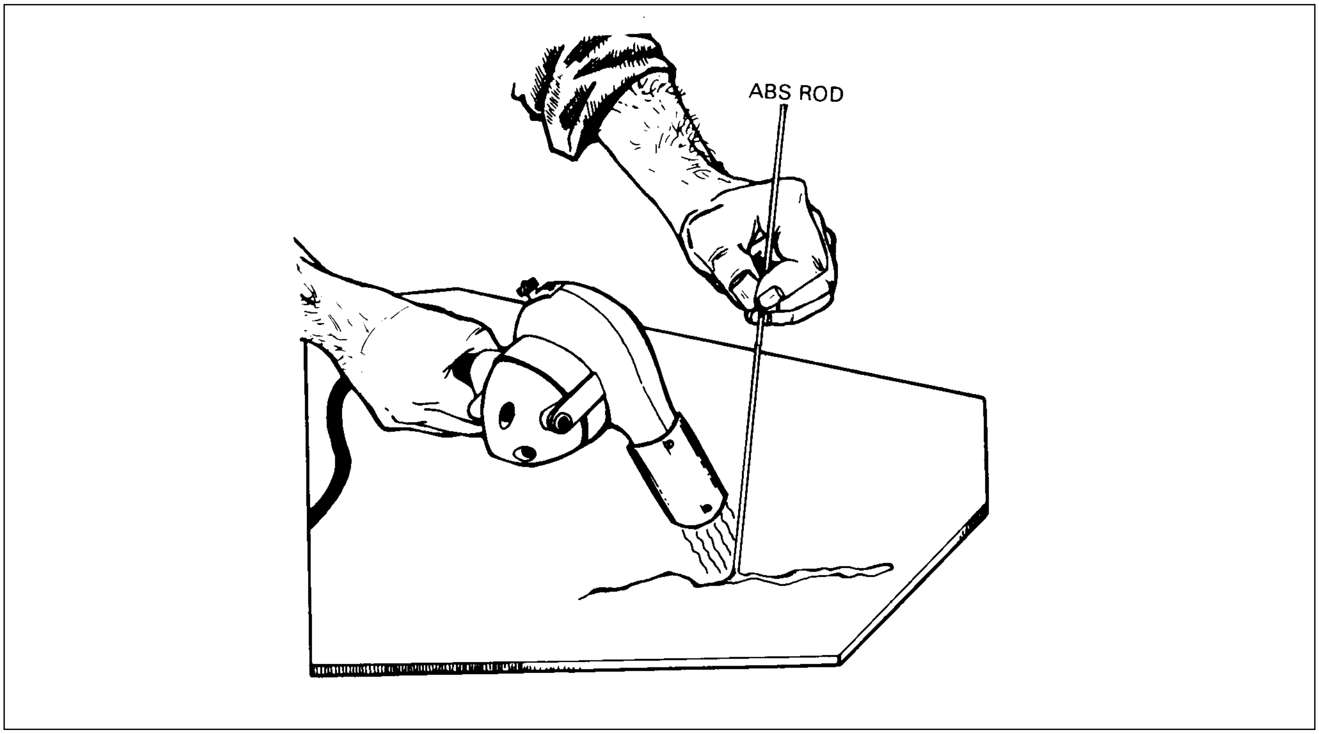


Figure 51-5. Welding Repair Method

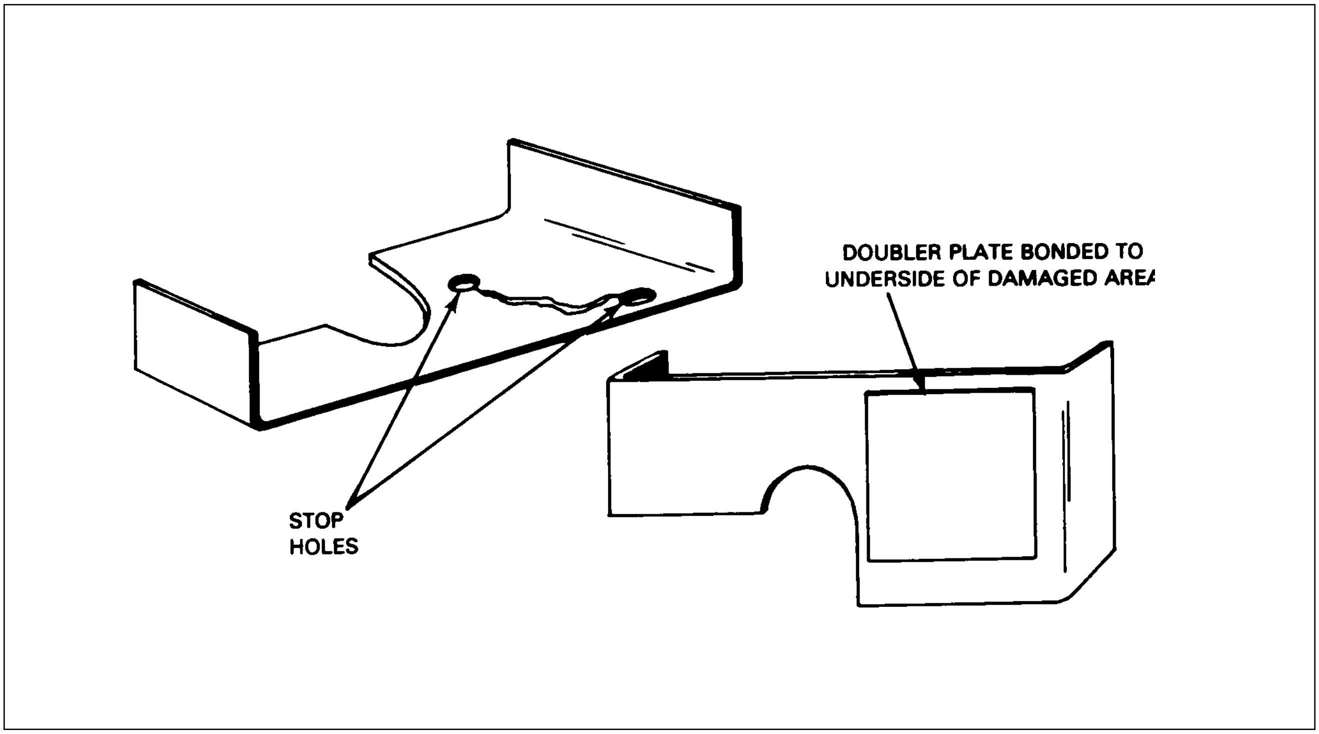


Figure 51-6. Repairing of Cracks

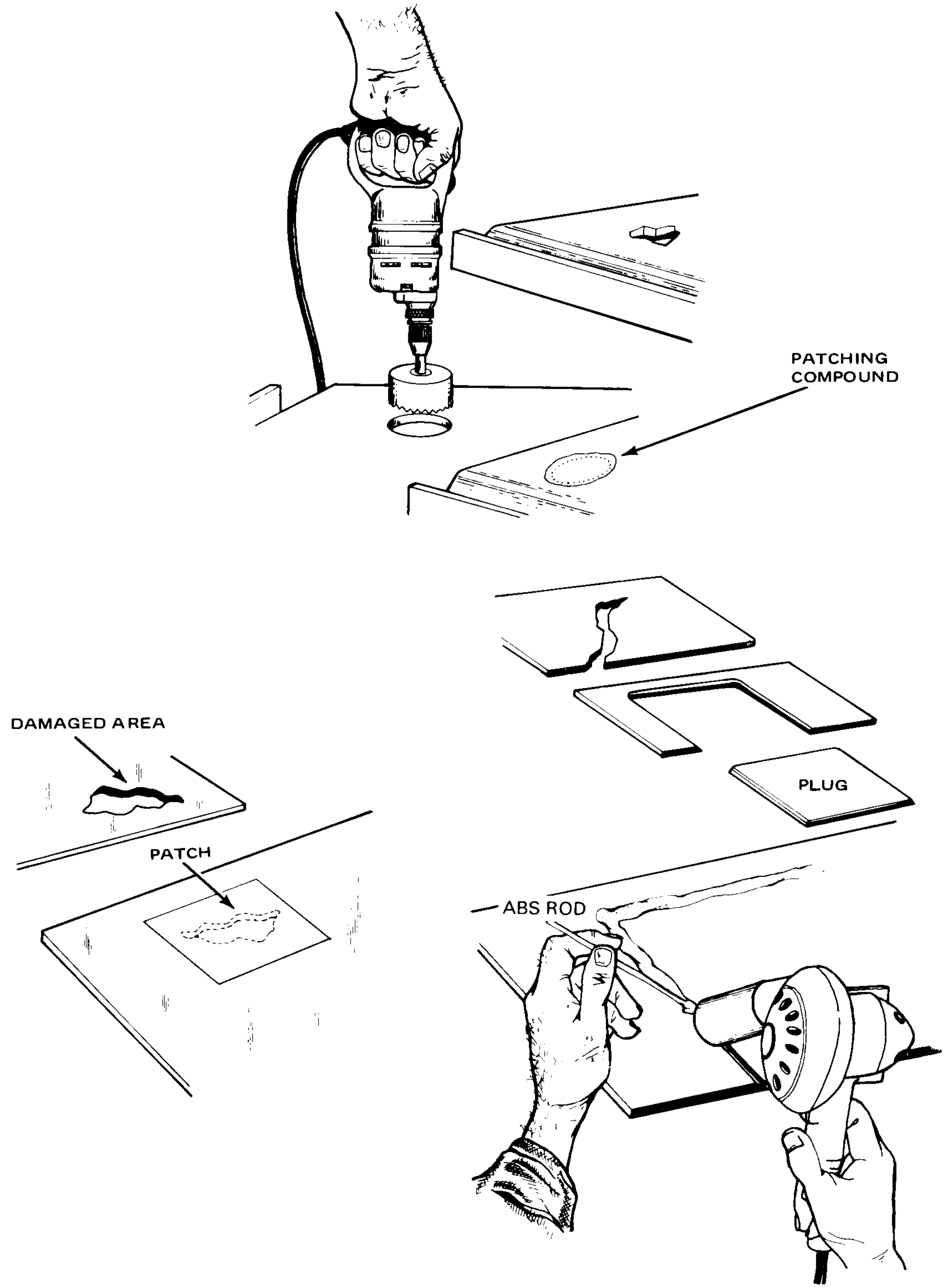


Figure 51-7. Various Repairs

7. Painting the Repair:
   A. An important factor in obtaining a quality paint finish is the proper preparation of the repair and surrounding area before applying any paint.
   B. It is recommended that parts be cleaned prior to painting with a commercial cleaner or a solution made from one-fourth cup of detergent mixed with one gallon of water.
   C. The paint used for coating thermoplastic can be either lacquers or enamels depending on which is preferred by the repair facility or customer. (See NOTE.)

—NOTE—

It is extremely important that solvent formulations be considered when selecting a paint, because not all lacquers or enamels can be used satisfactorily on thermoplastics. Some solvents used in the paints can significantly affect and degrade the plastic properties.

   D. Another important matter to consider is that hard, brittle coatings that are usually best for abrasion resistance should not be used in areas which incur high stress, flexing or impact. Such coating may crack, thus creating a weak area.

SAFETY WALK REPAIR.

SURFACE PREPARATION.

1. Clean all surfaces with a suitable cleaning solvent to remove dirt, grease and oils. Solvents may be applied by dipping, spraying or mopping.
2. Insure that no moisture remains on the surface by wiping with a clean dry cloth.
3. Outline the area to which the liquid safety walk compound is to be applied, and mask adjacent surfaces.

—NOTE—

Newly painted surfaces, shall be allowed to dry for 2.5 hours minimum prior to the application of the safety walk.

PRODUCT LISTING FOR LIQUID SAFETY WALK COMPOUND.

1. Suggested Solvents:
   Safety Solvent per MIL-S-18718
   Sherwin Williams Lacquer Thinner R7KC120
   Glidden Thinner No. 207
2. Safety Walk Material:
   Walkway Compound and Matting Nonslip (included in Piper Part No. 179872)

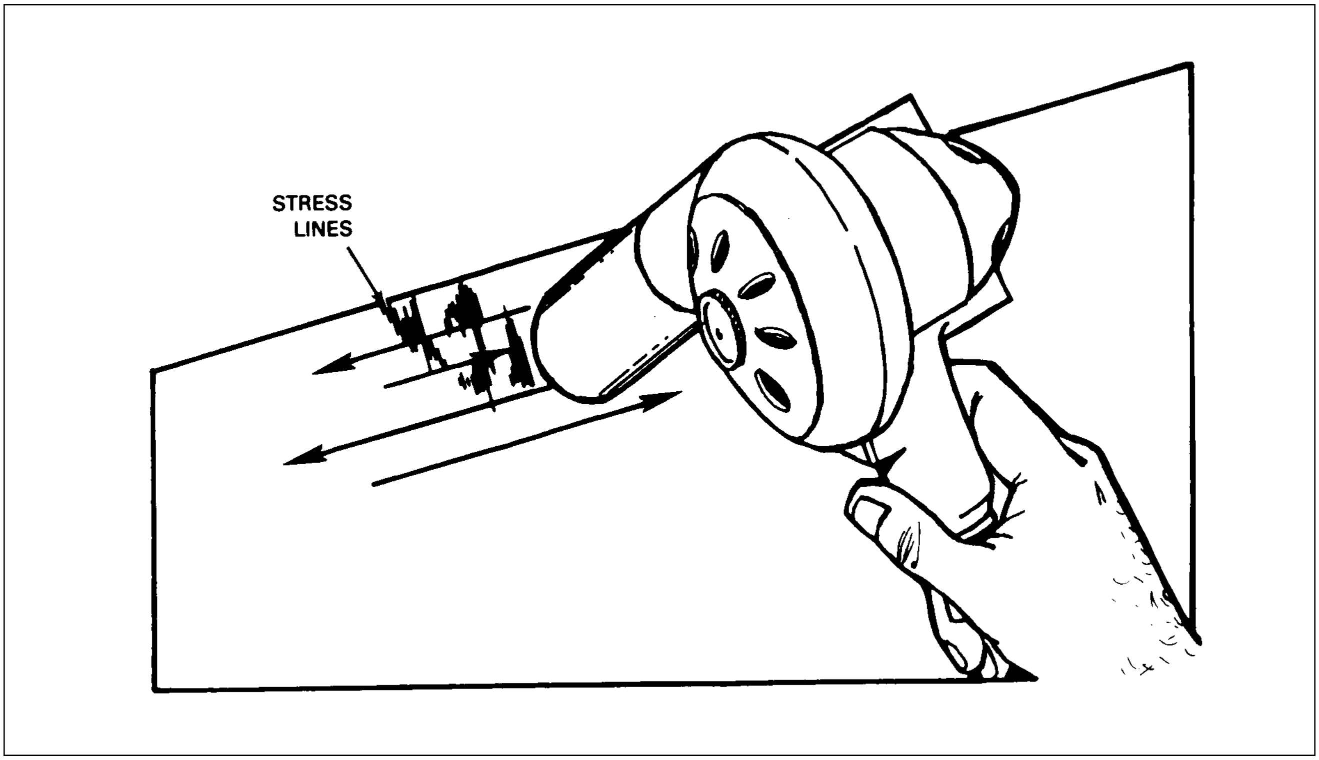


Figure 51-8. Repair of Stress Lines

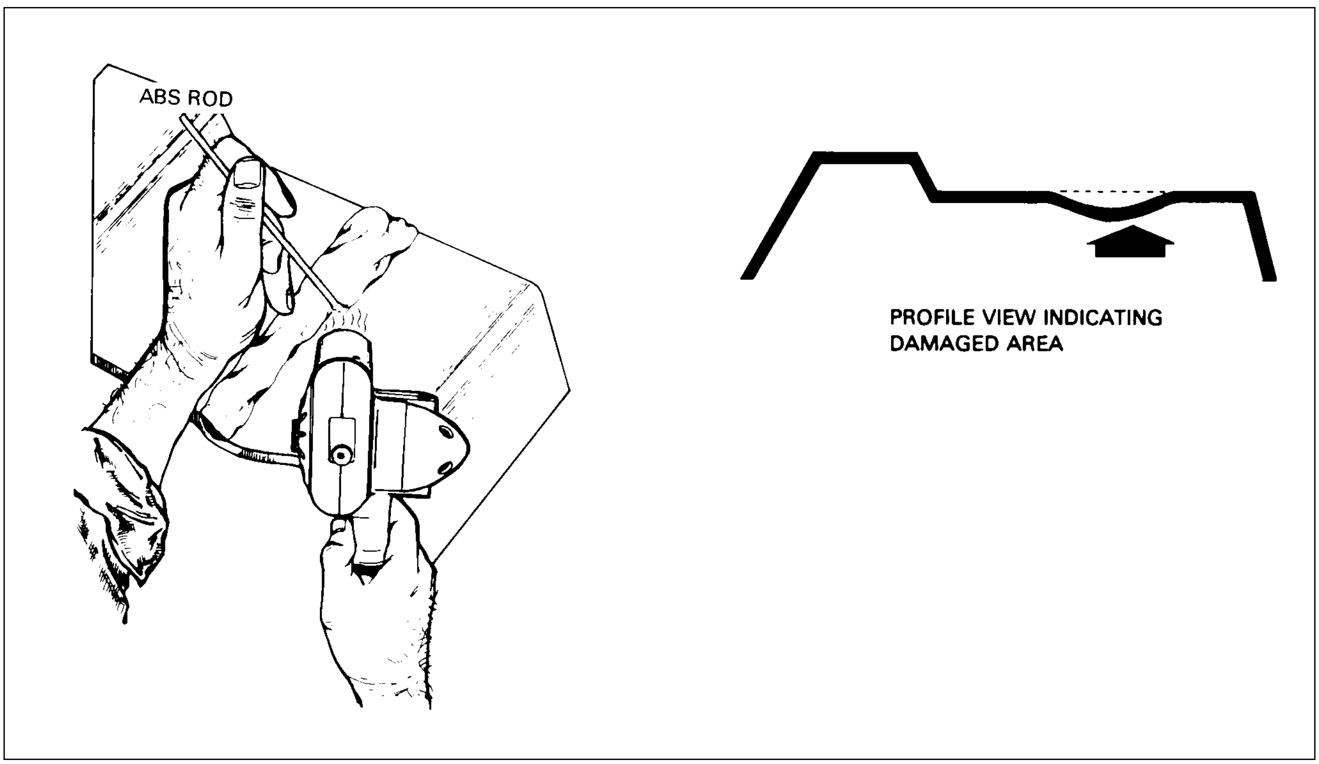


Figure 51-9. Repair of Impacted Damage

APPLICATION OF LIQUID SAFETY WALK COMPOUND.

Liquid safety walk compound shall be applied in an area, free of moisture for a period of 24 hours minimum after application. Do not apply when surface to be coated is below 50°F. Apply liquid safety walk compound as follows:

1. Mix and thin the liquid safety walk compound in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions on the container.
2. Coat the specified surfaces with a smooth, unbroken film of the liquid safety walk compound. A nap type roller or a stiff bristle brush is recommended, using fore and aft strokes.
3. Allow the coating to dry for l5 minutes to one hour before recoating or touch-up; if required after application of the initial coating.
4. After recoating or touch-up, if done, allow the coating to dry for 15 minutes to one hour before removing masking.

—NOTE—

The coated surface shall not be walked on for six hours minimum after application of final coating.

SURFACE PREPARATION FOR PRESSURE SENSITIVE SAFETY WALK.

The areas to which the pressure sensitive safety walk is to be installed must be free from all contaminates and no moisture present. If liquid safety walk is installed the area must be prepared as follows:

1. Area must be masked off to protect painted surfaces.
2. Apply suitable stripper MEK Federal Spec. TT-M-261, U.S. Rubber No. 3339 to wingwalk compound. As compound softens remove by using putty knife or other suitable tool.
3. Area must be clean and dry prior to painting.
4. Prime and paint area.

—NOTE—

Newly painted surfaces, shall be allowed to dry for 2.5 hours minimum prior to the application of the safety walk.

APPLICATION OF PRESSURE SENSITIVE SAFETY WALK.

Wipe area with a clean dry cloth to insure that no moisture remains on surface. Do not apply when surface temperature is below 50°F. Apply pressure sensitive safety walk as follows:

1. Peel back the full width of the protective liner approximately 2 inches from the leading edge of the safety walk.
2. Apply the safety walk to the wing area, begin at the leading edge, insure proper alignment and position from wing flap.
3. Remove the remaining protective liner as the safety walk is being applied from front to back of wing area.
4. Roll firmly with a long handled cylindrical brush in both lengthwise directions. Make sure all edges adhere to the wing skin.
5. Install and rivet leading edge retainer.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

52

DOORS

CHAPTER 52 - DOORS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This airplane has one entrance door located on the right side of the fuselage and a baggage door also on the right side aft of the entrance door and wing trailing edge.

PASSENGER/CREW.

REMOVAL OF DOOR.

1. Remove the clevis bolt, washer and bushing from the door holder assembly.
2. Remove cotter pins, clevis pins and washers from serrated door hinges.
3. Remove the door from the airplane.

INSTALLATION OF DOOR.

1. Insert the door into position and install the washers, clevis bolts and cotter pins on the door hinges.
2. For adjustment of door, refer to Adjustment of Door.
3. Hook up and install the clevis bolt, bushing and washer into the door holder assembly.

ADJUSTMENT OF DOOR.

1. To acquire the proper vertical adjustment of the door, insert the necessary washer combination between the cabin door hinge and fuselage bracket assembly.
2. Additional adjustments may be made by tapping out the serrated door hinge, bushings and rotating them to obtain the hinge centerline location that will provide proper door fit.
3. To insure long life of door seals and improve sealing characteristics, it is recommended they be lubricated with a fluorocarbon or similar dry lubricant in a spray can.

REMOVAL OF DOOR LATCH MECHANISM.

1. Remove the door latch mechanism by removing the door trim upholstery and the screws that attach the latch plate and latch mechanism to the door.
2. Disconnect the latch pull rod from the inside door handle.
3. Remove the complete latch mechanism.

INSTALLATION OF DOOR LATCH MECHANISM.

1. Place the latch assembly into position on the door.
2. Connect the latch pull rod to the inside door handle.
3. Replace the screws that attach the latch plate and mechanism to the door. Install the door trim upholstery and secure with screws.

ADJUSTMENT OF DOOR LATCH MECHANISM.

To adjust the door latch, loosen the screws on the striker plate, make necessary adjustment, and retighten the screws.

REMOVAL OF DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY.

1. Remove the door trim upholstery by removing the attachment screws.
2. Loosen the nut on the lock assembly and remove the lock by turning it sideways.

INSTALLATION OF DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY.

1. Install the lock in the door by turning it sideways and placing it through the opening provided.
2. Replace the nut on the back of the lock assembly and tighten.
3. Replace the door trim upholstery and secure with the attachment screws.

REMOVAL OF DOOR SAFETY LATCH.

1. Remove the two handles and the five screws holding the pan on the inside of the door.
2. Remove the pan and pull the latch assembly through the opening on the door.

INSTALLATION OF DOOR SAFETY LATCH.

1. Place the latch assembly into position for installation.
2. Replace the pan and install the five screws and handles.
3. Check the latch assembly for operation and be certain that it is free of rubbing on the trim panels.

ADJUSTMENT OF DOOR SAFETY LATCH.

1. To adjust the door safety latch remove the two screws from latch plate found at the top of the door opening.
2. Remove the plate and turn the loop assembly in or out to make necessary adjustments.
3. Replace the latch plate and secure with the two attachment screws.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF DOOR SEAL SNUBBER. (Refer to Figure 52-1.)

If installed, the neoprene rubber door snubber is incorporated in the cabin door jamb to improve door sealing. Installation on aircraft not equipped with the snubber may be accomplished per “Field Service Kit For Improved Door Sealing” Kit No. 763 962v.

—NOTE—

Replace the existing seal if it is torn or deteriorated. If the seal is loose or if the bond is marginal, rebond it using one of the following adhesives:

1. ***3M EC1300L (Preferred)***
2. ***Scotchgrip 2210***
3. ***Proco #6205-1***

Refer to the list of consumable materials for vendor information.

1. Remove the snubber, proceed as follows:
   - A. Back off the windlace retaining trim screws, roll windlace back out of the way and tape it there. Remove the sill scuff plate and the door holder.
   - B. Apply mineral spirits to the snubber to loosen the adhesive. With a plastic scraper or other appropriate instrument, scrape off the snubber while applying mineral spirits as necessary to dissolve the adhesive.
   - C. With the snubber removed, use a clean cloth and mineral spirits to removal all excess adhesive.
2. If the door jamb is flaking or excessively scuffed, proceed as follows:
   - A. Rub down and feather the finish with “wet or dry” emery cloth. Make sure to go over the surface with fine (400 grit) paper.
   - B. Wipe the surface with “Prep-Sol” or a similar cleaner which will not leave an oily residue.
   - C. Prime, sand (400 grit), and paint. Allow paint to dry thoroughly before proceeding.
3. To install the door snubber, proceed as follows:

—NOTE—

Make sure that the windlace is rolled back and taped to completely expose the door jamb and to prevent the sealant from adhering to the windlace.

   - A. Clean the doorjamb using “Prep-Sol” or a similar cleaner which will not leave an oily residue.

—NOTE—

Normal “tack-time” for EC1300L is 30-45 minutes (less in a warm area). It is preferable to install the snubber before the adhesive tacktime so that the snubber may be manipulated into the correct position. Should the adhesive “set” before installation of the snubber, it may be reactivated by a clean rag moistened with Tolnol or M.E.K

To effect a clean installation, it is recommended that the jamb be masked off as shown in Figure 52-l.

—CAUTIONS—

Do not pre-stretch the snubber, as this can induce cracks in the snubber.

Make certain the leg of the snubber goes under the striker plate for the side latch and over the striker plate for the upper latch. (Refer to Figure 52-1.)

B. Apply adhesive to the door jamb in the area shown in Figure 52-1, View D, and to the inside surface of the snubber.
C. Beginning at the door drain hole area, and working clockwise around the jamb, position the snubber with the protruding leg facing outboard. Apply pressure to the snubber to remove any entrapped air and to insure an effective bond.

—NOTE—

Do not pre-stretch the snubber, as this may induce cracks in the snubber.

D. Allow the adhesive to cure at least 24 hours with the door left open. It is recommended that the door be left open as long as possible to effect maximum cure age.
E. To check for proper cure, try peeling back a small local area of the snubber legs.
F. When adhesive has cured, clean any adhesive smears with a clean cloth and mineral spirits or Toluol. Remove masking tape and reinstall windlace, sill scuff plate, and door holder.
G. To compensate for the added snubber, readjust the door latches to obtain a flush door to fuselage fit.
H. Coat snubber with silicone after all adjustments and curing have been accomplished.

NOTES

1. ORIENT SNUBBER FLAT WITH THIS SURFACE.
2. BUTT JOINT OCCURS AT DOOR DRAIN AREA.
3. DO NOT STRETCH SNUBBER AROUND CORNERS.

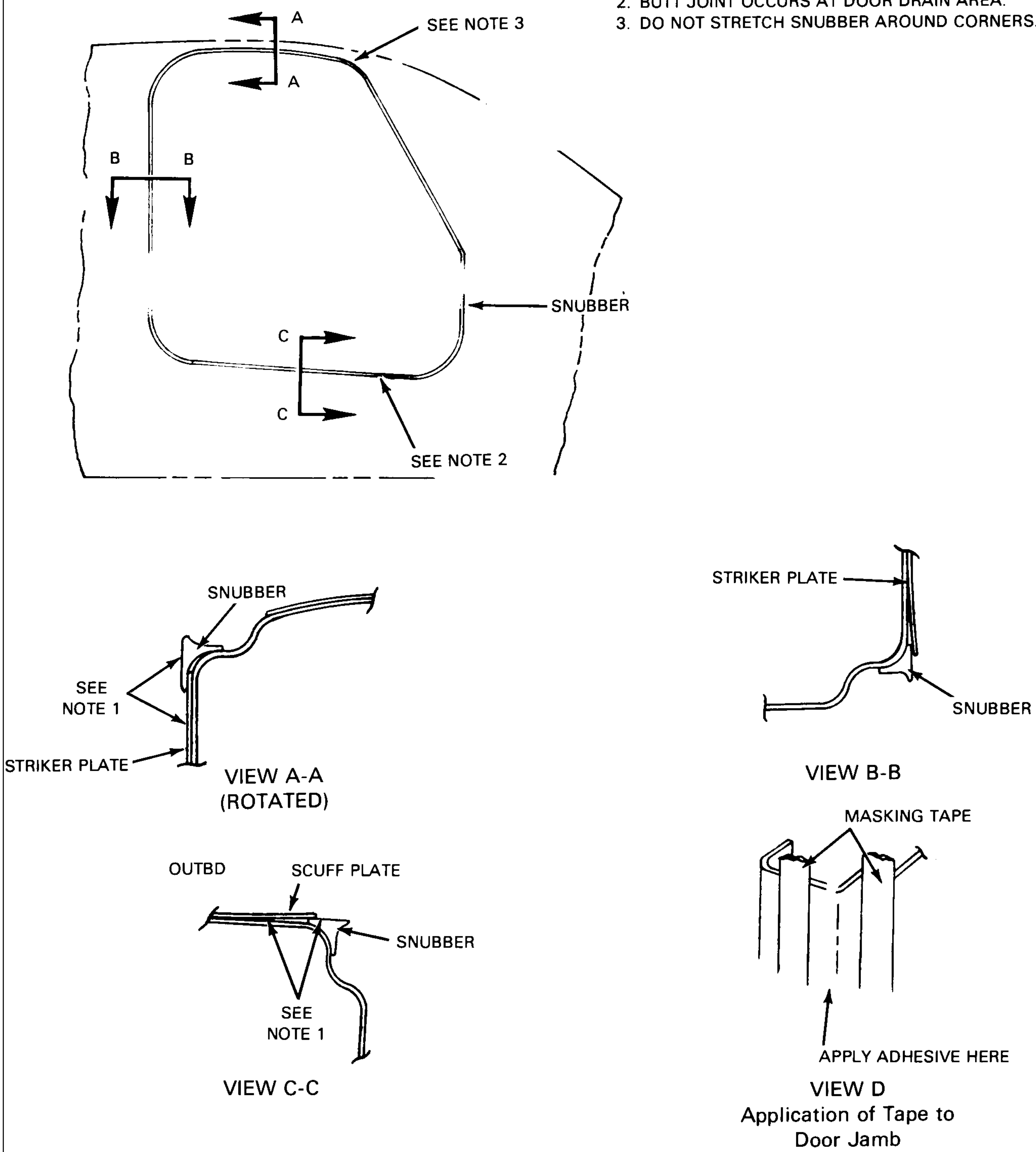


Figure 52-1. Installation of Door Snubber

CARGO.

REMOVAL OF BAGGAGE DOOR.

With the door open remove the hinge pin from the hinge and remove the door.

INSTALLATION OF BAGGAGE DOOR.

Place the door in position so that the hinge halves are properly matched and install the hinge pin. It will not be necessary to replace the hinge pin with a new pin if it is free of bends and wear.

REMOVAL OF BAGGAGE DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY.

1. With the door open remove the nut from the back of the lock assembly by use of a special made wrench. (This tool may be fabricated from the dimensions given in Chapter 91.)
2. Remove the lock assembly through the front of the door.

INSTALLATION OF BAGGAGE DOOR LOCK ASSEMBLY.

1. Place the lock into position for installation.
2. Install the nut on the lock assembly and tighten with the use of a special wrench.

REMOVAL OF BAGGAGE DOOR HINGE.

1. Remove the door from the airplane as described in Removal of Baggage Door.
2. Remove the hinge half from the airplane or door by drilling out the rivets and removing the hinge.

INSTALLATION OF BAGGAGE DOOR HINGE.

1. Place the hinge halves together and install the hinge pin.
2. Install the door into the closed position and drill the two end rivet holes and install the rivets.
3. Operate the door and check for proper fit and installation. Drill the remaining holes and install the rivets.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

55

STABILIZERS

CHAPTER 55 - STABILIZERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

STABILATOR.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF STABILATOR. (Refer to Figure 55-1.)

The stabilator assembly can be removed by following the procedure given below.

1. Remove the fin tip attachment screws and disconnect the light at quick disconnect, then remove tip assembly.
2. Disconnect trim push rod and push rod attached to stabilator balance weight arm.
3. Remove balance weight arm from stabilator by removing attachment bolt at the forward and aft arm mounting fitting.
4. Remove the two hinge bolts at the pivot points and remove the stabilator.
5. Reinstall the stabilator in reverse of removal instructions.
6. Check attaching hardware for proper installation.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF STABILATOR TRIM TAB. (Refer to Figure 55-1.)

The trim tab can be removed by following the instructions given below.

1. Disconnect the trim push rod from the trim horn.
2. Remove the hinge pins and remove the trim tab.
3. Reinstall the trim tab in reverse of removal instructions, with new hinge pins.

BALANCING EQUIPMENT.

The balancing must be done using a suitable tool capable of measuring unbalance in inch-pounds from the center line of the control surface hinge line. A suggested tool configuration is shown in Chapter 95. Other tool configurations may be used, provided accuracy is maintained and recalibration capability is provided. The tool shown may be calibrated by placing it on the control surface to be balanced with the balance points over the control surface hinge center line and balance bar parallel to the chord line. Position the trailing edge support on the tool to align the tool with the control surface chord line and secure it in this position. Remove the tool without disturbing the trailing edge support and balance the tool by adding weight to the light end as required. (The movable weight must be at the center line.) Place the tool on the control surface perpendicular to the hinge center line as shown in Figure 55-2. Read the scale when the bubble level has been centered by adjustment of the movable weight.

BALANCING STABILATOR. (Refer to Figure 55-2.)

To balance the stabilator, the assembly must be complete including the trim tab, the tab push rod and end bearing, stabilator tips and all attaching screws. Before balancing, tape the trim tab in neutral position with a small piece of tape. Place the complete assembly on the knife edge supports in a draft free area in a manner that allows unrestricted movement. Place the tool on the stabilator with the beam perpendicular to the hinge center line. Do not place the tool on the trim tab. Calibrate the tool as described in previous paragraph. Read the scale when the bubble level has been centered by adjustment of the movable weight and determine the static balance limit. If the static balance is not within the limits given, proceed as follows:

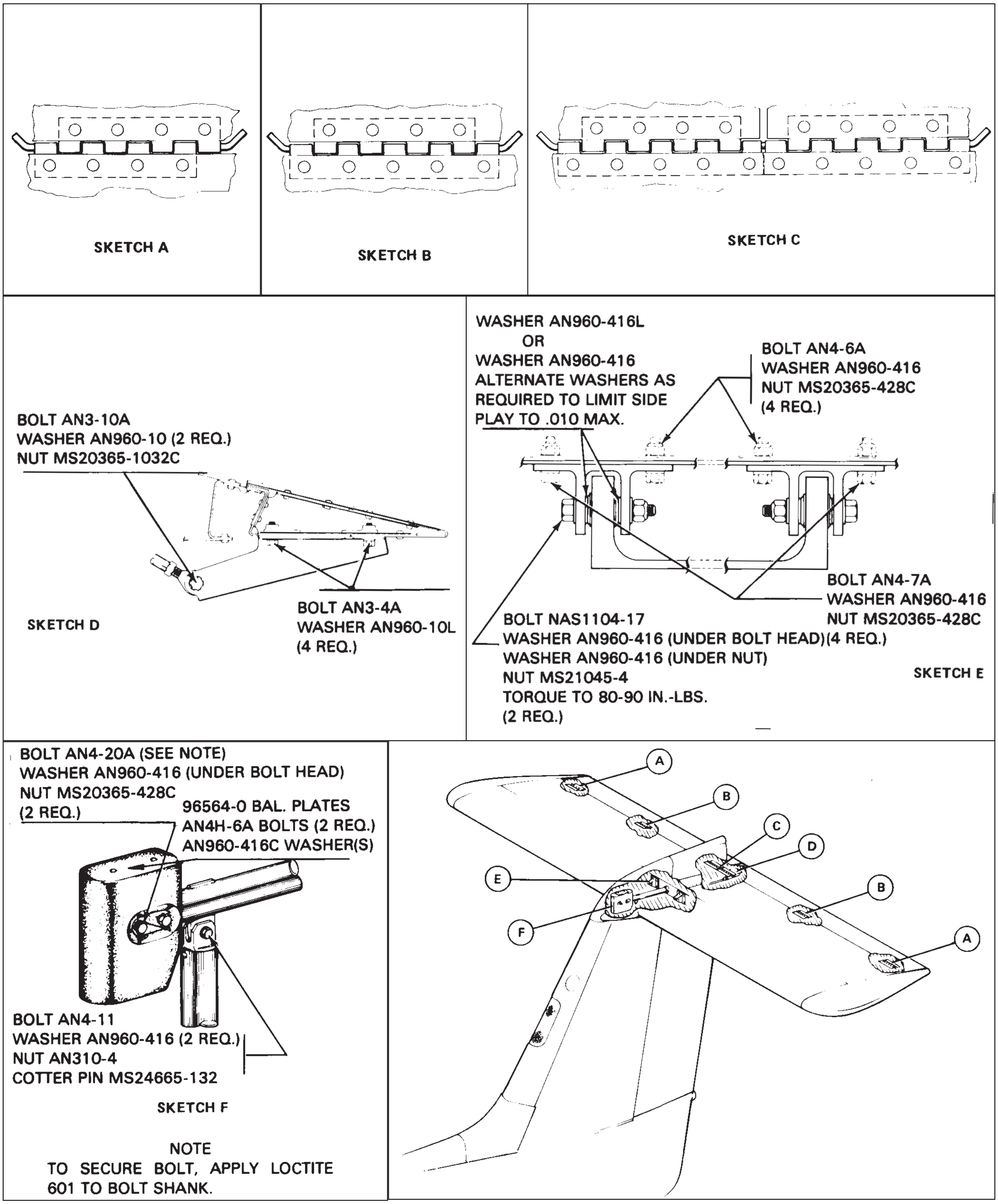
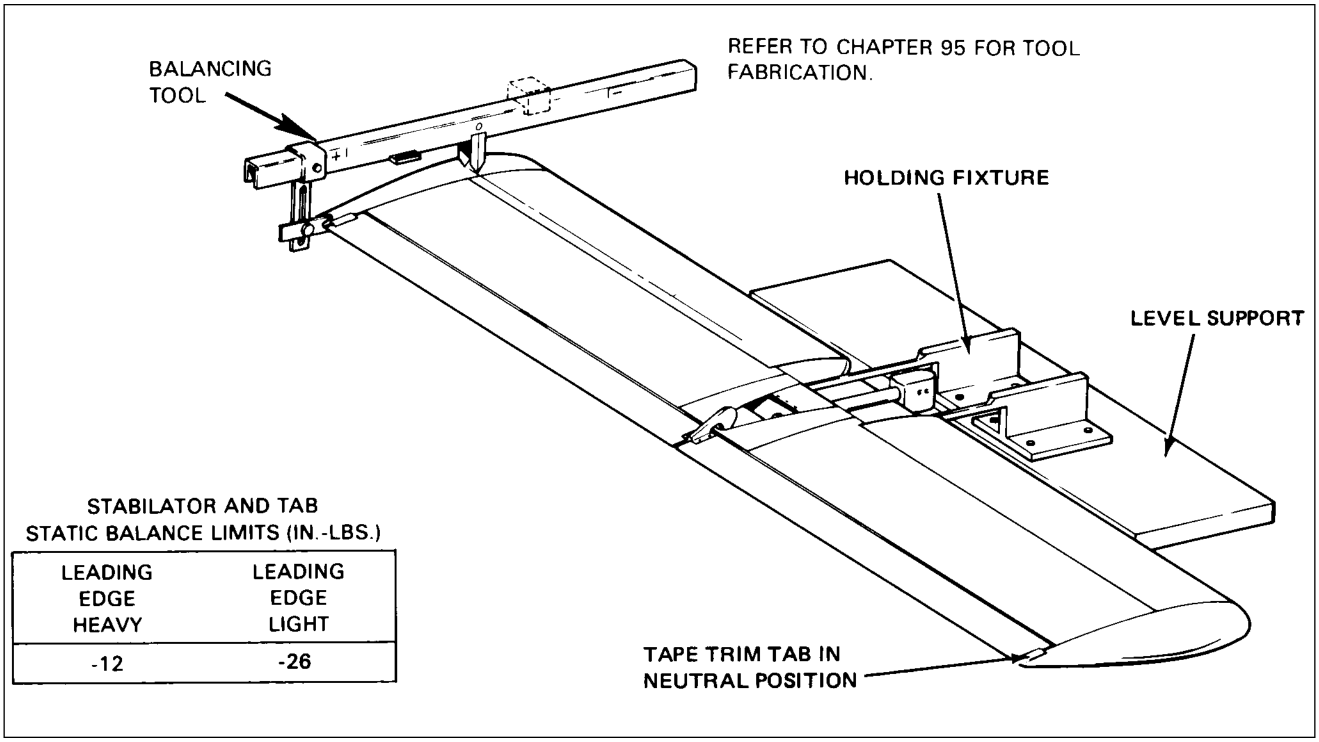


Figure 55-1. Stabilator Installation



LEADING EDGE HEAVY	LEADING EDGE LIGHT
-12	-26

Figure 55-2. Stabilator Balance Configuration

1. If the stabilator is out of limits on the leading edge heavy side, remove balance plates from the mass balance weight until the static balance is within limits. Do not attempt to adjust the stabilator tip balance weight.
2. If the stabilator is out of limits on the trailing edge heavy side, add balance plates to the mass balance weight until the static balance is within limits.

VERTICAL STABILIZER.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF VERTICAL FIN. (Refer to Figure 55-3.)

1. Remove the fin tip and dorsal fin at the forward edge of the fin. Disconnect upper tail light at the quick disconnect.
2. Separate the stabilator trim cable and rudder cable at the turnbuckles and remove the cables.
3. Remove the rudder per removal instructions.
4. Remove the stabilator per removal instructions.
5. Disconnect the antenna wire from the antenna assembly, attach a fishing line to the antenna cable before removing it from the fin conduit.

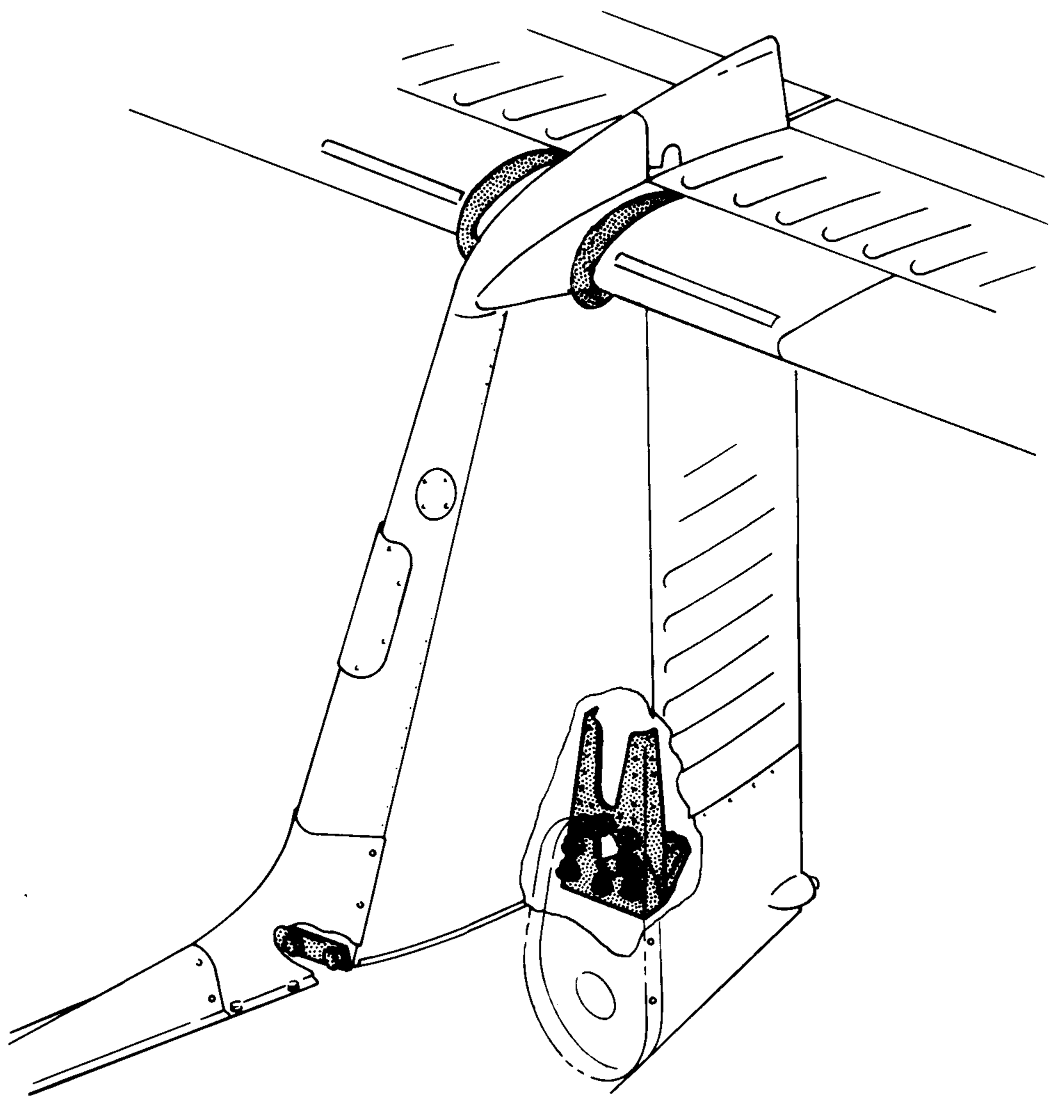


Figure 55-3. Vertical Fin Installation

6. Remove stabilator control push rod from the fin by disconnecting attachment hardware at the balance weight arm and at bellcrank.
7. Remove the two bolts at the leading edge of the fin.
8. Remove the eight bolts which secure the fin spar to the aft bulkhead. Remove the fin.
9. Install the fin in reverse of removal instructions. Check all bolts for safety. Refer to installation and rigging of stabilator trim cable, and rudder cable for adjustment of cables.

RUDDER.

REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION OF RUDDER. (Refer to Figure 55-4.)

1. Remove the fairing.
2. Disconnect the rudder cables at the turnbuckles within the fuselage tail section and disconnect the cable from the rudder sector.
3. While supporting the rudder, remove the hinge bolts and remove the rudder from the fin.
4. Install the rudder in reverse of removal instructions; check cable tension if disturbed.

BALANCING RUDDER. (Refer to Figure 55-5.)

To balance the rudder, the assembly must be complete including the rudder lower fairing assembly and all attaching screws and the position light wiring. Place the complete assembly horizontally on knife edge supports in a draft free area in a manner that allows unrestricted movement. Place the tool on the rudder with the beam perpendicular to the hinge center line. Calibrate the tool as described in previous paragraph. Read the scale when the bubble level has been centered by adjustment of the movable weight and determine the static balance limit. If the static balance is not within the limits given, proceed as follows:

1. Nose Heavy: This condition is highly improbable; recheck calculations and measurements.
2. Nose Light: In this case, the mass balance weight is too light or the rudder is too heavy because of painting; it will be necessary to strip the paint and repaint. If the rudder is too heavy as a result of repairs, the repair must be removed and the damaged parts replaced.

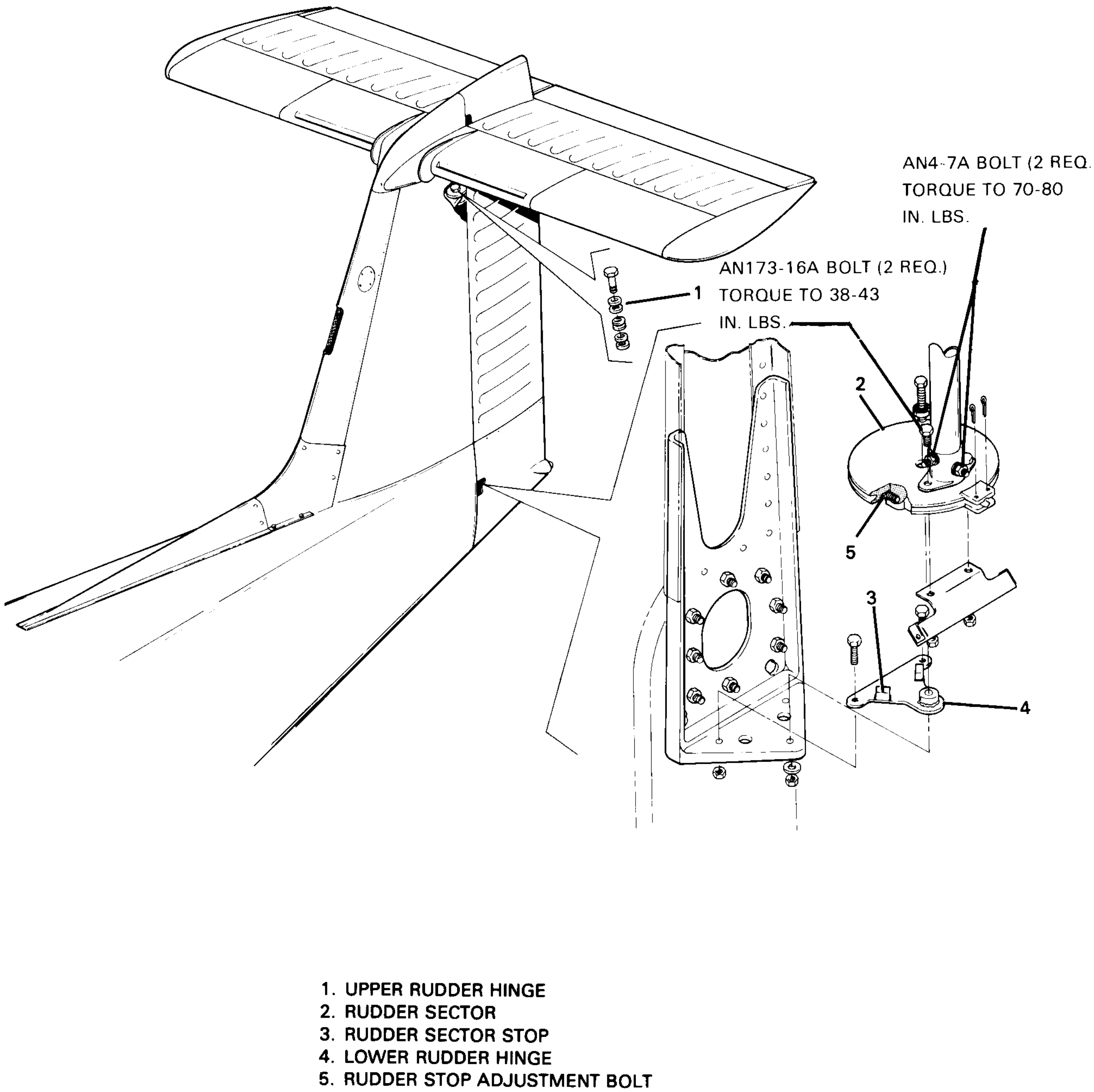


Figure 55-4. Rudder Installation

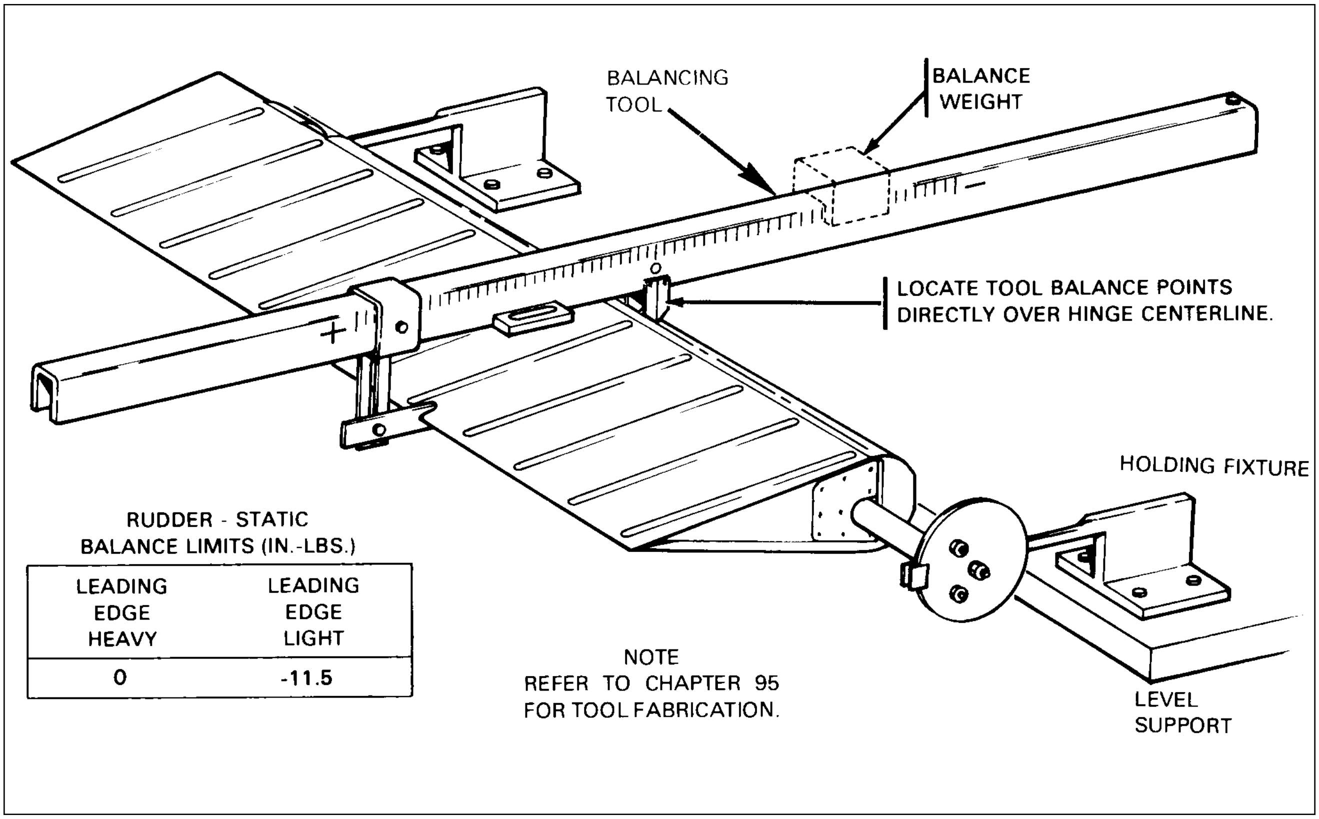


Figure 55-5. Rudder Balancing

—END—

CHAPTER

56

WINDOWS

CHAPTER 56- WINDOWS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

FLIGHT COMPARTMENT.

REMOVAL OF WINDSHIELD.

1. Remove the collar molding from around the bottom of the windshield and the trim strip from between the windshield halves by removing the attaching screws.
2. Remove the windshield by raising the lower portion of the windshield and carefully pulling it out and downward to release the top and side edges.

—NOTE—

A damaged windshield should be saved since it can be used as a pattern for drilling required holes in the new windshield.

3. Clean the old tape and sealer from the windshield channels, strips and divider post.

INSTALLATION OF WINDSHIELD. (Refer to Figure 56-1.)

1. Be certain that the new windshield outside contours are the same as that of the old windshield. It may be necessary to cut or grind the new windshield to acquire the proper dimensions.
2. Apply Behr-Manning vinyl foam tape number 560 or equivalent, completely around the edges of the windshield
3. Apply Behr-Manning sealant number PRC 5000 or equivalent under the edge of the moldings and trim strips.
4. Place the windshield in position for installation and slide the windshield aft and up into place, using caution not to dislocate the tape around the edges. Allow clearance between the two windshields at the divider post for expansion.
5. Lay sealant at the bottom and center (inboard) of the windshield in the hollow between the outside edge and channel.
6. Lay a small amount of sealant under the center trim strip, install and secure.
7. Lay black vinyl tape on the underside of the collar molding, install and secure.
8. Seal with sealant any areas around windshield that may allow water to penetrate past the windshield .
9. Remove excess exposed sealer and tape.

CABIN.

REMOVAL OF SIDE WINDOWS.

The PA-28RT-201/201T airplanes are equipped with single pane side windows. For removal of these windows, the following instructions may be used:

1. Remove the retainer molding from around the window by removing the attachment screws.

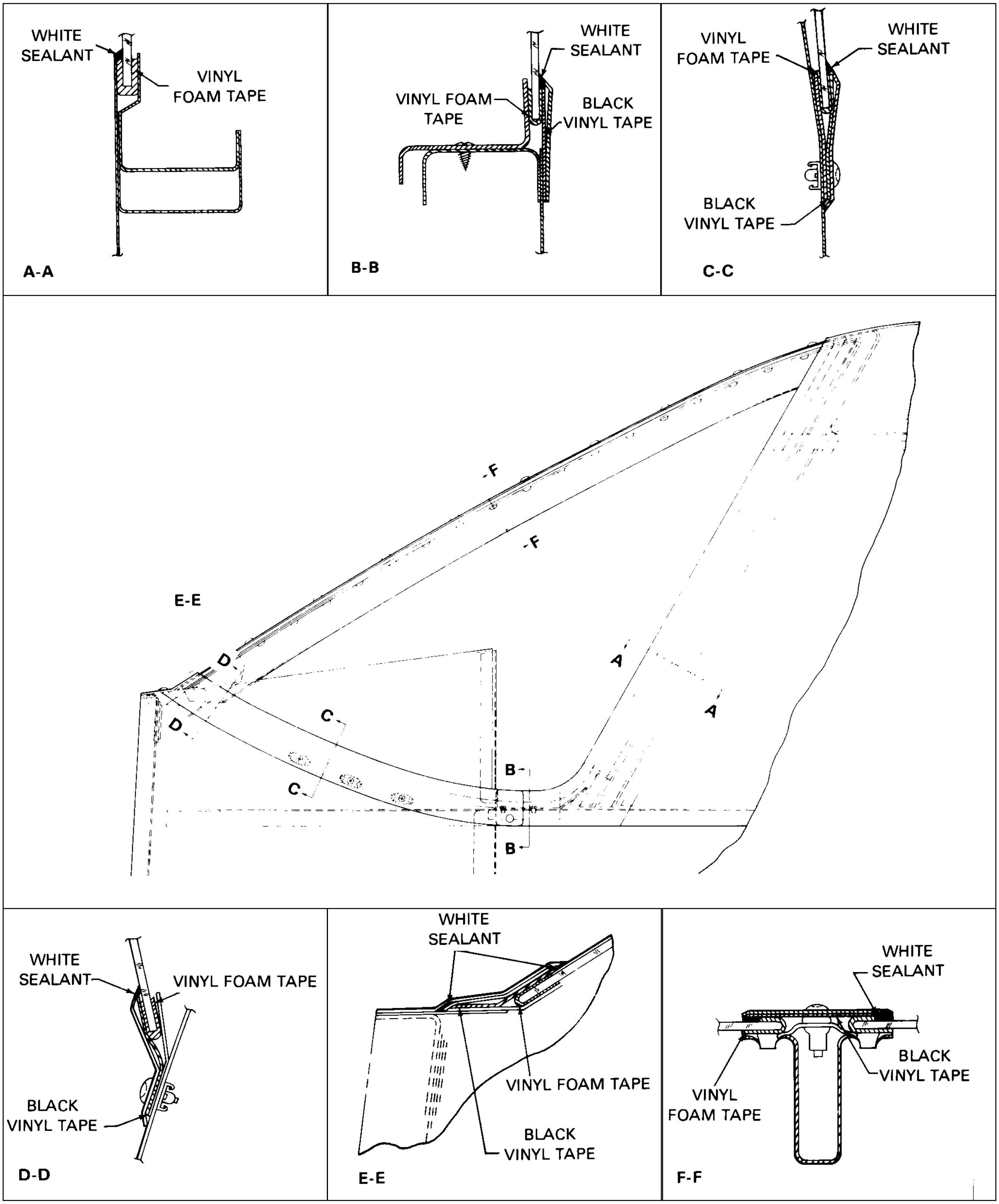


Figure 56-1. Windshield Installation (Typical)

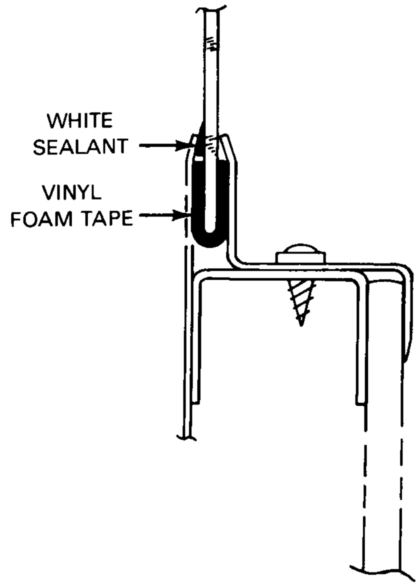


Figure 56-2. Side Window Installation, Single Pane (Typical)

2. Carefully remove the window from the frame.

—NOTE—

A damaged window should be saved to provide a pattern for shaping the new window.

3. Remove excess tape and sealer from the window frame and molding.

INSTALLATION OF SIDE WINDOWS. (Refer to Figure 55-2.)

1. Cut or grind the new window to the same dimension as the window removed.
2. Apply Behr-Manning vinyl foam tape number 560 or equivalent, on both sides of the window around the outer edges.
3. Apply Behr-Manning Sealant number PRC 5000 or equivalent, completely around the outer surface of the windows at all attachment flanges.
4. Insert the window in the frame and install the retainer moldings.
5. Secure the molding with attachment screws and tighten until the vinyl foam tape is 25% compressed by the retainers.
6. Remove the excess exposed sealer and tape.

—END—

CHAPTER

57

WINGS

CHAPTER 57 - WINGS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter explains the removal and installation procedures for the wings and related components installed on this aircraft.

DESCRIPTION.

Each wing panel is an all metal, full cantilever, semi-monocoque type structure with removable tips and access panels. Attached to each wing are the aileron, flap, main landing gear and fuel tank. The wings are attached to each side of the fuselage by inserting the butt ends of the main spars into a spar box carry through. The spar box is an integral part of the fuselage structure which provides, in effect, a continuous main spar with splices at each side of the fuselage. There are also fore and aft attachments at the front and rear spars.

—NOTE—

The major subassemblies of the wing may be removed individually or the wing may be removed as a unit. To remove a wing, a fuselage and wing supporting cradle is required.

AUXILIARY STRUCTURE.

REMOVAL OF WING TIP.

1. Remove the screws holding the wing tip to the wing, being careful not to damage the wing or wing tip.
2. Pull off the wing tip far enough to disconnect the position and strobe light wire assembly. The ground lead may be disconnected at the point of connection on the wing rib, and the positive lead may be disconnected at the wire terminal or unscrewed from the light assembly.
3. Inspect the wing tip to ascertain that it is free of cracks, severe nicks and minor damage. If repair is required, refer to Chapter 51.

INSTALLATION OF WING TIP.

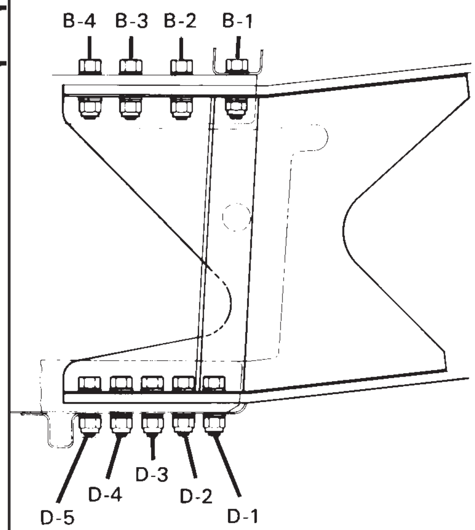
1. Place the wing tip in a position that the navigation and strobe light leads may be connected. Connect the ground lead to the wing rib by use of a screw and nut, and the positive lead to the position light by connecting the wire terminals or screwing the connectors together. Insulate the wire terminals and be certain that the ground lead is free of dirt and film to insure a good connection.
2. Insert the wing tip into position and install the screws around the tip. Use caution to refrain from damaging the wing tip or wing. Check operation of the lights.

REPAIR OF WING TIP.

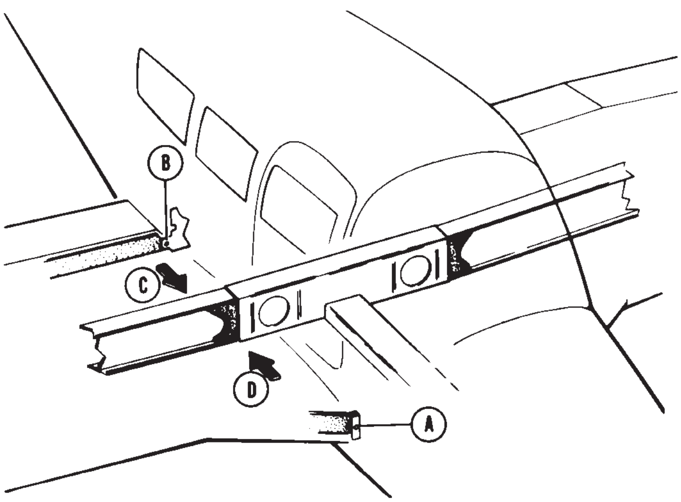
Fiberglass wing tips may be repaired in accordance with fiberglass repair procedures given in the structural repairs portion of Chapter 51. Badly damaged thermoplastic tips should be replaced.

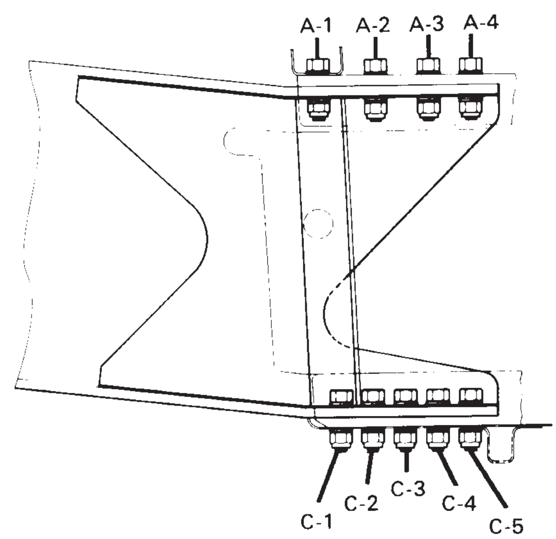
BOLT LEGEND			WASHER	
POSITION	BOLT*	NUT*	UNDER HEAD	UNDER NUT
A-1	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) 96352-3
A-2	AN176-12A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) 96352-3
A-3	AN176-12A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) 96352-3
A-4	AN176-12A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) 96352-3
B-1	AN176-14A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) AN960-616
B-2	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) AN960-616
B-3	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) AN960-616
B-4	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) AN960-616	(1) AN960-616
C-1	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(1) AN960-616
C-2	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
C-3	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
C-4	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
C-5	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(1) 96352-3
D-1	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(1) AN960-616
D-2	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
D-3	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
D-4	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(2) AN960-616
D-5	AN176-13A	MS20365-624C	(1) 96352-3	(1) 96352-3

*Torque Boltheads on Upper Spar Cap and Nuts on Lower Spar Cap 360-390 in-lbs



SKETCH C



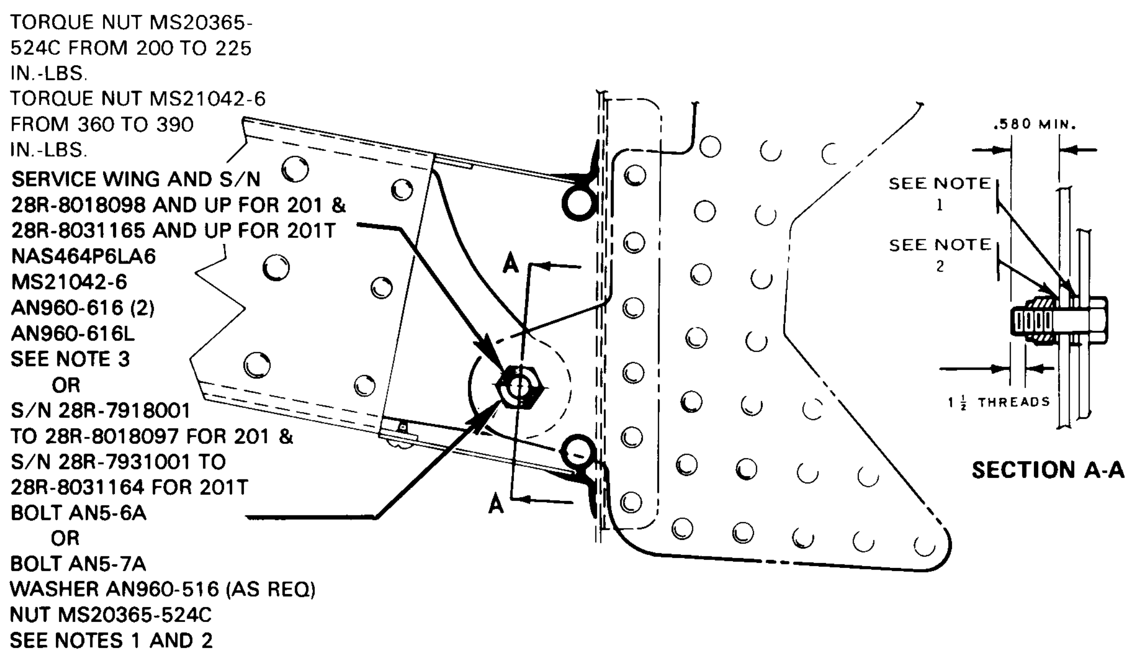


SKETCH D

Figure 57-1. Wing Installation

CAUTION

IDENTIFY HARDWARE BEFORE INSTALLING WASHERS AND BEFORE TORQUING NUT.



SKETCH B

NOTES

1. MAXIMUM OF (2) AN960-516 WASHERS BETWEEN FORWARD FACE OF WING FITTING AND AFT FACE OF FUSELAGE FITTING. FACES OF FITTING MAY BE AGAINST EACH OTHER.
2. AFTER REQUIRED WASHERS ARE INSERTED BETWEEN FITTINGS, INSTALL BOLT AND CHECK TO INSURE THAT NO THREADS ARE BEARING ON THE FORWARD FITTING PRIOR TO INSTALLING THE NUT. USE THE SHORTEST BOLT WHICH WILL LEAVE 0.580 MINIMUM FROM FITTING TO END OF BOLT. ADD AN960-516 WASHERS AS REQUIRED (MINIMUM OF 1), TO LEAVE A MAXIMUM OF 1-1/2 VISIBLE THREADS OR A MINIMUM OF THE BOLT CHAMFER EXPOSED AFTER NUT IS TORQUED TO 200-225 INCH-POUNDS.
3. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WASHERS ALLOWED BETWEEN FWD FACE OF WING FITTING AND AFT FACE OF FUSELAGE FITTING IS ONE AN960-616L AND ONE AN960-616. (ALL THREE WASHERS ARE ALWAYS REQUIRED WITH ONLY THE AN960-616L ALLOWED UNDER THE BOLT HEAD.)

Figure 57-1. Wing Installation (cont.)

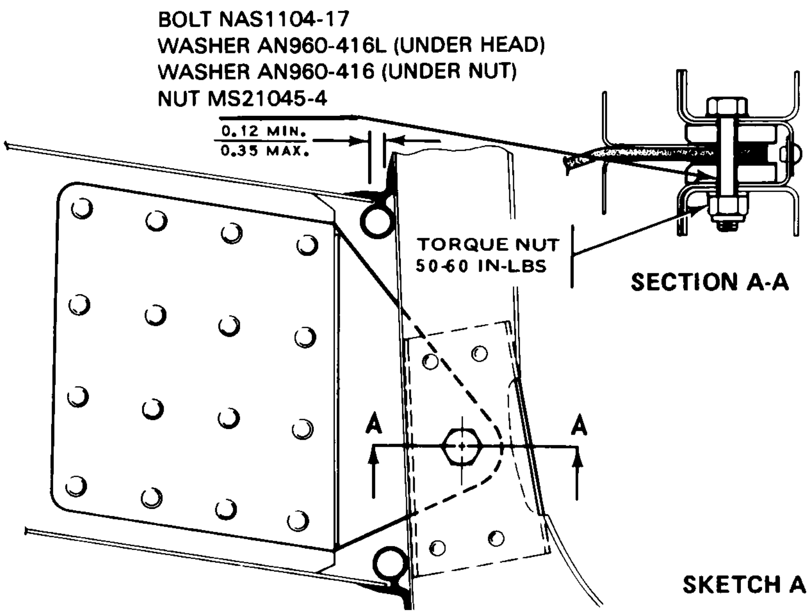


Figure 57-1. Wing Installation (cont.)

ATTACH FITTINGS.

REMOVAL OF WING. (Refer to Figure 57-1.)

1. Close the fuel valve and drain the fuel from the wing to be removed . (Refer to Draining Fuel System, Chapter 12.)
2. Drain the brake lines and reservoir. (Refer to Draining Brake System, Chapter 12.)
3. Remove the access plate at the wing butt rib and wing inspection panels. (Refer to Access Plates and Panels, Chapter 6.)
4. Remove the front and back seats from the airplane.
5. Expose the spar box and remove the cockpit side trim panel assembly that corresponds with the wing being removed.
6. Place the airplane on jacks. (Refer to Jacking, Chapter 7.)

—NOTE—

To help facilitate reinstallation of control cables, and fuel and hydraulic lines, mark cable and line ends in some identifying manner and attach a line where applicable to cables before drawing them through the fuselage or wing.

7. Disconnect the aileron balance and control cables at the turnbuckles that are located within the fuselage aft of the spar.
8. If the left wing is being removed, remove the cotter pin from the pulley bracket assembly to allow the left aileron balance cable end to pass between the pulley and bracket.
9. Disconnect the flap from the torque tube by extending the flap to its fullest degree, and removing the bolt and bushing from the bearing at the aft end of the control rod.
10. Disconnect the fuel line at the fitting located aft of the spar at the wing butt line.

—CAUTION—

To prevent damage or contamination of fuel, hydraulic and miscellaneous lines, place a protective cover over the line fittings and ends.

11. Remove the clamps necessary to release the electrical harness assembly. Disconnect the leads from the terminal strip assembly by removing the cover, and appropriate nuts and washers.
12. With the appropriate trim panel removed, disconnect the hydraulic brake line at the fitting located within the cockpit at the leading edge of the wing.
13. If the left wing is being removed, it will be necessary to disconnect the pitot and static tubes at the elbows located within the cockpit at the wing butt line.
14. Arrange a suitable fuselage cradle and supports for both wings.
15. Remove the wing jacks.
16. Remove the front and rear spar nuts, washers and bolts.
17. Remove the eighteen main spar bolts.
18. Slowly remove the wing being certain that all electrical leads, cables and lines are disconnected.

INSTALLATION OF WING. (Refer to Figure 57-1.)

—NOTES—

New Service wings are not drilled for the aft attachment point. This win necessitate drilling a .375/.376 hole to allow for the new hardware to be installed.

Refer to Figure 57-1, Sketch B for the new hardware, notes and torque for this fitting.

1. Ascertain that the fuselage is positioned solidly on a support cradle.
2. Place the wing in position for installation, with the spar end a few inches from the side of the fuselage and set on trestles.
3. Prepare the various lines, control cables, etc., for inserting into the wing or fuselage when the wing is slid into place.
4. Slide the wing into position on the fuselage.
5. Install the eighteen main spar bolts in accordance with the bolt legend.

—NOTE—

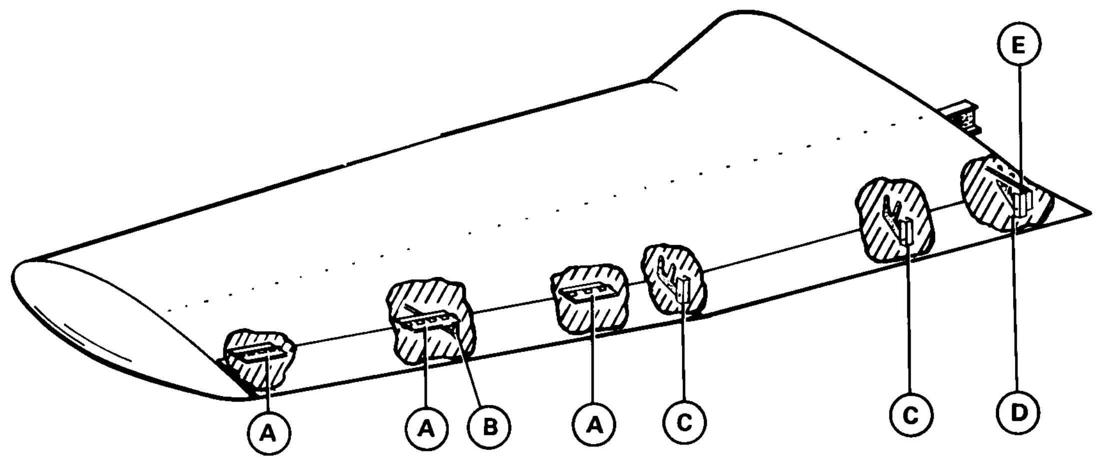
When replacing a wing assembly, ascertain the wing butt clearance is maintained. (Refer to Sketch A, Figure 57-1.)

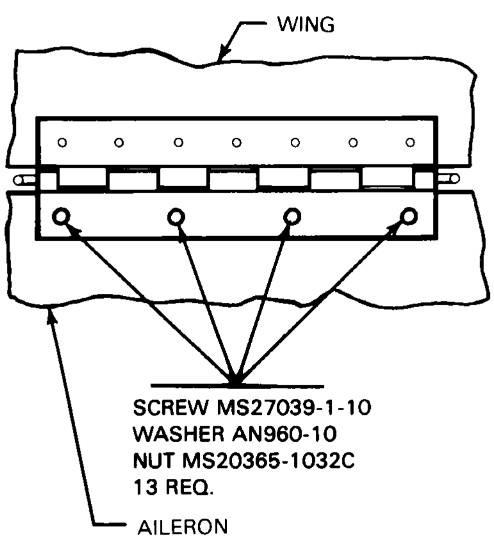
6. Install the bolt, washers and nut that attaches the front spar with the fuselage fitting. A minimum of one washer is required under the nut, then add AN960-416 or AN960-416L washers as needed to leave a maximum of one and one-half threads visible or a minimum of the bolt chamfer exposed.
7. Insert the correct number of washers between the forward face of the wing fitting and the aft face of the fuselage fitting. (Refer to Figure 57-1, Sketch B, Notes 1, 2 and 3.)
8. Install the correct bolt, washers and nut which attach the rear spar to the fuselage fitting. (Refer to Figure 57-1, Sketch B.)

—CAUTION—

Be sure to identify hardware before installing washers and before torquing nut.

9. Torque the eighteen main spar bolt nuts or boltheads (refer to Figure 57-1, Sketch C) from 360 to 390 inch-pounds. Be certain that the bolts are installed in accordance with the bolt legend. Torque the forward spar attachment bolt from 50 to 60 inch-pounds. Identify the hardware, then torque the rear spar attachment bolt as shown in Figure 57-1, Sketch B.
10. Install the wing jacks and the tail support to the tail skid with approximately 250 pounds of ballast on the base of the tail support. Remove the fuselage cradle and wing supports.
11. If the left wing was removed, it is necessary that the pitot and static tubes to be connected at the elbows located within the cockpit at the wing butt line. Replace or install clamps where found necessary. In the event that a heated pitot is installed, the plus lead must be connected at the fuselage.
12. Connect the hydraulic brake line onto the fitting located within the cockpit at the leading edge of the wing.





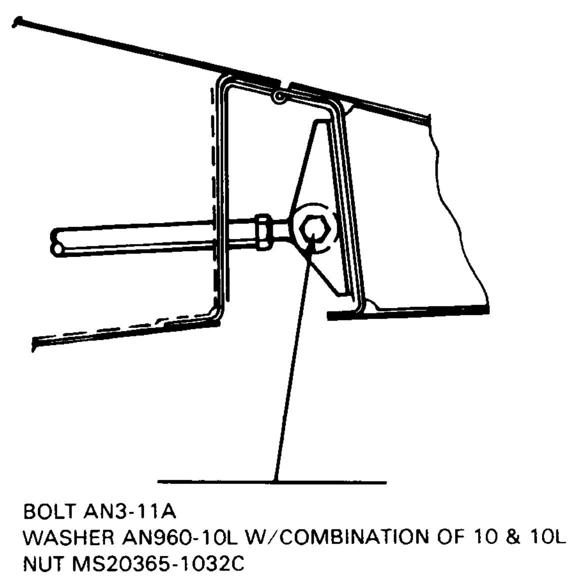


Figure 57-2. Aileron and Flap Installation

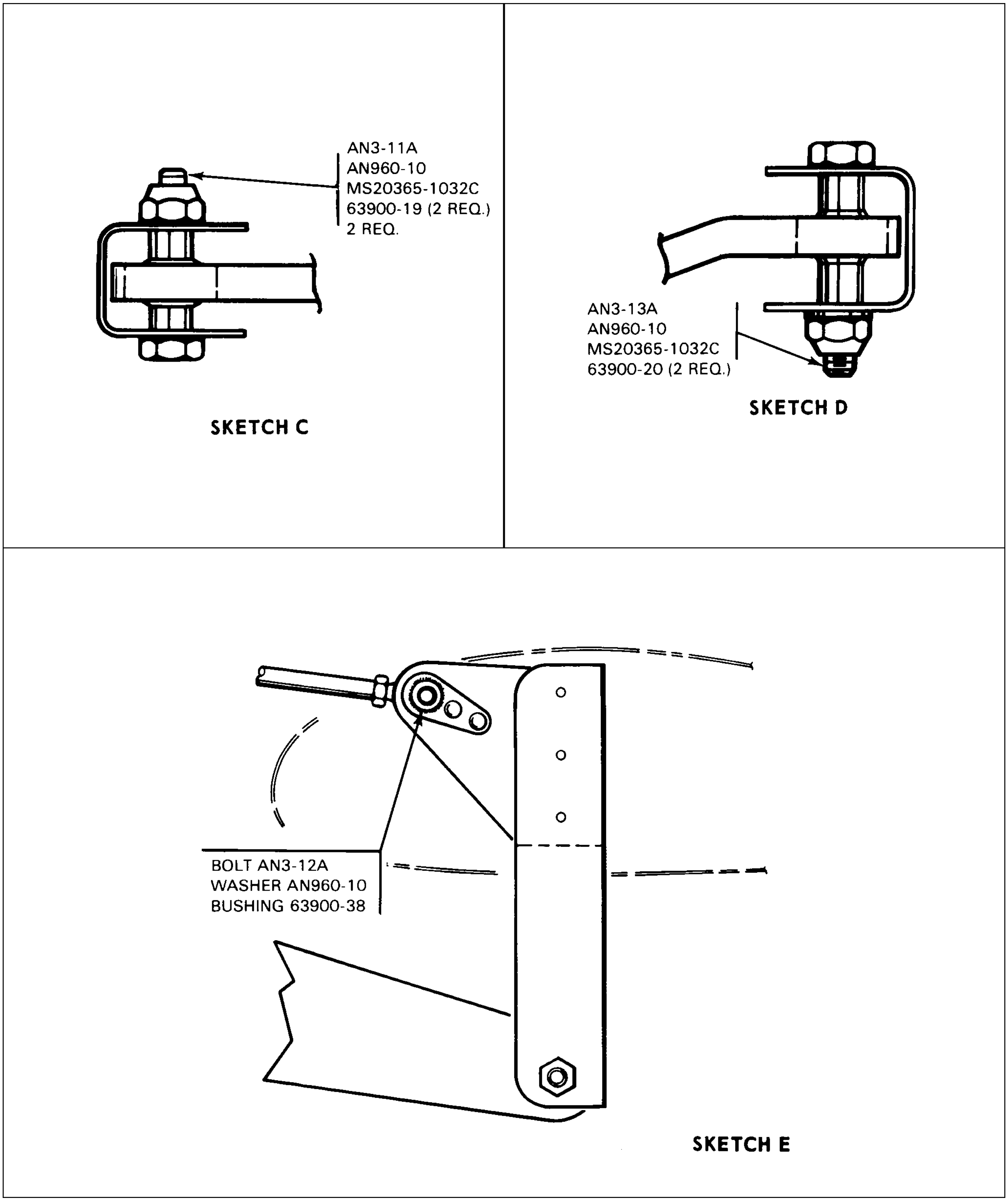


Figure 57-2. Aileron and Flap Installation (cont.)

13. Connect the leads to the appropriate posts on the terminal strip and install the washers and nuts. (For assistance in connecting the electrical lead, refer to the Electrical Schematics in Chapter 91.) Place the clamps along the electrical harness to secure it in position and install the terminal strip dust cover.
14. Remove the cap from the fuel line and connect it at the fitting located forward of the spar at the wing butt line.
15. Connect the aileron balance and control cables at the turnbuckles that are located within the fuselage aft of the spar. After the left balance cable has been inserted through the bracket assembly and connected, install a cotter pin cable guard into the hole that is provided in the bracket assembly.
16. Connect the flap by placing the flap handle in the full flap position, place the bushing on the outside of the rod end bearing and insert and tighten bolt.
17. Check the rigging and control cable tension of the ailerons and flaps. (Refer to Rigging and Adjustment of Ailerons, and Rigging and Adjustment of Flaps, Chapter 27.)
18. Service and refill the brake system with hydraulic fluid in accordance with Servicing Brake System, Chapter 12. Bleed the system as given in Chapter 32 and check for fluid leaks.
19. Service and fill the fuel system in accordance with Servicing Fuel System, Chapter 12. Open the fuel valve and check for leaks and flow.
20. Check the operation of all electrical equipment, and pitot static system.
21. Remove the airplane from the jacks.
22. Install the cockpit trim panel assembly, spar box carpet, the front and back seats, and wing butt rubber molding.
23. Replace all the access plates and panels on the wing involved.

FLIGHT SURFACES.

REMOVAL OF AILERON. (Refer to Figure 57-2.)

1. Disconnect the aileron control rod at the aileron attachment point by removing the nut, washers and bolt from the rod end bearing. To simplify installation note location of washers removed.
2. Remove the attaching screws, with nuts, from the hinges at the leading edge of the aileron, and remove the aileron by lowering the inboard end and swinging it forward to allow the balance arm to clear the opening in the outboard rib.

INSTALLATION OF AILERON. (Refer to Figure 57-2.)

1. Install the balance arm into the opening in the outboard rib by moving the inboard end of the aileron forward to allow the arm to be inserted through the opening. Move the aileron into place and install attaching screws and nuts. Ascertain that the aileron is free to move with no interference.
2. Attach the aileron control rod with bolts, washers and nut, dividing the washers so that the aileron is free to rotate from stop to stop without the control rod binding or rubbing on the opening in the aft spar. Be certain that the rod end bearing has no side play when tightening the bolt and that the rod does not contact the side of the bracket.
3. Actuate the aileron controls to insure freedom of movement.

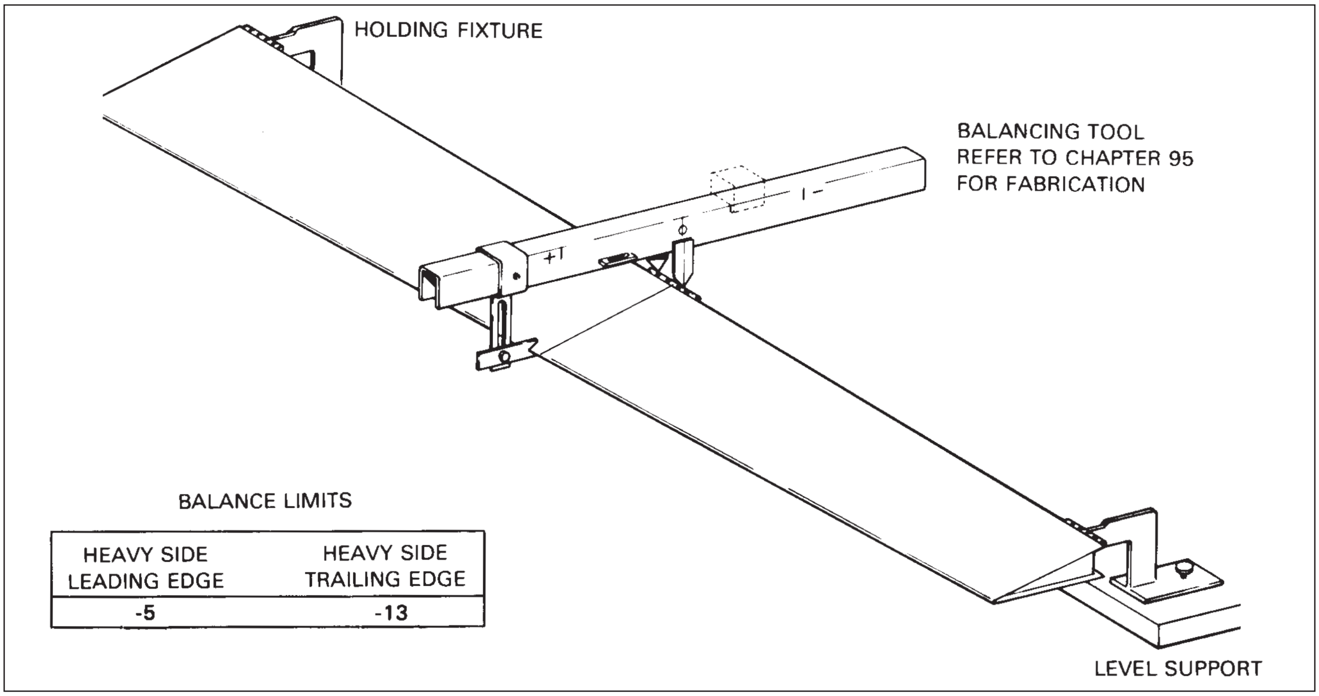


Figure 57-3. Aileron Balance Configuration

CHECKING AILERON FREE PLAY.

The following checks are recommended before balancing to ascertain the amount of “free play” in the aileron:

Set the aileron in its neutral position and secure. Obtain a straightedge long enough to extend from the ground up to a few inches above the aileron trailing edge. Place the straightedge next to the aileron trailing edge and gently move the aileron up and down, mark the limit of travel (free play) on the straightedge. The overall travel (free play) must not exceed 0.24 of an inch. Should free play exceed the limit stated make necessary repairs as required to eliminate excessive free play. Grasp the aileron and move it spanwise (inboard/outboard) to insure maximum end play of .035 is not exceeded.

BALANCING AILERON. (Refer to Figure 57-3.)

Position the aileron on the balancing fixture in a draft free area and in a manner which allows unrestricted movement of the aileron. Place the tool on the aileron, avoid rivets and keep the beam perpendicular to the hinge centerline. Read the scale when the bubble level has been centered by adjustment of the movable weight and determine the static balance. If the static balance is not within the limits specified in Figure 57-3, proceed as follows:

1. Leading Edge Heavy: This condition is highly improbable; recheck measurements and calculations.
2. Trailing Edge Heavy: There are no provisions for adding weight to balance weight to counteract a trailing edge heavy condition; therefore, it will be necessary to determine the exact cause of the unbalance. If the aileron is too heavy because of painting over old paint, it will be necessary to strip all paint from the aileron and repaint. If the aileron is too heavy resulting from repair to the skin or ribs, it will be necessary to replace all damaged parts and recheck the balance.

REMOVAL OF WING FLAP. (Refer to Figure 57-2.)

1. Extend the flaps to their fullest degree and remove the bolt and bushing from the rod end bearing by use of an angle or offset screwdriver.
2. Remove the nuts, washers, bushing and hinge bolts that hold the flap to the wing assembly.
3. Pull the flap straight back off the wing.

INSTALLATION OF WING FLAP. (Refer to Figure 57-2.)

1. Replace the wing flap by placing the flap onto its proper position and inserting the hinge bolts, bushings, washers and nuts.
2. With the flap control in the full flap position, place the bushing on the outboard side of the rod end bearing and insert and tighten the bolt.
3. Operate the flap several times to be certain it is operating freely.

—END—

2K13 THRU 2L24
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PIPER

ARROW IV

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

CARD 3 OF 3

PA-28RT-201 ARROW IV

PA-28RT-201T TURBO ARROW IV

PIPER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

(PART NUMBER 761 694)

INTRODUCTION.

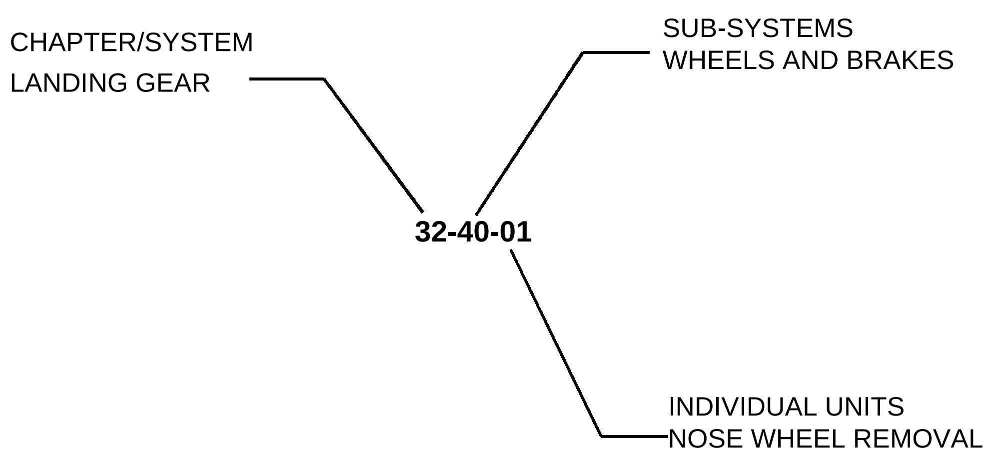
This PIPER AIRCRAFT Maintenance Manual is prepared in accordance with the GAMA (General Aviation Manufacturers Association) format. This maintenance manual is divided into various Groups which enable a broad separation of contents (Chapters) within each group.

The various Chapters are broken down into major systems such as Electrical Power, Flight Controls, Fuel, Landing Gear, etc. The System/Chapters are arranged more or less alphabetically rather than by precedence or importance. All System/Chapters are assigned a number, which becomes the first element of a standardized numbering system. Thus the element “32” of the number series 32-00-00 refers to the System/Chapter on “Landing Gear.” All information pertaining to the landing gear will be covered in this System/Chapter.

The major System/Chapters are then broken down into Sub-System/Sections. These sections are identified by the second element of the standardized numbering system. The number “40” of the basic number series 32-40-00 is for the “Wheels and Brakes” portion of the landing gear.

The individual units within a Sub-System/Section may be identified by a third element of the standardized numbering system, such as 32-40-01. This number could be assigned by the manufacturer to fit the coverage requirements of the publication.

Example:



This manual does not contain hardware callouts for installation. Hardware callouts are only indicated where a special application is required. To confirm the correct hardware used, refer to the PA-28RT-201/201T Parts Catalog P/N 761 693, and FAR 43 for proper utilization.

VENDOR PUBLICATIONS.

ENGINE (LYCOMING):

Overhaul Manual =	AVCO LYCOMING - OVERHAUL MANUAL DIRECT DRIVE ENGINE - P/N 60294-7 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701
Parts Catalog =	AVCO LYCOMING - P/N PC-102 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701
Operators Handbook =	AVCO LYCOMING O-360, HO-360, IO-360, AIO 360, HIO-360, LIO-360 and TIO-360 SERIES AIRCRAFT ENGINES - P/N 60297-12 Avco Lycoming Division Williamsport, Pa. 17701

ENGINE (CONTINENTAL):

Overhaul Manual =	CONTINENTAL - OVERHAUL MANUAL Form No. X-30030A Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601
Parts Catalog =	CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30031A Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601
Operators Handbook =	CONTINENTAL - Form No. X-30512 Teledyne Continental Motors Aircraft Products Division Mobile, Alabama 36601

PROPELLER:

Overhaul Instructions =	HARTZELL COMPACT CONSTANT SPEED and FEATHERING PROPELLER - P/N 113A Hartzell Propeller Inc. Piqua, Ohio 45356
Service Manual =	McCAULEY C200 SERIES CONSTANT SPEED PROPELLERS - P/N 780630 McCauley Accessory Division 3535 McCauley Drive Vandalia, Ohio 45377

MAGNETOS:

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions =	D-2000 and D-2200 SERIES MAGNETO IGNITION SYSTEM - P/N L-928 Bendix Electrical Components Division Sidney, New York 13838

AUTOPILOT:	CENTURY 41 AUTOPILOT, Edo-Aire Mitchell Box 610, Mineral Wells, Texas 76067

PIPER PUBLICATIONS.

ELECTRONICS:	
AutoFlight II Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 481
Pitch Trim Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 771
AutoControl III B and Altimatic III B Service Manual =	Piper P/N 753 502
Altimatic III C Service Manual =	Piper P/N 761 602
79 Vero Beach Avionics Wiring Diagrams Manual =	Piper P/N 761 713
AEROFICHE:	
PA-28RT-201 /201T Parts Catalog =	Piper P/N 761 693
INSPECTION:	
PA-28 RT-201/201T Program Inspection Manual =	Piper P/N 761 736
Inspection Forms =	Piper P/N 230 818

AEROFICHE EXPLANATION AND REVISION STATUS

The Maintenance Manual information incorporated in this set of Aerofiche cards has been arranged in accordance with the general specifications of Aerofiche adopted by the General Aircraft Manufacturer's Association, (GAMA). The information compiled in this Aerofiche Maintenance Manual will be kept current by revisions distributed periodically. These revisions will supersede all previous revisions and will be complete Aerofiche card replacements and shall supersede Aerofiche cards of the same number in the set.

Conversion of Aerofiche aplha/numeric code numbers:
First number is the Aerofiche card number.
Letter is the horizontal line reference per card.
Second number is the vertical line reference per card.
Example: 2J16 = Aerofiche card number two of given set, Grid location J16.

To aid in locating the various chapters and related service information desired, the following is provided:

1. A complete manual System/Chapter Index Guide is for all fiche in this set.
2. A complete list of Illustrations is for all fiche in this set following System/Chapter Index.
3. A complete list of Charts is for all fiche in this set following list of Illustrations.
4. A complete list of paragraphs titles and appropriate Grid location numbers is given at the beginning of each Chapter relating to the information within that Chapter.
5. Identification of Revised Material:

Revised text and illustrations are indicated by a black vertical line along the left-hand margin of the frame, opposite revised, added or deleted material. Revision lines indicate only current revisions with changes and additions to or deletions of existing text and illustrations. Changes in capitalization, spelling, punctuation, indexing, the physical location of the material or complete page additions are not identified by revision lines.

A reference and record of the material revised is included in each chapter's Table of Contents/Effectivity. The codes used in the effectivity columns of each chapter are defined as follows:

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY CODES

Original Issue: None
First Revision: Revision Identification, (1R Month-Year)
Second Revision: Revision Identification, (2R Month-Year)
All subsequent revisions will follow with consecutive revision numbers such as 3R, 4R, etc., along with the appropriate month-year.
Added Subject: Revision Identification, (A Month-Year)
Deleted Subject: Revison Identification, (D Month-Year)

Revisions to Maintenance Manual 761 694 issued December 1, 1978 are as follows:

Revisions	Date	Aerofiche Card Effectivity
ORG 781201	December 1, 1978	1, 2, and 3
PR790223	February 23, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR791106	November 6, 1979	1, 2, and 3
PR800818	August 18, 1980	1, 2, and 3
PR810724	July 24, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR811221	December 21, 1981	1, 2, and 3
PR820817	August 17, 1982	1, 2, and 3
PR830713	July 13, 1983	1, 2, and 3
PR840808	August 8, 1984	1, 2, and 3
IR860730	July 30, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR860921	September 21, 1986 (Interim)	1
IR950227	February 27, 1995 (Interim)*	1, 2, and 3

*INTERIM CHANGE TO MAINTENANCE MANUAL 761-694

Chapters 5, 6, and 27 of Card 1, Chapters 32 and 51 of Card 2, and Chapter 71 of Card 3 have been revised. There are no other changes included in this interim change revision. Please discard your current cards 1, 2, and 3, and replace them with the revised ones.

SERIAL NUMBER INFORMATION

PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7918002 to 28R-7918267 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8018001 to 28R-8018106 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8118001 to 28R-8118082 inclusive
PA-28RT-201, Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8218001 to 28R-8218026 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1979 - Serial Numbers 28R-7931002 to 28R-7931310 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1980 - Serial Numbers 28R-8031001 to 28R-8031178 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1981 - Serial Numbers 28R-8131001 to 28R-8131208 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1982 - Serial Numbers 28R-8231001 to 28R-8231080 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1983 - Serial Numbers 28R-8331001 to 28R-8331051 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1984 - Serial Numbers 28R-8431001 to 28R-8431032 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1985 - Serial Numbers 28R-8531001 to 28R-8531015 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1986 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631001 and 28R-8631005 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1987 - Serial Numbers 28R-8631002 to 28R-8631004 inclusive
Serial Numbers 2831001 to 2831033 inclusive
PA-28RT-201T, Turbo Arrow IV - 1988 - Serial Numbers 2831034 to 2831038 inclusive

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE

GAMA SYSTEM/CHAPTER INDEX GUIDE (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont)

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF CHARTS (cont)

CHAPTER

61

PROPELLER

CHAPTER 61 - PROPELLER

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201T)

PROPELLER ASSEMBLY. (HARTZELL)

REMOVAL OF PROPELLER. (Refer to Figure 61-1.)

—WARNING—

Before performing any work on the propeller, be sure the magneto and master switch is OFF and the mixture control is in the IDLE CUT-OFF position.

1. Remove the engine cowling. (Refer to Chapter 71.)
2. Remove the safety wire from the propeller mounting nuts and remove the nuts.
3. Place a drip pan under the propeller to catch oil spillage and pull the propeller from the engine shaft.
4. If the spinner and spinner bulkhead are to be removed, remove the spinner attaching screws. The aft spinner bulkhead may be removed from the hub by removing the locknuts.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF PROPELLER.

—NOTE—

Do not attempt to disassemble the propeller any further than stated in this manual. For internal repairs and replacement of parts, the propeller should be referred to the Hartzell Factory or Certified Repair Station.

1. Check for oil and grease leaks.
2. Clean the spinner, propeller hub, and blades with a non-corrosive solvent.
3. Inspect the hub parts for cracks.
4. Steel hub parts should not be permitted to rust. Use aluminum paint to touch up, if necessary, or replate them during overhaul.
5. Check all visible parts for wear and safety.
6. Check blades to determine whether they turn freely on the hub pilot tube. This can be done by rocking the blades back and forth through the slight freedom allowed by the pitch change mechanism. If they appear tight and are properly lubricated, the propeller should be disassembled by an authorized Service Center.
7. Inspect the blades for damage or cracks. Nicks in the leading edges of blades should be filed out and all edges rounded, as cracks sometimes start from such places. Use fine emery cloth for finishing. (Refer to Figure 61-2 for propeller blade care.)
8. Check the condition of the propeller mounting nuts and studs.

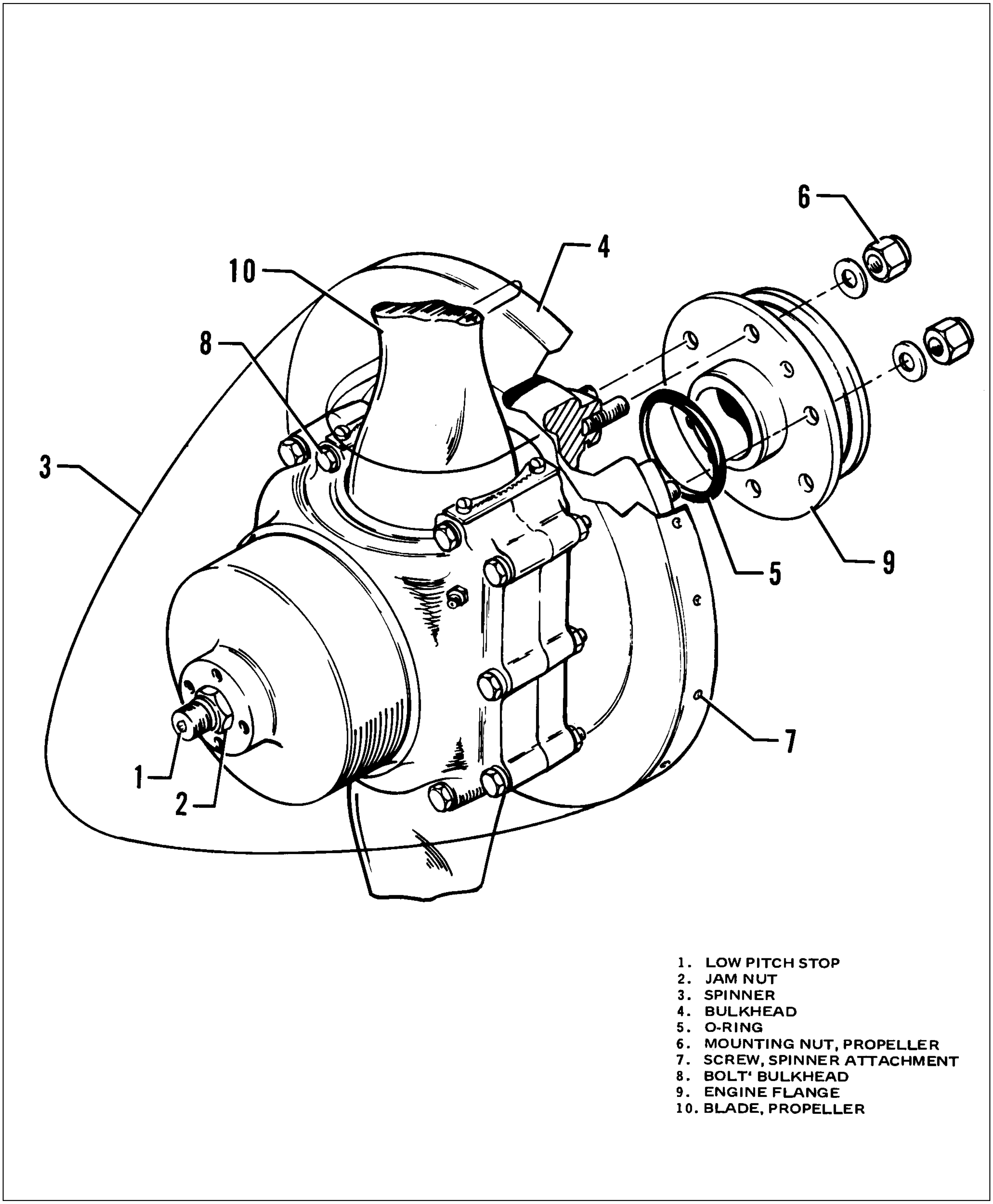


Figure 61-1. Propeller Installation (Hartzell)

9. Each blade face should be sanded lightly with fine sandpaper and painted, when necessary, with a flat black paint to retard glare. A light application of oil or wax may be applied to the surfaces to prevent corrosion.

10. Grease the blade hub through the zerk fittings. Remove one of the two fittings for each propeller blade; alternate the next time. Apply grease through the zerk fitting until fresh grease appears at the fitting hole of the removed fitting. Care should be taken to avoid blowing out the hub gaskets.

INSTALLATION OF PROPELLER. (Refer to Figure 61-1.)

—WARNING—

Before performing any work around the propeller be sure the magneto and master switch is OFF, and the mixture control is in the IDLE CUT-OFF position.

1. Clean the propeller and engine flanges.
2. Lubricate and install the O-ring in the propeller hub.
3. Position the propeller and mount it to the engine flange. Tighten the mounting nuts a few threads at a time until all are tight. Torque the nuts 60 to 70 foot-pounds.
4. Safety the propeller mounting nuts.
5. Install spinner, if removed, and torque screws 35 to 40 inch-pounds.

INSTALLATION OF PROPELLER. (Optional Three Blade)

—WARNING—

Before performing any work around the propeller be sure the magneto and master switch is OFF, and the mixture control is in the IDLE CUT-OFF position.

1. Clean the propeller and engine flanges.
2. Lubricate and install the O-ring in the propeller hub.
3. Place the No. 1 cylinder on top dead center.
4. Position the propeller with the TC index mark on the propeller flange aligned with the crankcase upper split line. In this configuration one blade will be at the 12 o’clock position and the other two blades will be at the 4 and 8 o’clock positions.
5. Tighten the mounting nuts a few threads at a time until all are tight. Torque the nuts 60 to 70 foot-pounds.
6. Safety the propeller mounting nuts.
7. Install the spinner.

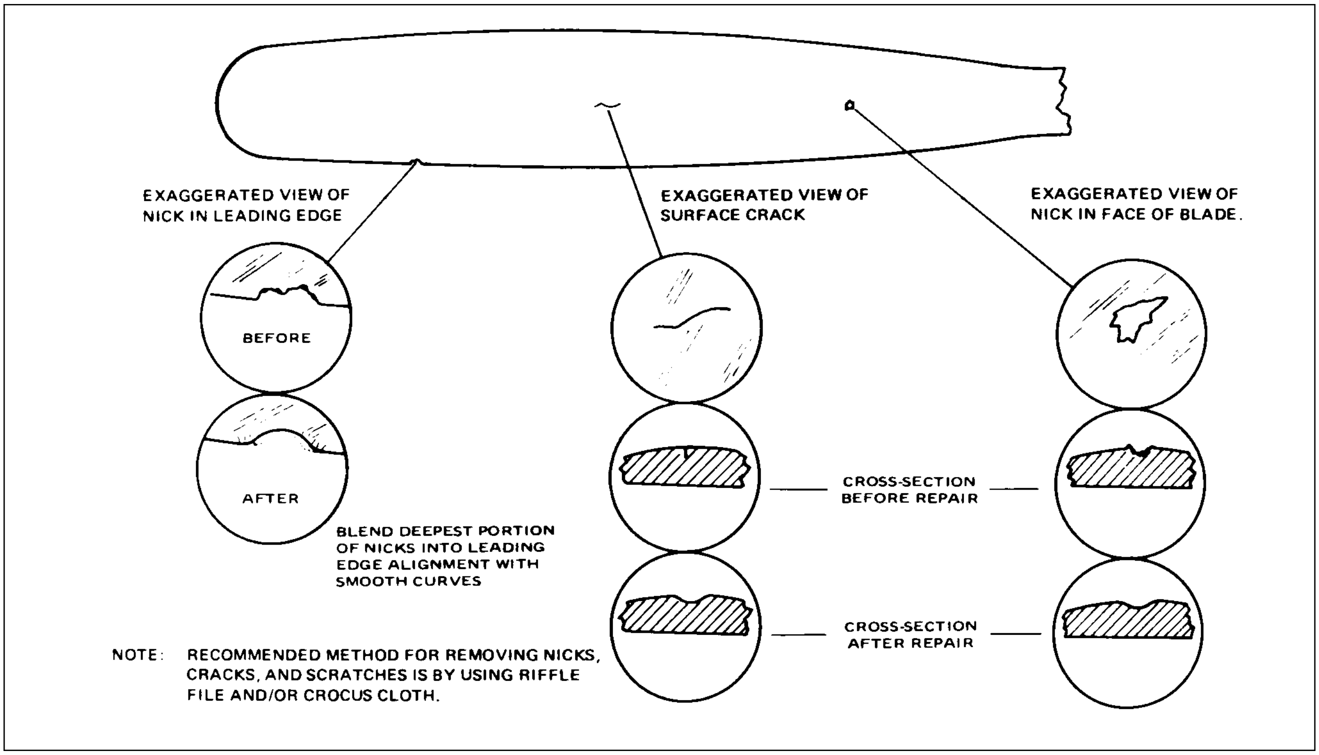


Figure 61-2. Propeller Blade Minor Repair

CHART 6101. PROPELLER SPECIFICATIONS

		2 Blade	3 Blade
Blade Angle[1]	Low Pitch (High RPM)	14.4° ± 0.2°	13.2° ± 0.2°
	High Pitch (Low RPM)	29° ± 1.0°	33° ± 1.0°
[1]Measured at 30 inch station.			
Propeller RPM Setting	Engine Static High RPM	2575 RPM Max.	
Propeller Torque Limits	Description	Required Torque (Dry)	
	Spinner Bulkhead (Aft)	20-22 foot-pounds	
	Propeller Mounting	60-70 foot-pounds	
	Spinner Attachment Screws	35-40 inch-pounds	

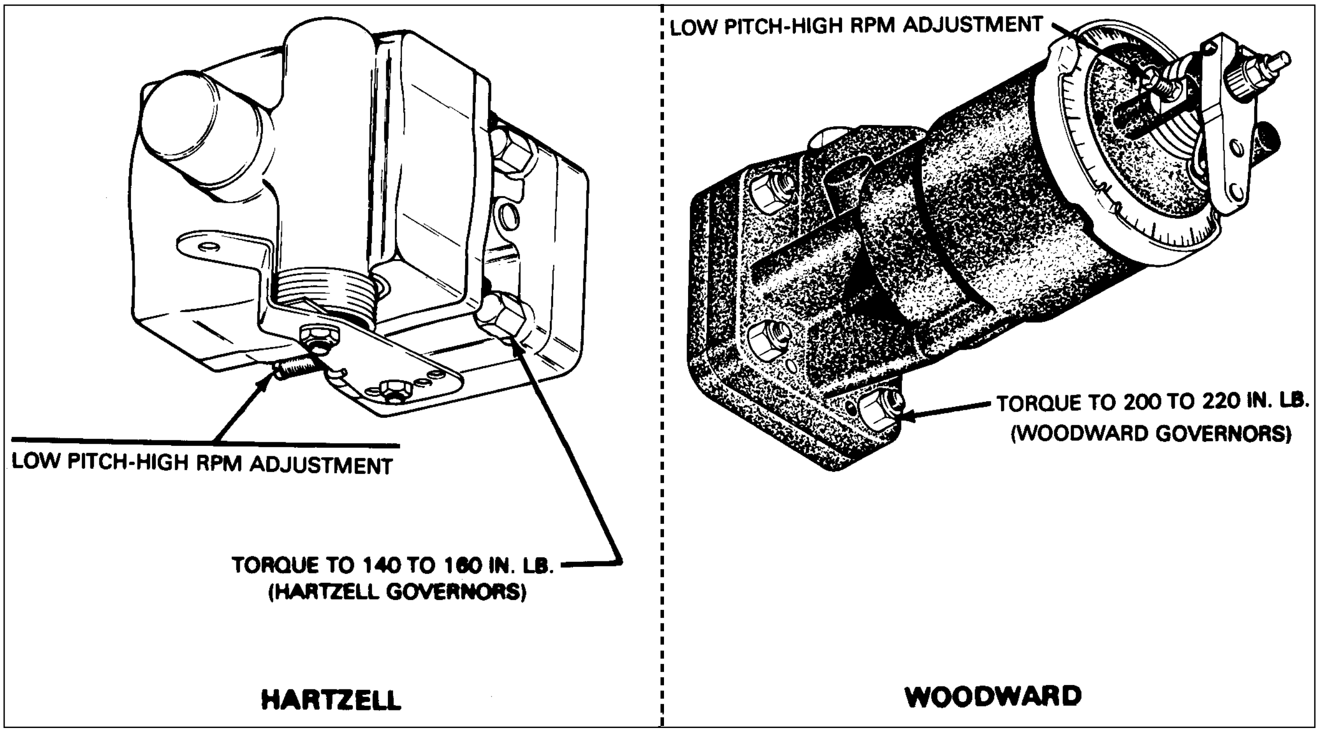


Figure 61-3. Propeller Governor

CHECKING PROPELLER BLADE TRACK.

Blade track is the ability of one blade tip to follow the other, while rotating, in almost the same plane. Excessive difference in blade track - more than .0625 inch - may be an indication of bent blades or improper propeller installation. Check blade track as follows:

1. With the engine shut down and blades vertical, secure to the aircraft a smooth board just under the tip of the lower blade. Move the tip fore and aft through its full “blade-shake” travel, making small marks with a pencil at each position. Then center the tip between these marks and scribe a line on the board for the full width of the tip.
2. Carefully rotate propeller by hand to bring the opposite blade down. Center the tip and scribe a pencil line as before and check that lines are not separated more than .0625 inch.
3. Propellers having excess blade track should be removed and inspected for bent blades, or for parts of sheared O-ring, or foreign particles, which have lodged between hub and crankshaft mounting faces. Bent blades will require repair and overhaul of assembly.

CONTROLLING.

REMOVAL OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR.

The propeller governor is mounted on the lower left forward portion of the engine crankcase. Remove the governor as follows:

1. Remove the lower cowl to gain access to the governor.
2. Disconnect the governor control cable end from the governor control arm.
3. Remove the governor mounting nuts and withdraw the governor from the mounting pad. Cover the mounting pad to prevent foreign material from entering the engine.

INSTALLATION OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR.

1. Clean the mounting pad and the governor drive shaft thoroughly.
2. Coat the mounting gasket with Dow Corning release agent or equivalent.
3. Lubricate the drive shaft with engine oil and install the governor on the mounting pad.
4. Tighten the mounting bolts evenly and tighten to a final torque as shown in Figure 61-3.
5. Connect the control cable to the control arm. Check to be sure the attachment bolt does not contact the governor body while moving the control arm through its full travel. Clearance should be .03 minimum.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR. (Refer to Figure 61-3.)

1. Start engine; park 90° to wind direction and warm in normal manner.
2. To check high RPM, low pitch setting, move the propeller control all the way forward. At this position the governor speed control arm should be against the high RPM fine adjusting screw. With the throttle full forward, observe engine RPM, which should stabilize between 2500 and 2575 RPM. A takeoff must be conducted during which the engine RPM should reach 2575 RPM and remain steady.
3. If the engine RPM does not read 2575 RPM in flight, the high RPM setting must be adjusted as follows:
   - A. Land, shut down the engine and remove lower cowl access plug.
   - B. Adjust the governor by means of the fine adjustment screw for 2575 RPM. To do this, loosen the high RPM fine adjustment screw locknut and turn the screw in a clockwise direction to decrease engine speed or in a counterclockwise direction to increase engine speed.

—NOTE—

One revolution of the fine adjustment screw will increase or decrease the engine speed approximately 20 RPM.

   - C. Repeat Step 2 to ascertain proper RPM setting.
   - D. After setting the proper high RPM adjustment, run the self-locking nut on the fine adjustment screw against the base projection to lock, and install the lower cowl access plug.

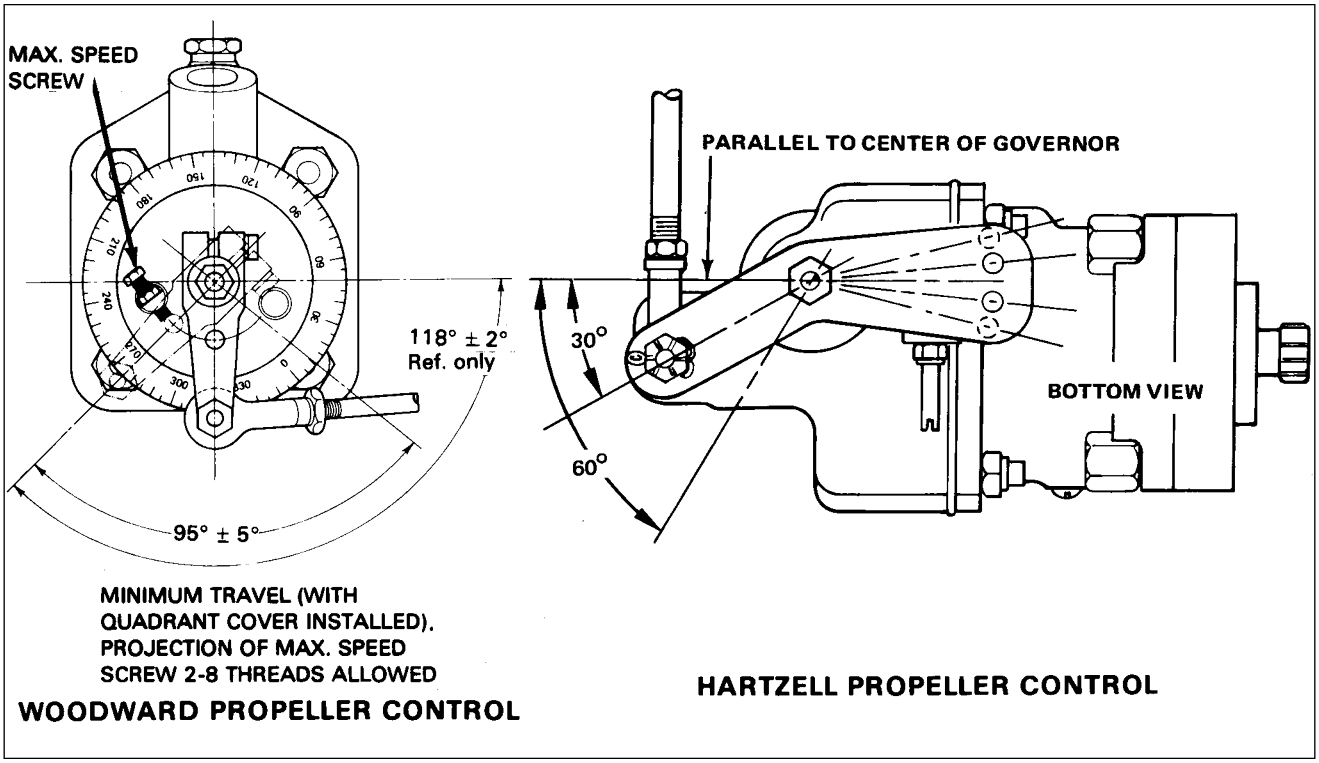


Figure 61-4. Propeller Controls

4. With the high RPM adjustment complete, the control system should be adjusted so that the governor control arm will contact the high RPM stop when the cockpit control knob is .032 to .047 of an inch from its full forward stop. To adjust the control knob travel, disconnect the control cable end from the control arm; loosen the cable end jam nut and rotate the end to obtain the desired level clearance. Reconnect the cable end and tighten jam nut. (Lower cowl must be removed to accomplish this adjustment.)

5. It is usually only necessary to adjust the high RPM (low pitch) setting of the governor control system, as the action automatically takes care of the positive low RPM (high pitch) setting.

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201)

PROPELLER ASSEMBLY.

REMOVAL OF PROPELLER.

1. Insure master and magneto switches are off.
2. Move fuel selector to off position.
3. Place mixture control in idle cut-off.

—NOTE—

Before removing spinner components, reference each mating part to facilitate in alignment for reassembly.

4. Remove spinner by removing attaching screws.
5. Remove propeller assembly by the following procedure:
   A. Support propeller assembly with appropriate sling and hoist.
   B. Place drip pan under the propeller to catch oil spillage.
   C. Remove safety wire from propeller mounting nuts. Loosen the nuts about 1/4 inch and pull propeller assembly forward against the nuts to allow oil to drain from the propeller and engine cavities.

—NOTE—

Nuts with studs will have to be backed out evenly so that propeller may be pulled forward (approximately 1/4 inch at a time) until all studs are disengaged from the engine crankshaft flange.

   D. Cap engine flange to prevent contamination.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF PROPELLER.

1. Check for oil leaks.
2. Clean spinner and propeller assembly with a non-corrosive solvent.
3. Inspect spinner and propeller hub components for cracks.
4. Check all visible components for wear and safety.
5. Inspect blades for nicks and cracks. Refer to Figure 61-6 for propeller blade minor repair. Nicks in leading edges of blades should be filed out and all edges rounded, as cracks sometimes start from such places. Use fine emery cloth for finishing.
6. Hartzell propellers require grease to the blade hub through zerk fittings. Remove one of the two fittings for each propeller blade, alternate the next time. Apply grease through the zerk fitting until fresh grease appears at the fitting hole of the removed fitting. This care should be taken to avoid blowing out hub gaskets.
7. Check for freedom of blade movement in propeller hub by rocking each blade back and forth through the slight movement allowed by the pitch change mechanism. Blades that will not allow this movement indicate internal damage.
8. If internal or major external damage is apparent, the propeller assembly should be referred to an appropriate repair facility.
9. Check condition of propeller mounting nuts on studs.

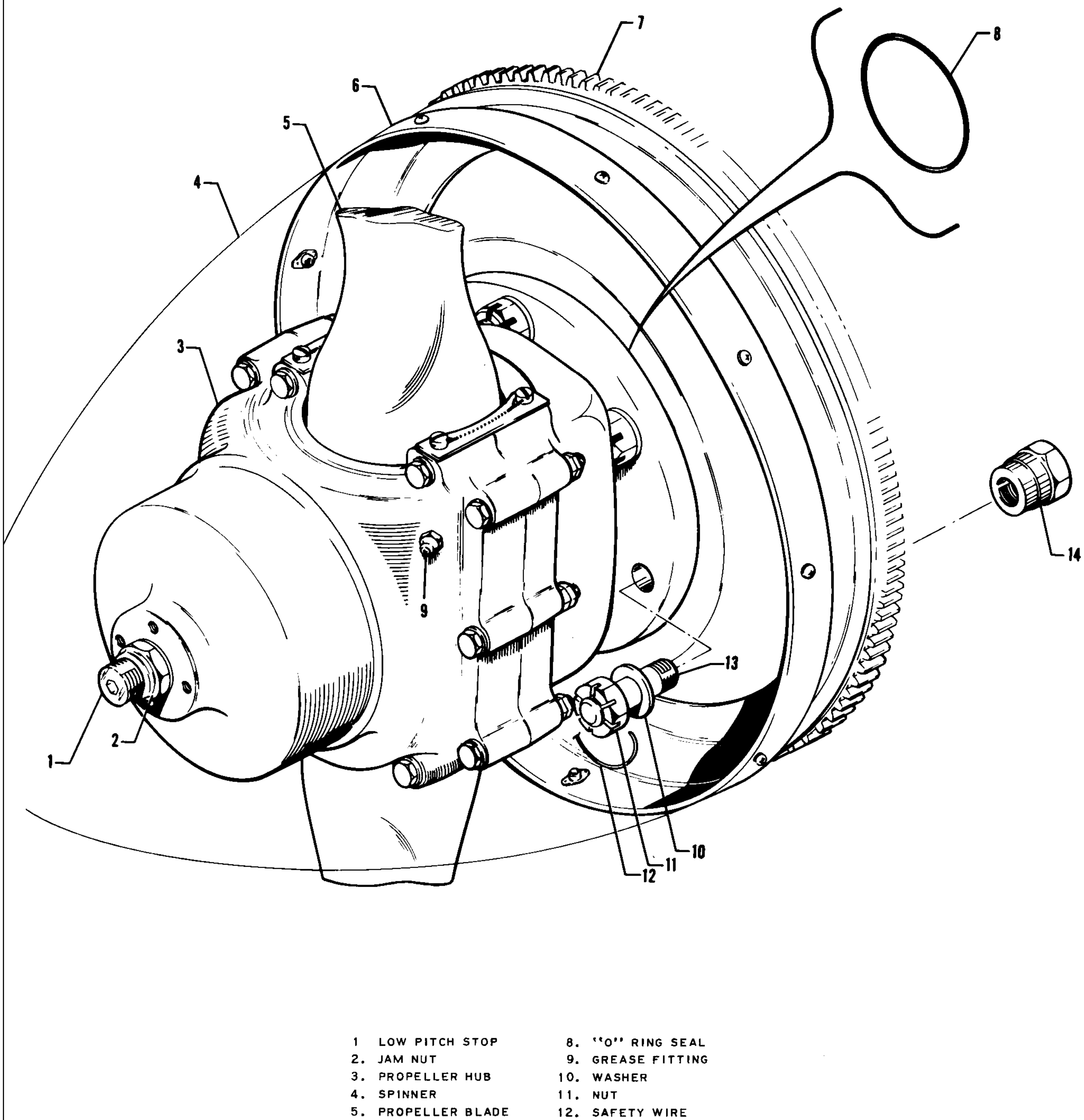


Figure 61-5. Propeller Installation (Hartzell)

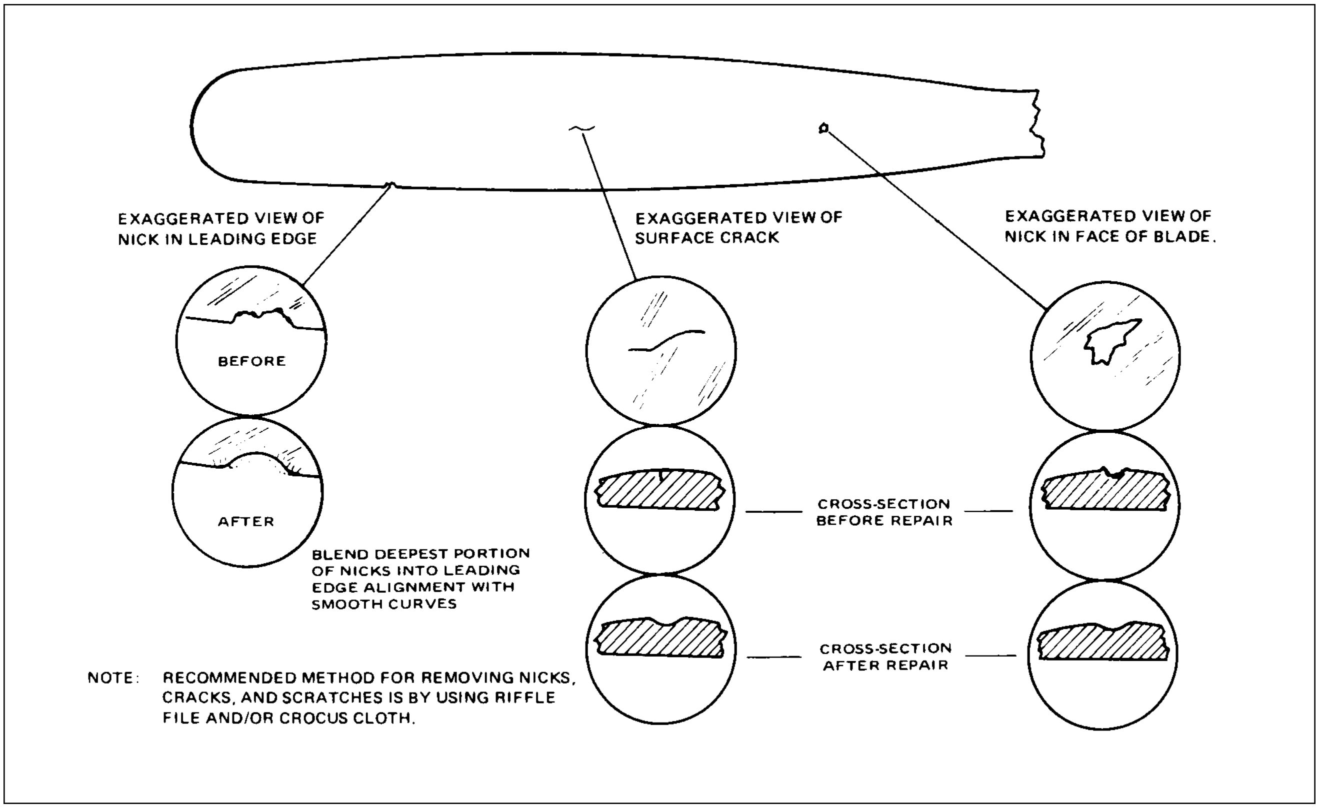


Figure 61-6. Propeller Blade Minor Repair

CHART 6102. PROPELLER SPECIFICATIONS

		Hartzell	McCauley
Blade Angles[1]	Low Pitch (High RPM)	14.0° ± 0.2°	12.5° ± 0.2°
	High Pitch (Low RPM)	29.0° ± 2°	27.5° ± 0.5°
[1]Measured at 30 inch station.			
Propeller RPM Setting	Engine Static High RPM	2700 RPM Max.	
Propeller Torque Limits	Description	Required Torque (Dry)	
	Propeller Mounting Nuts	60-70 foot-pounds (Hartzell)	
		55-65 foot-pounds (McCauley)	
	Forward Bulkhead Attachment Bolts	30-35 inch-pounds (Hartzell)	
	Aft Bulkhead Attachment Bolts	50-70 inch-pounds	
	Spinner Attachment Screws	20-25 inch-pounds	

INSTALLING PROPELLER.

1. Assure master switch and magneto switches are in the off position.
2. Make certain the fuel selector is in the off position and the mixture control is in idle cut-off.
3. Wipe crankshaft and the interior of the propeller hub to assure no foreign matter entered the propeller mechanism.
4. Check propeller hub for proper seating of O-ring. Cover O-ring with a light film of engine oil.
5. Install rear spinner bulkhead. Refer to Chart 6102 for torque specification.
6. Align propeller mounting studs with proper holes in engine crankshaft flange and slide propeller carefully over crankshaft pilot until studs can be started in crankshaft flange bushing.
7. Secure propeller assembly by tightening the mounting studs in a sequence not to allow the propeller hub to cock on the engine crankshaft.
8. Torque propeller mounting studs and safety. Refer to Chart 6102 for torque specification.
9. Attach forward spinner bulkhead to propeller. Refer to Chart 6102 for torque specifications on Hartzell propellers.
10. Attach the propeller spinner by aligning the reference mark on the spinner with the mark on the rear spinner bulkhead. Secure with attaching screws to specification. Refer to Chart 6102.

BLADE TRACK.

Blade track is the ability of one blade tip to follow the other, while rotating, in almost the same plane. Excessive difference in blade track - more than .0625 inch - may be an indication of bent blades or improper propeller installation. Check blade track as follows:

1. With the engine shut down and blades vertical, secure to the aircraft a smooth board just under the tip of the lower blade. Move the tip fore and aft through its full “blade-shake” travel, making small marks with a pencil at each position. Then center the tip between these marks and scribe a line on the board for the full width of the tip.
2. Carefully rotate propeller by hand to bring the opposite blade down. Center the tip and scribe a pencil line as before and check that lines are not separated more than .0625 inch.
3. Propellers having excess blade track should be removed and inspected for bent blades, or for parts of sheared O-ring, or foreign particles, which have lodged between hub and crankshaft mounting faces. Bent blades will require repair and overhaul of assembly.

CONTROLLING.

REMOVAL OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR.

1. Remove the upper engine cowl.
2. Disconnect the control cable end from the governor control arm.
3. Remove the governor mounting stud nuts. It will be necessary to raise the governor as the nuts are being removed before the nuts can be completely removed.
4. Remove the mounting gasket. If the governor is to be removed for a considerable length of time and another unit not substituted, it is advisable to cover the mounting pad to prevent damage caused by foreign matter.

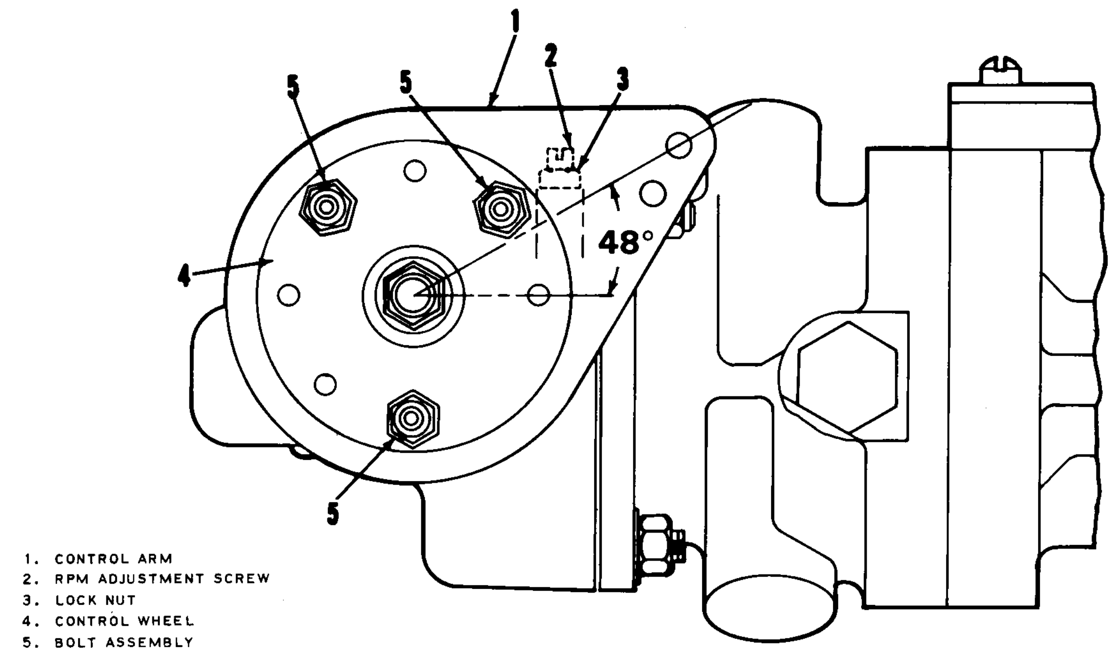


Figure 61-7. Propeller Governor

INSTALLATION OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR.

1. Clean the mounting pad thoroughly, making very certain that there are no foreign particles in the recess around the drive shaft.
2. Place the governor mounting gasket in position with the raised portion of the screen facing away from the engine.
3. Align the splines on the governor shaft with the engine drive and slide the governor into position.
4. With the governor in position, raise the governor enough to install washers and start mounting nuts. Torque nuts even.
5. Connect the control cable end to the governor control arm. The ball stud is installed in the inner hole of the control arm.
6. Adjust governor control per Rigging and Adjustment of Propeller Governor.
7. Install engine cowl.

RIGGING AND ADJUSTMENT OF PROPELLER GOVERNOR. (Refer to Figure 61-7.)

1. Start engine, park 90° to wind direction and warm in normal manner.
2. To check high RPM, low pitch setting, move the propeller control all the way forward. At this position the governor speed control arm should be against the high RPM fine adjusting screw. With the throttle full forward, observe engine RPM, which should be 2700 RPM with high RPM properly adjusted.

3. Should engine RPM not be as required, the high RPM setting should be adjusted as follows:
   A. Shut down the engine and remove the upper engine cowl.
   B. Adjust the governor by means of the fine adjustment screw for 2700 RPM. To do this, loosen the high RPM fine adjustment screw locknut and turn the screw in a clockwise direction to decrease engine speed or in a counterclockwise direction to increase engine speed.

—NOTE—

One revolution of the fine adjustment screw will increase or decrease the engine speed approximately 20 RPM.

   C. Reinstall upper engine cowl and repeat Step 2 to ascertain proper RPM setting.
   D. After setting the proper high RPM adjustment, run the self-locking nut on the fine adjustment screw against the base projection to lock.
   E. Ascertain that the governor control arm is adjusted to the proper angle on the control wheel as shown in Figure 61-7.

4. With the high RPM adjustment complete, the control system should be adjusted so that the governor control arm will contact the high RPM stop when the cockpit control knob is .032 to .047 of an inch from its full forward stop. To adjust the control knob travel, disconnect the control cable end from the control arm, loosen the cable end jam nut and rotate the end to obtain the desired level clearance. Reconnect the cable end and tighten jam nut.

5. It is usually only necessary to adjust the high RPM (low pitch) setting of the governor control system, as the action automatically takes care of the positive low RPM (high pitch) setting.

—END—

CHAPTER

70

STANDARD PRACTICES
ENGINE

CHAPTER 70- STANDARD PRACTICES - ENGINES

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

STANDARD PRACTICES - ENGINE.

The following suggestions should be applied wherever they are needed when working on the power plant.

1. To insure proper reinstallation and/or assembly, tag and mark all parts, clips, and brackets as to their location prior to their removal and/or disassembly.
2. During removal of various tubes or engine parts, inspect them for indications of scoring, burning or other undesirable conditions. To facilitate reinstallation, observe the location of each part during removal. Tag any unserviceable part and/or units for investigation and possible repair.
3. Extreme care must be taken to prevent foreign matter from entering the engine, such as lockwire, washers, nuts, dirt, dust, etc. This precaution applies whenever work is done on the engine, either on or off the aircraft. Suitable protective caps, plugs, and covers must be used to protect all openings as they are exposed.

—NOTE—

Dust caps used to protect open lines must always be installed OVER the tube ends and NOT lN the tube ends. Flow through the lines may be blocked off if lines are inadvertently installed with dust caps in the tube ends.

4. Should any items be dropped into the engine, the assembly process must stop and the item removed, even though this may require considerable time and labor. Insure that all parts are thoroughly clean before assembling.
5. Never reuse any lockwire, lockwashers, tablocks, tabwashers or cotter pins. All lockwire and cotter pins must fit snugly in holes drilled in studs and bolts for locking purposes. Cotter pins should be installed so the head fits into the castellation of the nut, and unless otherwise specified, bend one end of the pin back over the stud or bolt and the other end down flat against the nut. Use only corrosion resistant steel lockwire and/or cotter pins. Bushing plugs shall be lockwired to the assembly base or case. Do not lockwire the plug to the bushing.
6. All gaskets, packings and rubber parts must be replaced with new items of the same type at reassembly. Insure the new nonmetallic parts being installed show no sign of having deteriorated in storage.
7. When installing engine parts which require the use of a hammer to facilitate assembly or installation, use only a plastic or rawhide hammer.
8. Anti-seize lubrication should be applied to all loose-fit spline drives which are external to the engine and have no other means of lubrication. For certain assembly procedures, molybdenum disulfide in either paste or powdered form mixed with engine oil or grease may be used.

—CAUTION—

Ensure that Anti-seize compounds are applied in thin even coats, and that excess compound is completely removed to avoid contamination of adjacent parts.

9. Temporary marking methods are those markings which will ensure identification during ordinary handling, storage and final assembly of parts.

—END—

CHAPTER

71

POWER PLANT

CHAPTER 71 - POWER PLANT

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201T) (CONTINENTAL)

The purpose of this section is to provide instructions for the removal, minor repair, service and installation of the engine and components. For instructions on major repairs and overhauls, consult the appropriate publication of the component manufacturer.

DESCRIPTION.

The PA-28RT-201T is powered by a Teledyne Continental TS1O-360-FB turbocharged, overhead valve, air cooled, horizontally opposed, direct drive, wet sump engine rated at 200 hp from sea level to 12,000 feet density altitude.

The engine is enclosed by a cowling consisting of an upper, lower and nose section.

The propeller is a Hartzell constant speed, controlled by a governor mounted on the engine supplying oil through the propeller shaft at various pressures. Oil pressure from the governor moves the blades into high pitch (low RPM). The centrifugal twisting moment of the blade also tends to move the blades into low pitch.

Refer to Chapter 28 for description of fuel system and primer operation.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubles peculiar to the power plant are listed in Chart 7101, along with the probable causes and suggested remedies. When troubleshooting engine, propeller or fuel system, always ground the magneto primary circuit before performing any checks.

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Engine will not start.	No fuel gauge pressure - no fuel to engine.	Check fuel control for proper position, auxiliary pump “ON” and operating, feed valves open. Fuel filters open and tank fuel level.
	Have gauge pressure - engine flooded.	Turn off auxiliary pump and ignition switch; set throttle to “FULL OPEN” and fuel control to “IDLE CUT-OFF,” and crank engine to clear cylinders of excess fuel. Repeat starting procedure.
	Have gauge pressure - no fuel to engine.	Check for bent or loose fuel lines. Loosen line at fuel nozzle. If no fuel shows, re place fuel manifold valve

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Engine starts but fails to keep running.	Inadequate fuel to fuel manifold valve.	Set fuel control in “FULL RICH” position; turn auxiliary pump “ON,” check to be sure feed lines and filters are not restricted. Clean or replace defective components.
	Defective ignition system.	Check accessible ignition cables and connections. Tighten loose connections. Replace defective spark plugs.
Engine runs rough at idle.	Improper idle mixture adjustment.	Readjust idle setting. Turn adjustment screw clockwise to lean mixture and counterclockwise to richen mixture.
	Fouled spark plugs.	Remove and clean plugs, adjust gaps. Replace defective plugs.
	Discharge nozzle air vent manifold restricted or defective.	Check for bent or loose con nections. Tighten loose con nections. Check for restric tions and replace defective components.
Engine has poor acceleration.	Idle mixture too lean.	Readjust idle mixture.
	Incorrect fuel-air mixture, worn control linkage or restricted air cleaner.	Tighten loose connections. Service air cleaner.
	Defective ignition system.	Check accessible cables and connections. Replace defective spark plugs.
	Malfunctioning turbocharger.	Check operation; listen for : unusual noise. Check exhaust bypass screw and for exhaust system defects. Tighten loose connections.

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Engine runs rough at speeds above idle.	Improper fuel-air mixture.	Check manifold connections for leaks. Tighten loose con nections. Check fuel control for setting and adjustment. Check fuel filters and screens for dirt. Check for proper pump pressure and readjust as necessary.
	Restricted fuel nozzle.	Remove and clean all noz-zles.
	Ignition system and spark plugs defective.	Clean and re-gap spark plugs. Check ignition cables for defects. Replace defec-tive components.
Engine lacks power, reduc-tion in maximum manifold pressure or critical altitude.	Incorrectly adjusted throttle control, “sticky” linkage or dirty air cleaner.	Check movement of linkage by moving control from idle to full throttle. Make proper adjustments and replace worn components. Service air cleaner.
	Improperly adjusted waste gate valve.	Check exhaust bypass screw adjustment.
	Defective ignition system.	Inspect spark plugs for foul ed electrodes, heavy carbon deposits, erosion of elec-trodes, improperly adjusted electrode gaps and cracked porcelains. Test plugs for re-gular firing under pressure. Replace damaged or misfir-ing plugs. Spark plug gap to be 0.015 to 0.019 inches.
	Loose or damaged exhaust system.	Inspect entire exhaust system to turbocharger for cracks and leaking connections. Tighten connections and re-lace damaged parts.

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Engine lacks power, reduction in maximum manifold pressure or critical altitude. (cont.)	Loose or damaged intake manifolding.	Inspect entire manifold system for possible leakage at connections. Replace damaged components; tighten all connections and clamps.
	Fuel nozzles defective.	Inspect fuel nozzle vent manifold for leaking connection. Tighten and repair as required. Check for restricted nozzles and lines and clean or replace as necessary.
	Malfunctioning turbocharger.	Check for unusual noise in turbocharger. If malfunction is suspected, remove exhaust and/or air inlet connections and check rotor assembly for possible rubbing in housing, damaged rotor or defective bearings. Replace turbocharger if damage is noted.
	Exhaust system gas leakage.	Inspect exhaust system for gas leakage, gaskets at turbine inlet flanges, etc., and correct.
Low fuel pressure.	Restricted flow to fuel metering valve.	Check mixture control for full travel. Check for restrictions in fuel filters and lines; adjust control and clean filters. Replace damaged parts.
	Fuel nozzle vent system defective causing improper pressure regulation.	Check venting system for leaks at connections and other defects. Tighten connections and replace defective parts.
	Fuel control lever interference.	Check operation of throttle control and for possible contact with cooling shroud. Adjust as required to obtain correct operation.

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Low fuel pressure. (cont.)	Incorrect fuel injector pump adjustment and operation.	Check and adjust using ap propriate equipment. Re place defective pump.
	Defective fuel injector pump relief valve.	Replace pump if cleaning and lapping valve does not correct problem.
	Air leakage in fuel pump pressurization line.	Locate cause of leakage and correct.
High fuel pressure.	Restricted flow beyond fuel control assembly.	Check for restricted fuel nozzles or fuel manifold valve. Clean or replace noz- zles. Replace defective fuel manifold valve.
	Defective relief valve opera- tion in fuel injector.	Check fuel injector pump control line from turbo- charger for loose connec- tions and defects. Tighten connections, replace dam- aged line.
	Restricted recirculation pas- sage in fuel injector.	Replace pump.
	Air leakage in fuel gauge vent pressurization line.	Locate cause of leakage and eliminate.
Fluctuating fuel pressure.	Vapor in fuel system.	Normally operating the aux- iliary pump will clear sys tem. Operate auxiliary pump and purge system.
	Fuel gauge line leak or im- properly purged lines.	Purge gauge line and tighten connections.
Low oil pressure on engine gauge.	Insufficient oil in oil sump, oil dilution or using im- proper grade of oil for prevail ing ambient temperature.	Add oil or change oil to proper viscosity.

CHART 7101. TROUBLESHOOTING CHART (ENGINE) (cont.)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Low oil pressure on engine gauge. (cont.)	High oil temperature.	Defective vernatherm valve in oil cooler; oil cooler restriction. Replace valve or clean oil cooler.
	Leaking, damaged or loose oil line connections - Restricted screens and filter.	Check for restricted lines and loose connections, and for partially plugged oil filter and screens. Clean parts, tighten connections, and replace defective parts.
	Leaking oil seal in turbocharger.	Check for oil in turbocharger exhaust outlet. Replace turbocharger.
	Defective check valve in turbocharger oil supply line.	Disassemble and clean valve or replace.
Poor engine idle cutoff.	Engine getting fuel.	Check fuel control for being in full “IDLE CUTOFF” position. Check auxiliary pump for being”OFF.” Check for leaking fuel manifold valve. Replace defective components.
White smoke exhaust.	Turbo choking oil forced through seal in turbine housing.	Clean or change turbocharger.

REMOVAL OF ENGINE. (Refer to Figure 71-1)

1. Turn off all electrical switches in the cockpit and disconnect the battery ground wire at the battery.
2. Move the fuel selector valve in the cockpit to the OFF position.
3. Remove the engine cowling.
4. Remove the propeller. (Refer to Chapter 61.)
5. Disconnect the starter positive lead and ground lead at the starter.
6. Disconnect the tachometer cable to the engine.
7. Disconnect the governor control cable at the governor and cable attachment clamps.
8. Disconnect the throttle and mixture cables from the fuel-air control unit.
9. Disconnect the cylinder temperature sender wire at No. 2 cylinder.
10. Disconnect the fuel pump supply line and vent line from the engine.
11. Disconnect the exhaust manifold at the turbocharger tubine inlet (“Y” connections) and at each exhaust manifold slip joint adjacent to No. 1 and 2 cylinders.

—NOTE—

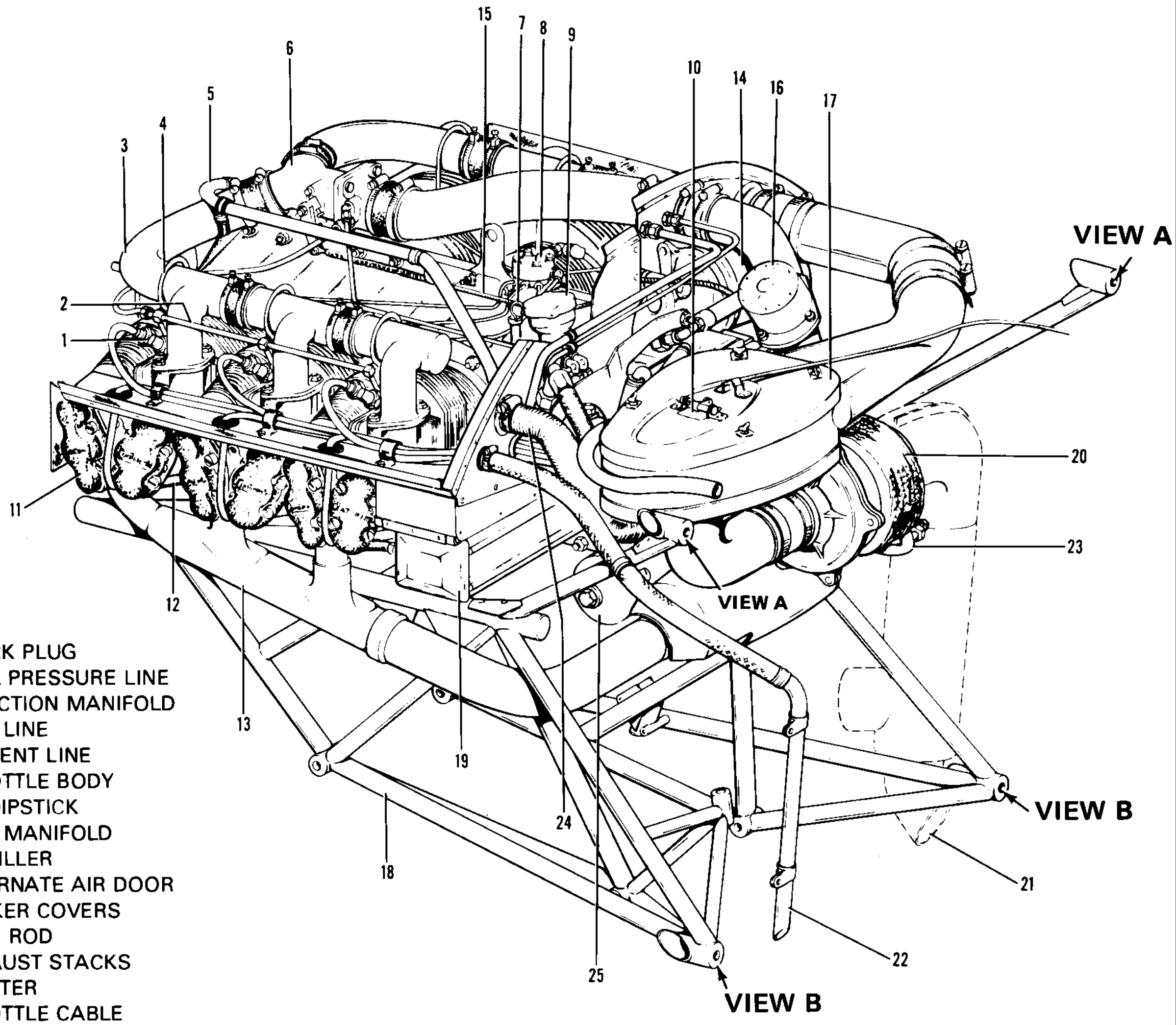
In some manner identify all hoses, wires and lines to facilitate installation. Open fuel, oil, vacuum lines and fittings should be covered to prevent contamination.

12. Disconnect the magneto “P” leads at the magnetos.
13. Disconnect the engine vent tube at the engine.
14. Disconnect the engine oil temperature lead at the aft end of the engine.
15. Untie the ignition harness, hoses and lines at the aft end of the engine.
16. Disconnect the pneumatic pump lines at pump and remove fittings from pump.
17. Disconnect the oil pressure line at the engine.
18. Disconnect the fuel flow line at the left rear engine baffle.
19. Disconnect the manifold pressure line at the left rear side of the engine.
20. Disconnect the alternator leads and the cable attachment clamps.
21. Attach a one-half ton (minimum) hoist to the hoisting straps and relieve the tension from the engine mounts.

—NOTE—

Place a tail stand under the tail of the airplane before removing the engine.

22. Check the engine for any attachments remaining to obstruct its removal.
23. Drain the engine oil.
24. Remove the engine mounting bolts and lower mount assembly.
25. Carefully raise the engine and pull forward to clear the mount. Check to be certain there are no connections remaining to obstruct removal of the engine, and remove the engine from the aircraft and place on a suitable stand.



1. SPARK PLUG
2. DECK PRESSURE LINE
3. INDUCTION MANIFOLD
4. FUEL LINE
5. OIL VENT LINE
6. THROTTLE BODY
7. OIL DIPSTICK
8. FUEL MANIFOLD
9. OIL FILLER
10. ALTERNATE AIR DOOR
11. ROCKER COVERS
12. PUSH ROD
13. EXHAUST STACKS
14. STARTER
15. THROTTLE CABLE
16. PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
17. INDUCTION AIR FILTER
18. ENGINE MOUNT
19. OIL COOLER
20. TURBOCHARGER
21. TAIL PIPE
22. OIL VENT
23. EXHAUST BYPASS
24. ALTERNATOR COOLING
25. OIL FILTER
26. TOP MOUNT
27. BOTTOM MOUNT
28. SPACER
29. HEAT SHIELD (RIGHT REAR MOUNT ONLY)
30. WASHER
31. FITTING ASSEMBLY, TOP
32. FITTING ASSEMBLY, BOTTOM

Figure 71-1. Engine Installation (PA-28RT-201T)

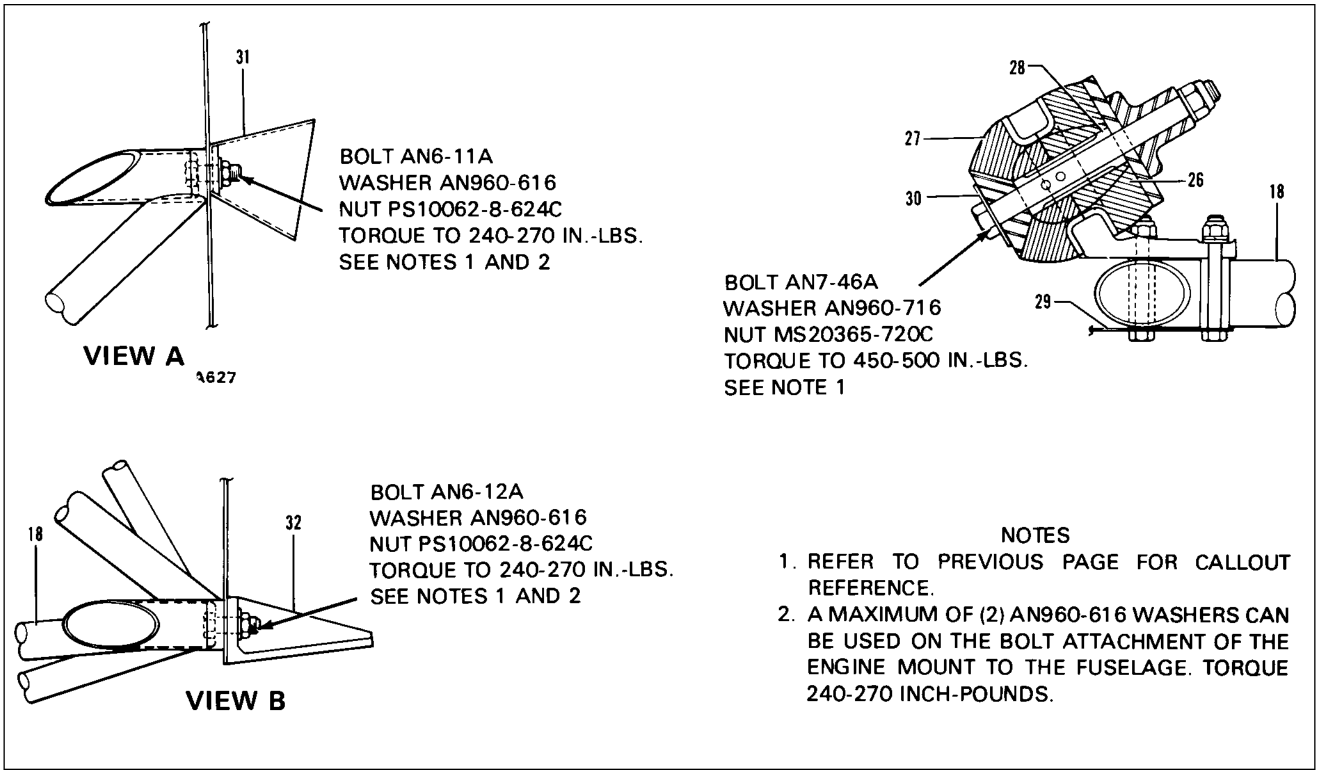


Figure 71-1. Engine Installation (PA-28RT-201T) (cont.)

INSTALLATION OF ENGINE. (Refer to Figure 71-1.)

Prior to installing the engine, be sure to install all items that were removed after the engine was removed from the aircraft.

—NOTE—

Remove all protective caps and identification tags as each item is installed.

1. Install the shock mount in the engine mount and hoist the engine into position on the mount.
2. Install the lower shock mount assemblies and mounting bolts. Torque the bolts 450 to 500 inch-pounds.
3. Route and connect the throttle and mixture control cables and adjust.
4. Route and connect the propeller governor control cable and adjust.
5. Connect the alternate air cable and adjust.
6. Reconnect all lines and hoses previously disconnected from the engine.

—NOTE—

Apply Lubon No. 404 to all male fuel systems fittings. Do not allow to enter system.

7. Route and connect the electrical Ieads to the appropriate connections on the engine.
8. Connect the tachometer drive cable.
9. Connect exhaust manifold at the turbocharger turbine inlet (“Y” connection) and at each exhaust manifold slip joint adjacent to No. 1 and 2 cylinders.

—NOTE—

Secure all cables, hoses and wires with clamps and Ty-strap in the same location as before removal.

10. Install the propeller and spinner per Chapter 61.
11. Service the engine with the proper grade and quantity of oil.
12. Be certain all switches are in the OFF position and connect the battery cables.
13. Install the engine cowling.
14. Make a final check of the security, location and installation of all lines, wires and cables.
15. Perform an operational check of the engine; inspect for leaks and make final adjustments to engine controls as required.

COWLING.

REMOVAL, OF ENGINE COWLING. (Refer to Figure 71-2.)

1. Release the fasteners securing the upper cowl and then remove the upper cowl.
2. Disconnect fuel drain flex line from the drain valve assembly.
3. Disconnect the nose gear door rods.
4. Support the bottom cowl and remove the screws that attach the cowl to the upper nose cowl, engine mount and fuselage.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF ENGINE COWLING.

1. The cowl should be cleaned with a suitable solvent and then wiped with a clean cloth.
2. Inspect the cowling for dents, cracks, loose rivets, damaged or missing fasteners and damaged fiberglass areas.
3. Repair all defects to prevent further damage. Fiberglass repair procedures may be accomplished according to Fiberglass Repairs, Chapter 51.

INSTALLATION OF ENGINE COWLING. (Refer to figure 71-2.)

1. Position the bottom cowl and secure with screw fasteners to the fuselage and engine mount.
2. Position and connect the upper nose cowl to the lower cowl.
3. Install the top cowl with attaching screw fasteners.
4. Attach nose gear door rods.
5. Connect the fuel drain flex line to the drain valve assembly.

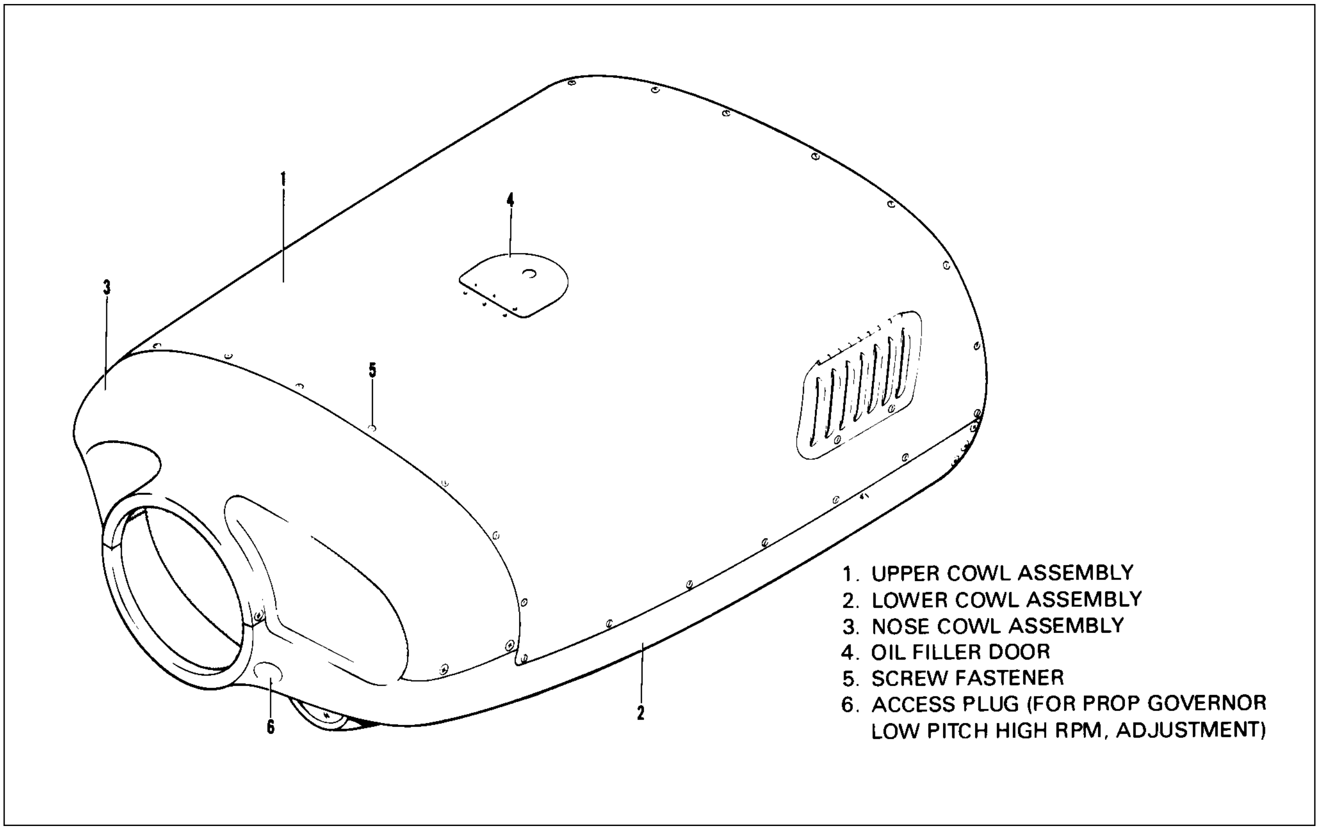


Figure 71-2. Engine Cowling Installation

MOUNTS.

REPLACEMENT OF ENGINE SHOCK MOUNTS. (Refer to Figure 71-1.)

1. Remove the engine cowling.
2. Relieve the engine weight on the mounts using a one-half ton hoist attached to the engine lifting points.
3. Remove the four engine mounting bolts and the lower half of the mount assemblies.
4. Carefully raise the engine just enough to remove the shock mounts. Check all lines, wires and cables for interference. Disconnect any lines and cables if necessary.
5. Check all components for wear, damage or cracks and install new mounting kit.
6. Lower the engine slowly and use mounting bolts to keep the components aligned.
7. When the engine is supported by the mount, check the mounts for proper seating.
8. Install the mounting bolt, nut, and washer; torque 450 to 500 inch-pounds and safety.
9. Reconnect any lines, wires or cables that were disconnected and install engine cowling.

—END—

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201) (LYCOMING)

This section covers the power plant used in PA-28RT-201 airplanes and is comprised of instructions for the removal, minor repairs, service and installation.

For further instructions on major repairs, consult the appropriate publication of the engine or component manufacturer.

DESCRIPTION.

The PA-28RT-201 is powered by an Avco-Lycoming IO-360-CIC6 engine of 200 horsepower. The engine is furnished with starter, 60 ampere, 14-volt alternator, voltage regulator, shielded ignition systems, vacuum pump drive, fuel pump, fuel injector and dry paper type induction air filter. An alternate air door that will open automatically in the event of air stoppage through the filter or may be operated manually with the use of a control in the cockpit is provided in the induction system.

The exhaust system is constructed of stainless steel, directing gases inboard to a muffler located directly under the engine. The large muffler with a heater shroud provides heat for both the cabin and defrosting.

The engine is provided with a constant speed propeller controlled by a governor mounted on the engine supplying oil through the propeller shaft at various pressures.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Troubles peculiar to the power plant are listed in Chart 7102 along with their probable causes and suggested remedies. When troubleshooting the engine, ground the magneto primary circuit before performing any checks of the engine.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHART 7102. ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Failure of engine to start.	Lack of fuel.	Check fuel system for leaks. Fill fuel tank.
		Clean dirty lines, strainers or fuel valves.
		Check fuel selector valve for proper tank.
		Check fuel pressure with electric boost pump ON.
		Check mixture control knob for full rich.
	Overpriming.	Open throttle and “unload” engine by engaging starter. Mixture in idle cutoff.
	Incorrect throttle setting.	Open throttle to one-eighth of its range.
	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and adjust or replace spark plugs.
	Defective ignition wire.	Check with electric tester and replace defective wires.
	Defective battery.	Replace with charged battery.
	Improper operation of magneto breaker.	Clean points. Check internal timing of magnetos.
	Lack of sufficient fuel flow.	Disconnect fuel line at fuel injector and check fuel flow.
	Internal failure.	Check oil screens for metal particles. If found, complete overhaul of engine may be indicated.

CHART 7102. ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Failure of engine to idle properly.	Incorrect idle mixture.	Adjust mixture.
	Leak in the induction system.	Tighten all connections in the induction system. Replace any parts that are defective.
	Incorrect idle adjustment.	Adjust throttle stop to obtain correct idle.
	Uneven cylinder compression.	Check condition of piston rings and valve seats.
	Faulty ignition system.	Check entire ignition system.
	Insufficient fuel pressure.	Adjust fuel pressure.
Lower power and uneven running.	Mixture too rich; indicated by sluggish engine operation, red exhaust flame at night. Extreme cases indicated by black smoke from exhaust.	Readjustment of fuel injector by authorized personnel is indicated.
	Mixture too lean; indicated by overheating or backfiring.	Check fuel lines for dirt or other restrictions. Check fuel injection nozzles.
	Leaks in induction system.	Tighten all connections. Replace defective parts.
	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and gap or replace spark plugs.
	Improper fuel.	Fill tank with fuel of recommended grade.
	Magneto breaker points not working properly.	Clean points. Check internal timing of magnetos.

CHART 7102. ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Low power and uneven running. (cont.)	Defective ignition wire.	Check wire with electric tester. Replace defective wire.
	Defective spark plug terminal connectors.	Replace connectors on spark plug wire.
Failure of engine to develop full power.	Leak in the induction system.	Tighten all connections and replace defective parts.
	Throttle lever out of adjustment.	Adjust throttle lever.
	Improper fuel flow.	Check strainer, gauge and flow at fuel injector inlet.
	Restriction in air scoop.	Examine air scoop and remove restrictions.
	Improper fuel.	Drain and refill tank with recommended fuel.
	Faulty ignition.	Tighten all connections. Check system with tester. Check ignition timing.
Rough engine.	Cracked engine mount.	Replace or repair mount.
	Defective mounting bushings.	Install new mounting bushings.
	Uneven compression.	Check compression.
Low oil pressure.	Insufficient oil.	Fill sump with recommended oil.
	Air lock or dirt in relief valve.	Remove and clean oil pressure relief valve.
	Leak in suction line or pressure line.	Check gasket between accessory housing and crankcase.
	Dirty oil strainer.	Remove and clean oil strainers.
	Defective pressure gauge.	Replace gauge.

CHART 7102. ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Low oil pressure. (cont.)	Stoppage in oil pump intake passage.	Check line for obstruction. Clean suction strainer.
	High oil temperature.	See "High Oil Temperature" in "Trouble" column.
High oil temperature.	Insufficient air cooling.	Check air inlet and outlet for deformation or obstruc tion.
	Insufficient oil supply.	Fill oil sump to proper level with specified oil.
	Low grade of oil.	Replace with oil conforming to specifications.
	Clogged oil lines or strainers.	Remove and clean oil strainers.
	Excessive blow-by.	Usually caused by worn or stuck rings.
	Failing or failed bearing.	Examine sump for metal par ticles. If found, overhaul of engine is indicated.
	Defective temperature gauge.	Replace gauge.
Excessive oil consumption.	Low grade of oil.	Fill tank with oil conforming to specifications.
	Failing or failed bearings.	Check sump for metal par-ticles.
	Worn piston rings.	Install new rings.
	Incorrect installation of piston rings.	Install new rings.
	Failure of rings to seat (new nitrided cylinders).	Use mineral base oil. Climb to cruise altitude at full power and operate at 75% cruise power setting with high oil temperature until oil consumption stabilizes.

REMOVAL OF ENGINE.

1. Turn off all electrical switches in the cockpit and then disconnect the battery ground wire at the battery.
2. Move the fuel selector lever in the cockpit to “OFF.”
3. Remove the engine cowling.
4. Remove the propeller. (Refer to Chapter 61.)
5. Disconnect the starter positive and ground leads at the starter, and their attachment clamps.
6. Disconnect the governor control cable at the governor and cable attachment clamps.
7. Disconnect the heater hose at the muffler.
8. Disconnect the throttle and mixture cables at the injector. (The injector may be removed if desired.)
9. Remove the air filter box by removing the bolts that secure the box to its attachment clamps. The cover may remain attached to the alternate air door control cable.
10. Disconnect the fuel pump supply line at the left side of the pump. Disconnect the pump vent line.

—NOTE—

Where a question may arise as where to reconnect hose, line or wire, the item at the separation should be identified (tagged) to facilitate reinstallation. Open fuel, oil, vacuum lines and fittings should be covered to prevent contamination.

11. Disconnect both lines from the oil cooler.
12. Disconnect the magneto “P” leads at the magnetos.
13. Disconnect the engine vent tube at the engine.
14. Disconnect the engine oil temperature lead at the aft end of the engine.
15. Disconnect the tachometer drive cable at the engine.
16. Untie the ignition harness, hoses and lines at the aft end of the engine.
17. Disconnect the vacuum pump lines at pump and remove fittings from pump.
18. Disconnect the oil pressure line at the engine.
19. Disconnect the static and fuel flow line at the right rear engine baffle.
20. Disconnect the manifold pressure line at the right rear side of the engine.
21. Disconnect the injector line at the flow divider.
22. Disconnect the alternator leads and the cable attachment clamps.
23. Attach a one-half ton (minimum) hoist to the hoisting straps and relieve the tension from the engine mounts.

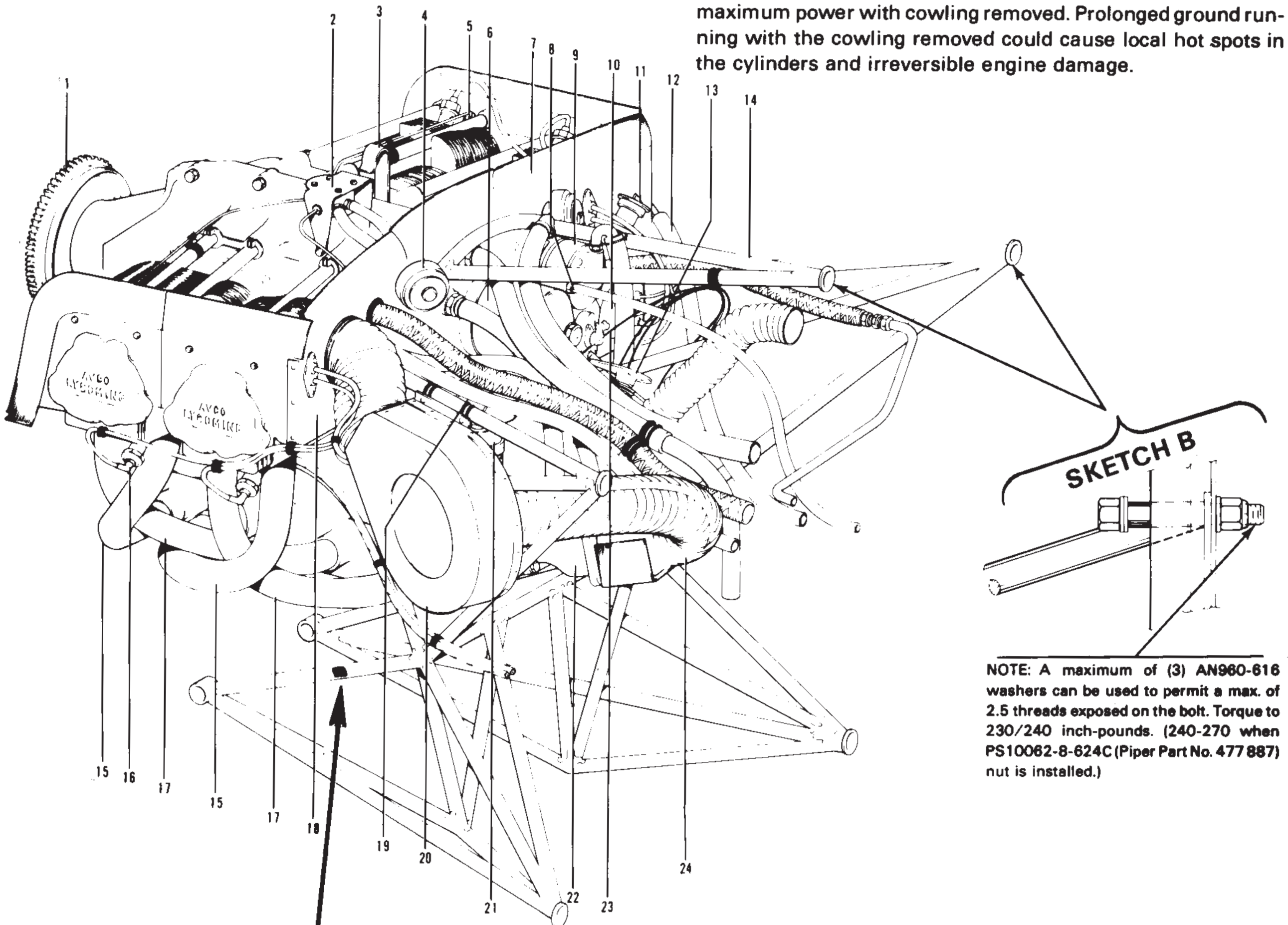
—NOTE—

Place a tail stand under the tail of the airplane before removing the engine.

24. Check the engine for any attachments remaining to obstruct its removal.
25. Drain the engine oil, if desired, and then close drain.
26. Remove the four engine mount assemblies and swing the engine free, being careful not to damage any attaching parts.

CAUTION

Ground running with the cowling removed, maximum power ground running is limited to two (2) minutes or cylinder head temperature of 450°F, whichever is reached first. Aircraft without cylinder head temperature gauge must not be operated at maximum power with cowling removed. Prolonged ground running with the cowling removed could cause local hot spots in the cylinders and irreversible engine damage.



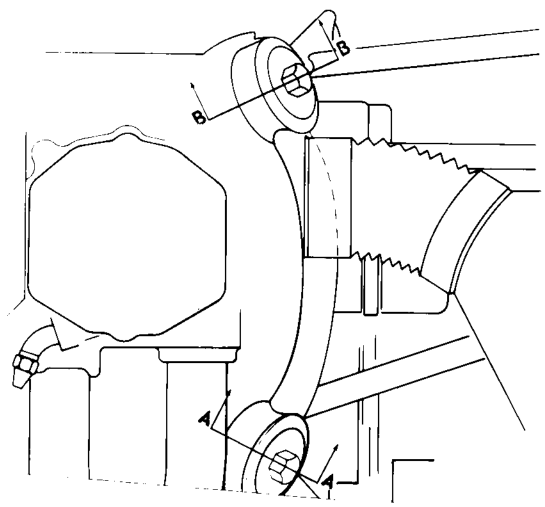
PLACARD - CAUTION

CAUTION
UNAPPROVED OIL DRAIN VALVES CAN CAUSE INADVERTENT DRAINING WHEN THE GEAR IS RETRACTED - USE ONLY PIPER APPROVED PART

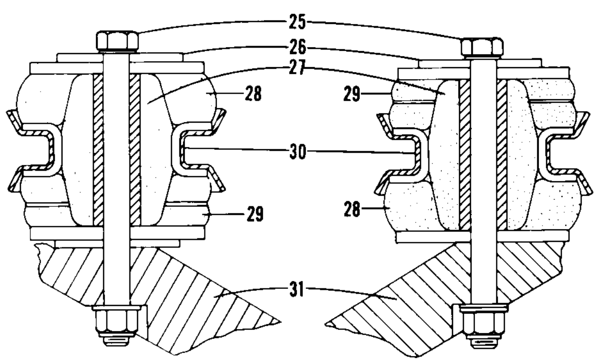
1. STARTER RING GEAR
2. FLOW DIVIDER
3. LIFTING STRAP
4. SHOCK MOUNT (SEE SKETCH A)
5. INJECTOR NOZZLE
6. OIL FILTER
7. BAFFLE ASSEMBLY, RIGHT
8. TACHOMETER CABLE
9. VACUUM PUMP
10. MAGNETO, RIGHT
11. OIL FILLER
12. MANIFOLD PRESSURE LINE
13. PROPELLER GOVERNOR
14. ENGINE MOUNT ASSEMBLY
15. EXHAUST STACK
16. SPARK PLUG
17. INTAKE TUBE
18. BAFFLE ASSEMBLY, LEFT
19. MAGNETO, LEFT
20. AIR FILTER BOX
21. FUEL PUMP
22. FUEL INJECTOR
23. OIL TEMPERATURE LEAD
24. INJECTOR INLET HOSE
25. BOLT
26. WASHER
27. SPACER
28. SHOCK MOUNT (SILVER)
29. SHOCK MOUNT (GOLD)
30. ENGINE MOUNT ASSEMBLY
31. ENGINE

Figure 71-3. Engine Installation (PA-28RT-201)

VIEW B-B



VIEW A-A



VIEW AA VIEW BB

NOTE
REFER TO PREVIOUS PAGE FOR CALLOUT REFERENCE.

Figure 71-3. Engine Installation (PA-28RT-201) (cont.)

INSTALLATION OF ENGINE.

1. Attach a one-half ton (minimum) hoist to the engine hoisting straps and swing the engine into alignment with its attaching points.
2. Insert an engine mount bolt, with washer against head, in the engine mount and slide half of the mount assembly on the bolt. Repeat this procedure for the other three attachment points. (Refer to Figure 71-3.)
3. Position the mounting lugs of the engine so that they align with the engine mount attaching points, then move the engine rearward onto the mounts.
4. Slide onto each mounting bolt a spacer washer, spacer and the forward half of the mount. Install washer and nut, and torque the nuts of the bolts to 450 to 500 inch-pounds.
5. Connect the alternator leads and secure cable with clamps.
6. Connect the injector line to the flow divider.
7. Connect the manifold pressure line at the right rear side of the engine.
8. Connect the static and fuel flow line at the right rear engine baffle.
9. Connect the oil pressure line.
10. Install the line fitting in the vacuum pump and install lines.
11. Connect the tachometer drive cable.
12. Connect the oil temperature lead.
13. Connect the engine vent tube.
14. Connect the oil cooler.
15. Connect the magneto “P” leads. Check that magneto switch is “OFF.”
16. Connect the fuel pump supply and vent line.
17. Install the injector.
18. Connect the throttle and mixture cables to the injector. Check adjustment of the control.
19. Connect the heater hose to the muffler.
20. Install the air filter box, filter and box cover. Check adjustment of the alternate air door.
21. Connect the governor control cable and secure with clamps.
22. Connect the starter positive and ground leads and secure cables with clamps.
23. Secure the ignition harness, lines, hoses, wires, etc., that may be loose.
24. Install the propeller. (Refer to Chapter 61.)
25. Install the cowling by attaching the bottom cowl to the firewall and then installing the top. Connect the electrical lead to the landing light.
26. Connect the gear door retraction rods and secure with bolts, washers and nut.
27. Install the proper grade and amount of engine oil. (Refer to Chapter 12 and to latest revision Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1241.)
28. Turn on the fuel valve; open the throttle full and turn on the electric fuel pump. Check the fuel lines for leaks.
29. Perform an engine operational check.

COWLING.

REMOVAL OF ENGINE COWLING.

1. Release the cowl fasteners, two on each side of the cowl.
2. Lift the aft end of the cowl and then slide it forward to release the two stud type front fasteners. Remove the top cowl.
3. Disconnect the landing light lead at the quick disconnect at the left rear side of the bottom cowl.
4. Disconnect the nose gear door rods by removing the nuts, washers and bolts.
5. Remove the screws securing the bottom cowl at its aft end. Remove the bottom cowl.

INSTALLATION OF BUSHINGS AND PINS FOR FIBERGLAS TYPE COWLINGS.

a. With cowlings removed, locate bushings on lower cowling. (See Figure 71-4.)
b. Using snap ring pliers, remove snap ring and old bushing.
c. Install new bushing and new snap ring.

NOTE

Bushings should be inspected each 100 hours and should be replaced upon condition, but no later than 500 hours time in service.

d. Locate pins in upper cowling.

NOTE

It should not be necessary to replace the pins unless bushing in lower cowling has worn enough to allow damage to the pin. Any noticeable notching or cutting of the pin requires replacement.

e. If it is necessary to remove the pins, appropriate tools should be used to remove the fiberglas resin from around the pin and plate assembly. (A template or adequate measurements should be made to assure proper alignment of the new pin and plate assembly.)
f. Remove pin and plate assembly
g. To install new pin and plate assembly it will be necessary to prepare the fiberglas surface to accept the new plate. (See FIBERGLAS REPAIRS, Chapter 51.)
    1. Clean area as required, and roughen.
    2. Prepare cowling surface by applying resin. Do not allow to harden.
    3. Install plate and pin.
    4. Lay in a layer of resin impregnated fiberglas cloth over the plate and surrounding fiberglas. (Use template or measurements from step e to assure alignment.) Allow to cure.

CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF ENGINE COWLING.

1. The cowl should be cleaned with a suitable solvent and then wiped with a clean cloth.
2. Inspect the cowling for dents, cracks, loose rivets, damaged or missing fasteners, and damaged fiberglass areas.
3. Repair all defects to prevent further damage.

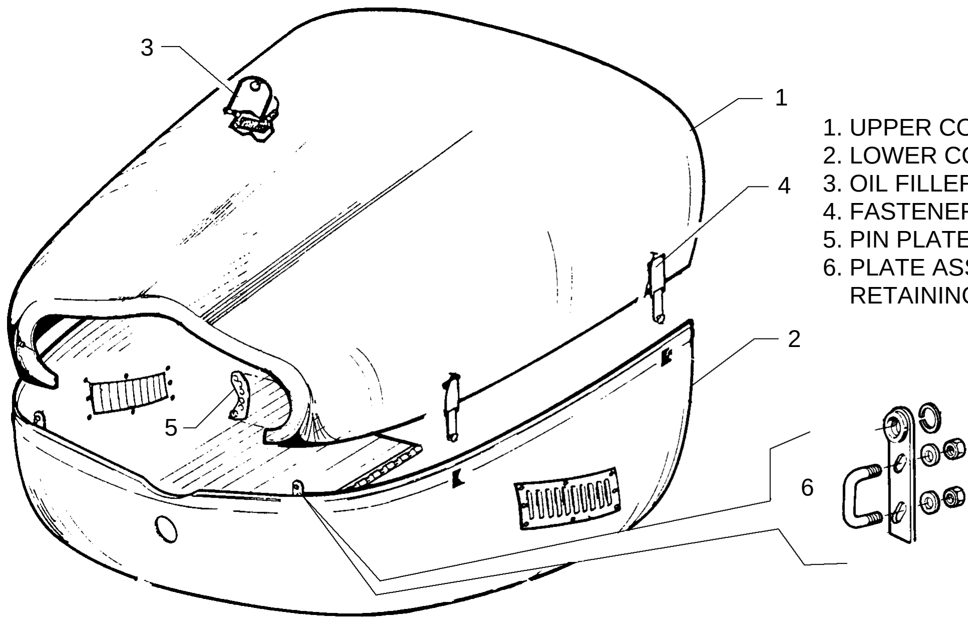


Figure 71-4. Engine Cowling Installation

INSTALLATION OF ENGINE COWLING.

1. Attach the bottom cowl to the firewall and then install the top. Connect the electrical lead to the landing light.
2. Connect the gear door retraction rods and secure with bolts, washers and nuts.

MOUNTS.

REPLACEMENT OF ENGINE SHOCK MOUNTS. (Refer to Figure 71-3.)

1. Remove the engine cowling.
2. Relieve the engine weight on the mounts using a one-half ton hoist attached to the engine lifting points.
3. Remove the four engine mounting bolts and the lower half of the mount assemblies.
4. Carefully raise the engine just enough to remove the shock mounts. Check all lines, wires and cables for interference. Disconnect any lines and cables if necessary.
5. Check all components for wear, damage or cracks and install new mounting kit.
6. Lower the engine slowly and use mounting bolts to keep the components aligned.
7. When the engine is supported by the mount, check the mounts for proper seating.
8. Install the mounting bolt, nut, and washer; torque 450 to 500 inch-pounds and safety.
9. Reconnect any lines, wires or cables that were disconnected and install engine cowling.

- END -

CHAPTER

73

ENGINE FUEL AND CONTROL

CHAPTER 73 -ENGINE FUEL AND CONTROL

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL (PA-28RT-201T).

DISTRIBUTION.

The fuel injection system is a multi-nozzle, continuous flow, altitude compensating system that regulates fuel flow to match engine operating conditions. The system consists of an engine driven fuel pump, a throttle body, a fuel manifold valve and fuel discharge nozzles.

The engine driven fuel pump is a positive displacement, rotary vane type pump with an integral vapor separator and altitude compensating aneroid valve.

The throttle body consists of a rotary valve metering unit attached to an air throttle that controls the flow of air to the engine. The position of the cam shaped edge of the rotary valve across the fuel delivery port and engine driven pump controls the fuel flow to the manifold valve and nozzles, thus controlling the fuel-air ratio.

The fuel manifold valve is the central point for dividing fuel to the individual cylinders. A diaphragm and plunger valve within the manifold valve raises or lowers by fuel pressure to open or close the individual fuel supply ports simultaneously.

The fuel discharge nozzles are an air bleed type nozzle with a calibrated orifice. A nozzle is installed in the cylinder head outside each intake valve for each cylinder.

FUEL INJECTION SYSTEM MAINTENANCE.

1. Check all attaching parts for tightness.
2. Check all fuel lines for leaks, evidence of damage, or chafing by metal to metal contact.
3. Check control connections, levers, and linkages for safety.
4. Inspect nozzles for cleanliness with particular attention to air screens and orifices. Use a standard 1/2 inch spark plug type deep socket to remove nozzles. Do not remove shield to clean air screens. Do not use wire or other objects to clean orifices. To clean nozzles, remove from engine and immerse in fresh cleaning solvent. Use compressed air to dry.
5. Unscrew strainer plug from fuel injection control valve and clean screen in solvent. Reinstall, safety, and check for leaks.
6. During periodic lubrication, add a drop of engine grade oil on each end of the air throttle shaft and at each end of the linkage between the air throttle and fuel metering valve.

—NOTE—

Do not use any form of thread compound on fuel line fittings. Use only a fuel soluble lubricant such as engine oil.

FUEL INJECTOR NOZZLE ASSEMBLY.

REMOVAL OF FUEL INJECTOR NOZZLES.

1. Remove the cowling side access panels.
2. Disconnect the fuel line and remove the ram air line from the nozzle.
3. Use a standard 1/2 inch spark plug type deep socket to remove the nozzle.

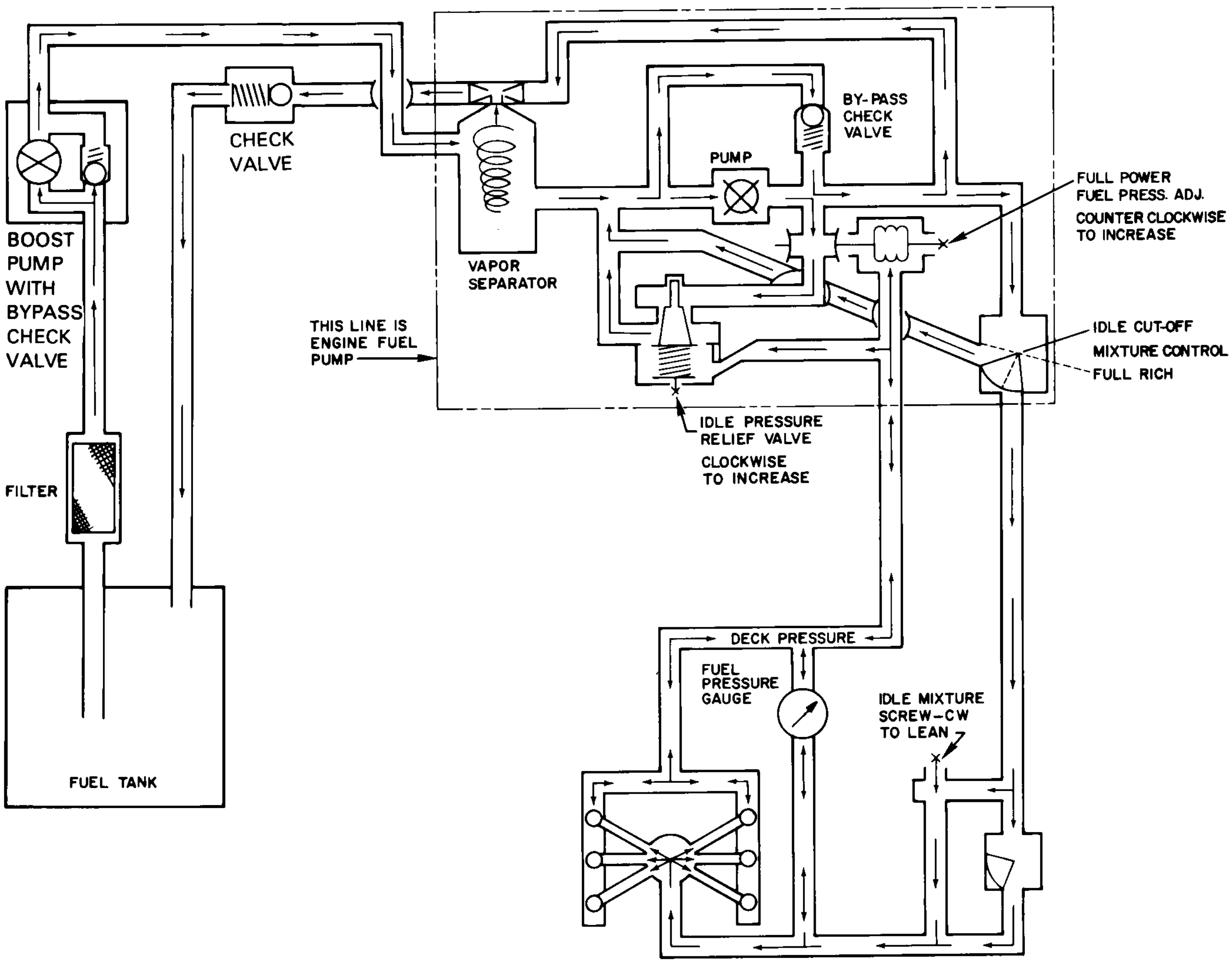


Figure 73-1. Schematic Diagram of Fuel Injection System

CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF FUEL INJECTOR NOZZLES.

1. To clean the nozzles immerse in fresh cleaning solvent, use compressed air to dry.

—CAUTION—

Do not use wire or other objects to clean orifices.

2. Inspect the nozzles for cleanliness; pay particular attention to the orifices. Check the condition of the nozzle and cylinder threads.

INSTALLATION OF FUEL INJECTOR NOZZLES.

1. Carefully start the nozzles by hand to prevent cross-threading. Torque nozzle to 60 inch-pounds.
2. Connect the fuel line to the nozzle.
3. Reinstall cowling side panels.

CONTROLLING.

RIGGING THROTTLE AND MIXTURE CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 73-3.)

1. Rig the throttle control as follows:
   A. Place the quadrant throttle lever full forward.
   B. With the control arm on the fuel-air control unit in the full throttle position, rig the throttle quadrant lever to provide a minimum of .032 inches clearance from the forward stop. With the control arm at the idle stop, the quadrant throttle lever must have a minimum clearance of .032 inches from the aft stop.
2. Rig the mixture control as follows:
   A. Place the mixture control lever full forward.
   B. With the mixture control arm on the engine fuel pump in the full rich position, rig the quadrant mixture lever to provide a minimum of .032 inches clearance from the forward stop.
   C. With the mixture control arm at idle cut-off, the quadrant mixture lever must have a minimum of .032 inches clearance from the aft stop.

ENGINE SETUP PROCEDURES. **PP550026-1**

The following procedures should be used to check and adjust the power plant to maintain the required operating limits and insure obtaining good setup results. It is important that the following leak check be made before proceeding with any actual system adjustments:

1. Leak Check -Gauge Lines:
   A. Disconnect the manifold pressure, deck pressure, and fuel pressure lines on the forward side of the rear engine baffle.

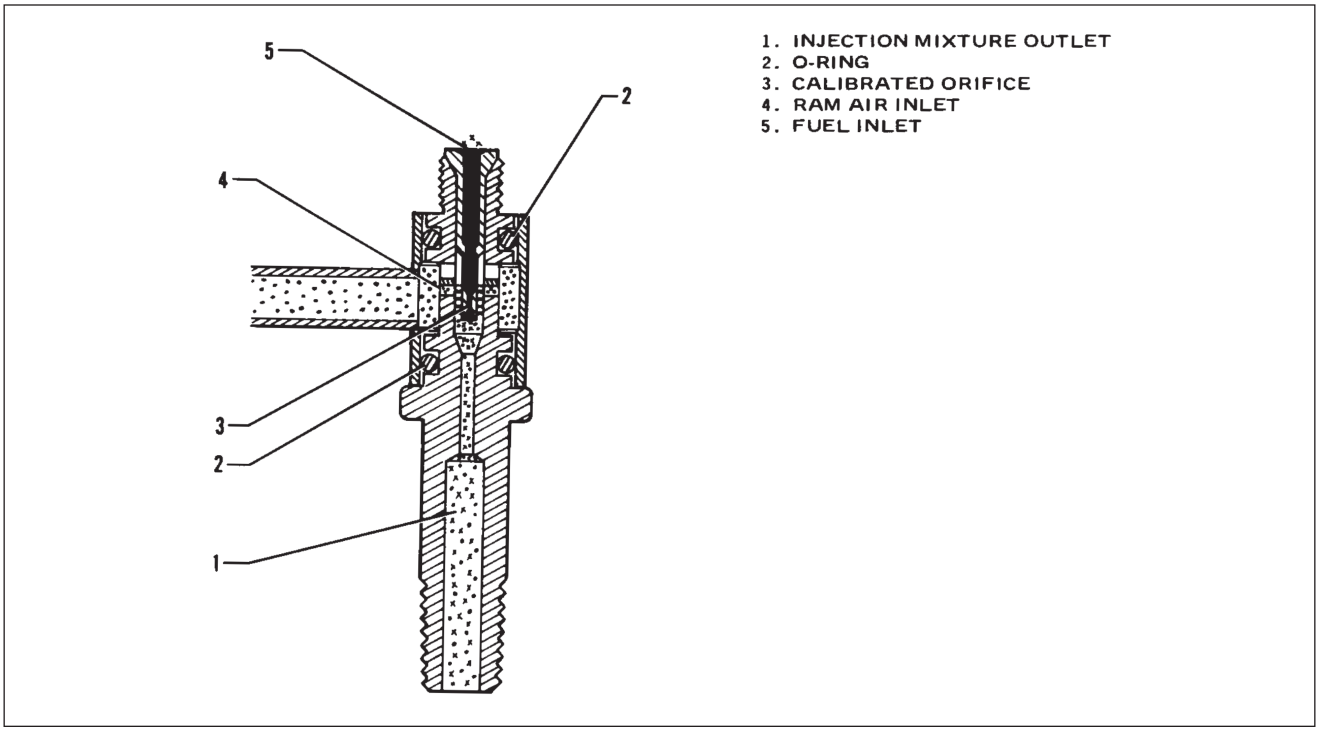


Figure 73-2. Fuel Injector Nozzle Assembly

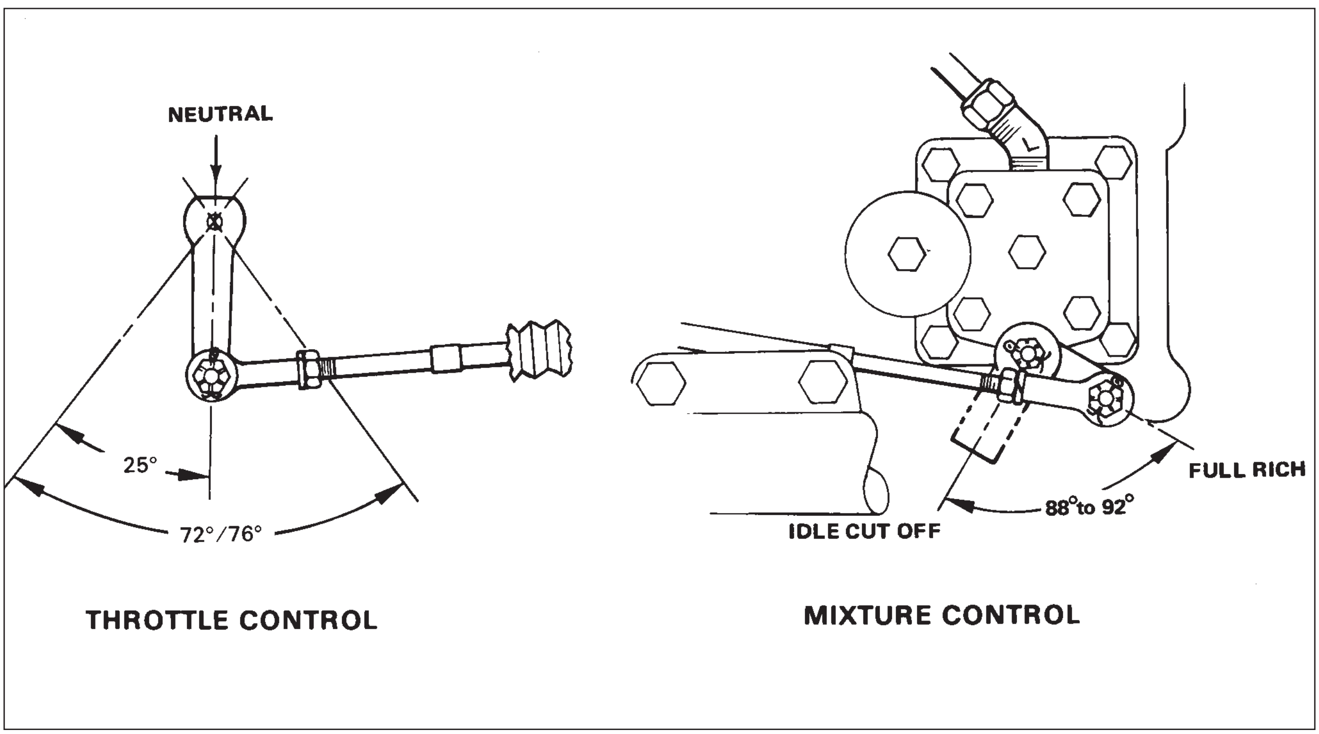


Figure 73-3. Engine Controls

B. Connect surgical tubing to the fuel flow (deck pressure) bulkhead fitting and evacuate the line until a 10 gallon per hour (maximum) positive indication on the fuel flow gauge is obtained. Clamp off the tubing and observe the gauge for a steady reading. Any change of this reading would indicate a leak in the system, which must be repaired prior to continuing with the setup procedures.

—NOTE—

A static system test unit can be used to leak check these lines.

C. Check the fuel pressure and manifold pressure lines in the same manner as given in Step B, except apply positive pressure to the lines. Do not exceed 4 pounds per square inch (psi) on the fuel pressure gauge, or 4 inches of mercury (In. Hg.) increase on the manifold pressure gauge.

D. Visually inspect manifold pressure, deck pressure and fuel pressure lines forward of the engine rear baffle for general condition which could cause leakage. Check all “B” nuts for tightness.

E. Reconnect the manifold pressure, fuel flow and fuel pressure lines at the bulkhead fitting.

F. Disconnect the main fuel supply line to the engine driven fuel pump, at the rear engine baffle and using the auxiliary fuel pump, pump out approximately one quart of gasoline; then reconnect the line.

G. Using the electric fuel boost pump, purge the air from the fuel flow gauge line at the back of the instrument; then reconnect the line.

2. Exhaust Bypass Check: Ascertain that the exhaust bypass adjusting screw has from eight to nine threads showing below the jam nut. This screw is preset at the factory and should not require any adjustment, unless it is known that critical altitude is not correct; in this case, use procedure given in Step 11. (Refer to Figure 73-6.)

3. Idle Performance Check:

—NOTE—

It is extremely important that the engine be thoroughly warmed up. However, excessive engine temperatures must be avoided since setup temperature must closely parallel temperatures in flight.

A. Remove the cap from the tee fitting on the right side of the throttle body. (Refer to Figure 73-4.)

B. Install a 0-60 psig calibrated pressure gauge (vented to the atmosphere) to the tee, using a suitable length of flexible tube. The gauge should always be at the same lever as the fuel manifold valve when checking fuel pressure.

C. Purge the air from the tube.

—CAUTION—

During all engine operations outlined in these instructions, exercise CAUTION to avoid harm or damage to personnel and equipment by propeller blast and rotating propeller blades.

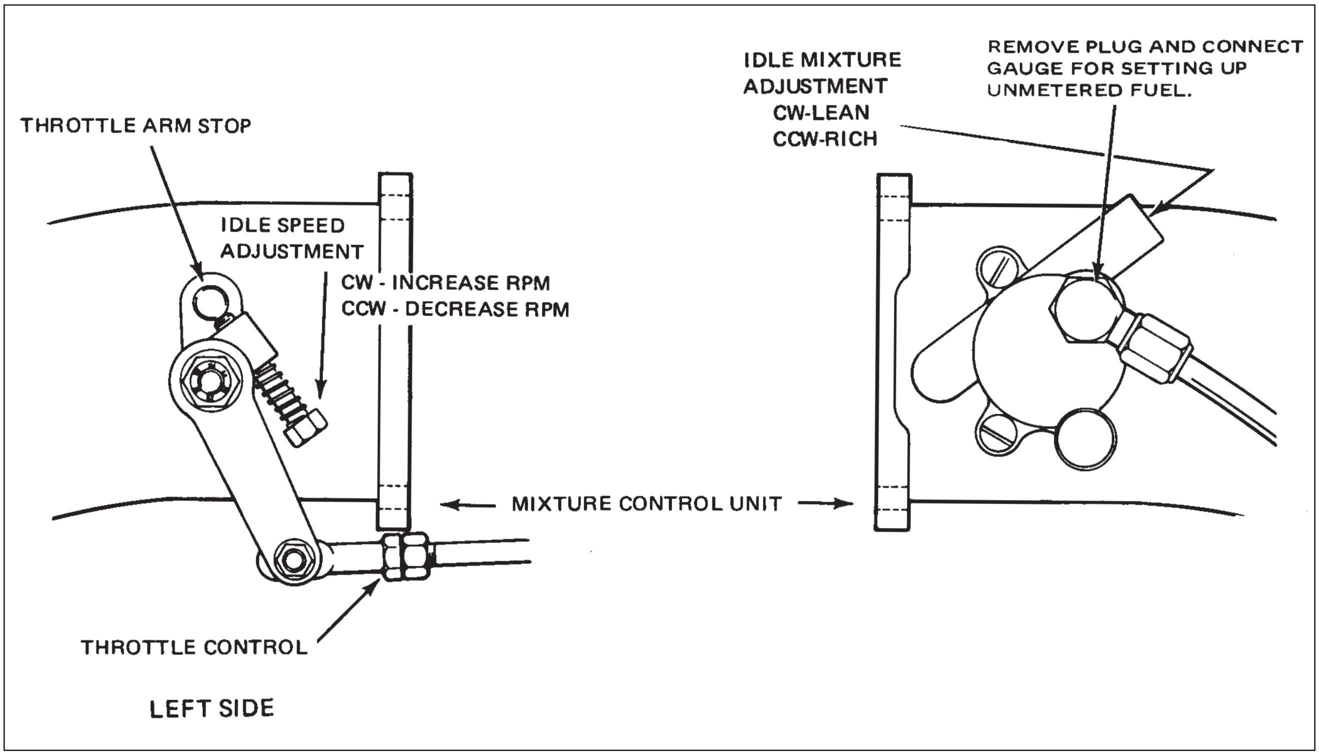


Figure 73-4. Idle Speed and Mixture Adjustment Points

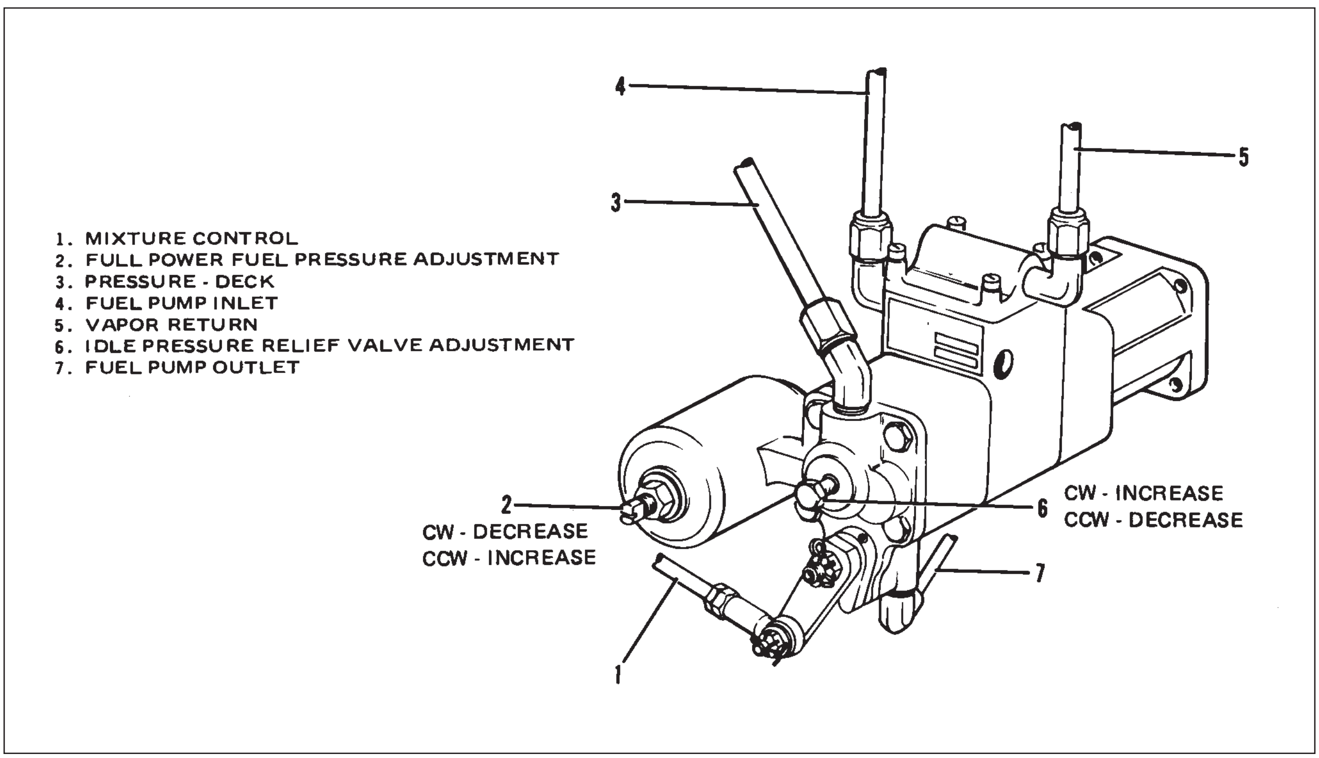


Figure 73-5. Sectional View of Altitude Compensating Fuel Pump Assembly

4. Check and Adjustment of Idle Fuel Pressure:

—*NOTE*—

The following setup procedure is accomplished with the boost pump OFF and the engine thoroughly warmed up.

A. Back off the idle speed adjusting screw two turns. (Refer to Figure 73-4.)

B. Start engine and warm up at 1,500 to 1,800 RPM until the oil pressure is in the green arc, cylinder head temperature is in the lower one-quarter of the green arc, and the oil temperature is 160° to 180° F.

C. While maintaining 700 ± 25 RPM, set the idle fuel pressure at 6.5 ± 0.25 psi by adjusting the idle pump adjustment screw (refer to Figure 73-5, item 6); clockwise adjustment increases pressure; counterclockwise adjustment decreases pressure.

5. Check and Adjustment of Idle Mixture: (Refer to Figure 73-4.)

A. Operate the engine at 1,500 to 1,800 RPM until cylinder head temperature is in the lower one quarter of the green arc, and the oil temperature is 160° to 180°F.

B. Reduce the engine speed and stabilize it at 700 ± 25 RPM.

C. Slowly, but positively, move the mixture control from the full rich position to the idle cut-off. The engine speed should increase 75 to 100 RPM before beginning to drop toward zero (upper cowling removed).

D. If the engine speed increase is less than 75 RPM, adjust the idle mixture adjustment to enrich the mixture (counterclockwise). If the engine speed increase is more than 100 RPM, adjust the idle mixture to lean the mixture (clockwise). Recheck the adjustment as outlined in Step C, to insure the idle mixture is adjusted within limits specified.

6. Check and Adjustment of Idle Speed: (Refer to Figure 73-4.)

A. With the idle fuel pressure and idle mixture set in accordance with instructions given in Steps “4” and “5”, cylinder head temperature in the lower one-quarter of the green arc, and oil temperature at 160° to 180°F, set engine speed at 700 ± 25 RPM.

B. Adjust the idle speed adjusting screw until contact is made with the throttle arm stop.

—*NOTE*—

After final adjustment, recheck the idle fuel pressure, mixture and speed to ascertain that all are within specifications given in previous steps.

7. Check and Adjustment for Full Power Performance: (Refer to Figure 73-5.)

—*CAUTION*—

Before attempting full power checks, be sure that the brakes are properly maintained and set, and that the ground conditions will not permit the wheels to slip during full power check.

—*NOTE*—

Fuel flows are given for sea level density altitude.

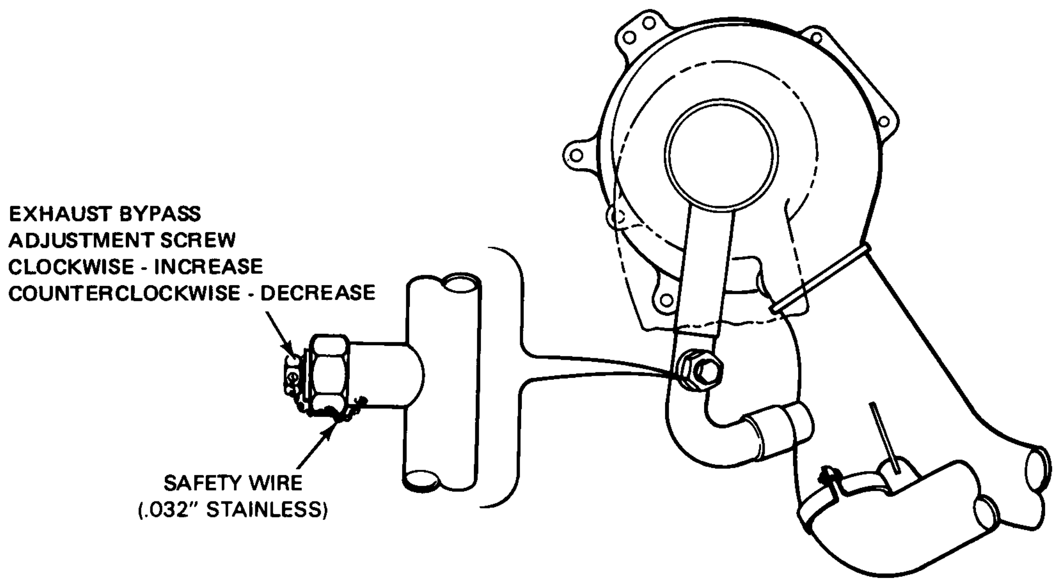


Figure 73-6. Exhaust Bypass Screw

A. Set the engine at 40.8 to 41.0 in. Hg manifold pressure (overboost light activated) and engine at 2575 ± 25 RPM. Readjust the throttle as required to maintain 40.8 to 41.0 in. Hg manifold.
B. Fuel flow should be 23.0 to 23.5 gallons per hour (gph), with the mixture controls in the full rich position.
C. If adjustment is required, loosen the jam nut on the adjusting screw located on the aneroid housing of the fuel pump. (Refer to Figure 73-5, item 2.) Clockwise adjustment decreases fuel flow reading; counterclockwise adjustment increases fuel flow reading; one full turn will cause a 1.0 to 1.5 gph change. Use CAUTION when loosening and tightening the jam nut so as not to change settings or over torque the jam nut.

—NOTE—

If other than minor adjustments are required to the fuel flow, a complete investigation of interface systems is required.

8. Rechecking System:
   A. Recheck the idle settings per instructions 3, 4, 5 and 6, and adjust as required.
   B. Recheck Full Power Fuel Flow settings per instruction 7, and adjust as required.
   C. With engine operating at 2575 RPM (40.8 to 41.0 in. Hg manifold pressure), lean the mixture to obtain 21 gph fuel flow readings. The unmetered fuel pressure on the calibrated pressure gauge should be 40 to 43 psi.

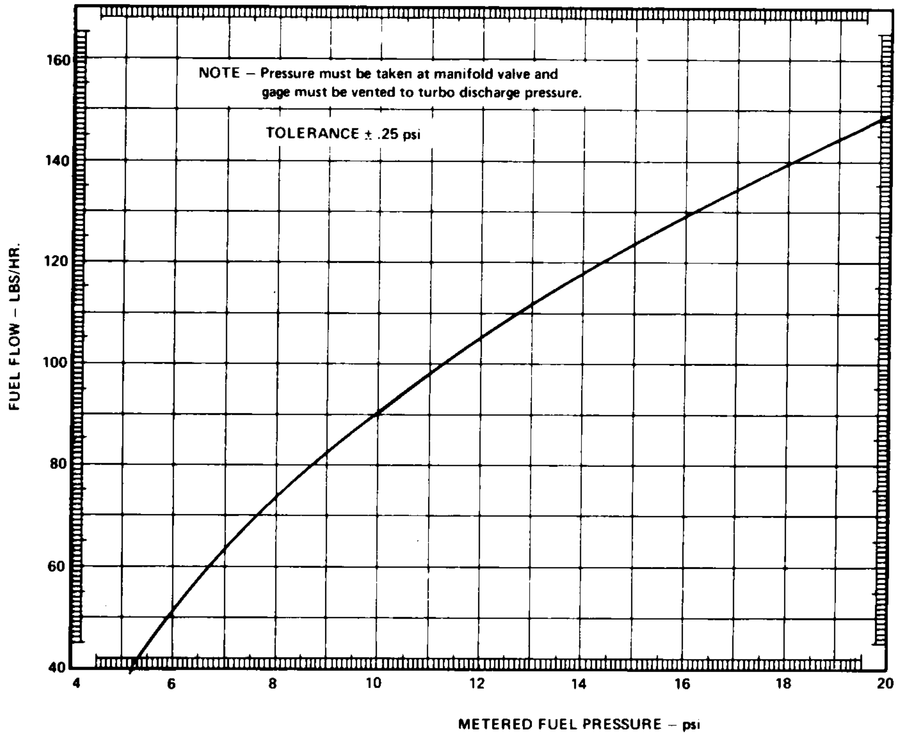


CHART 7301. METERED FUEL ASSEMBLY CALIBRATION

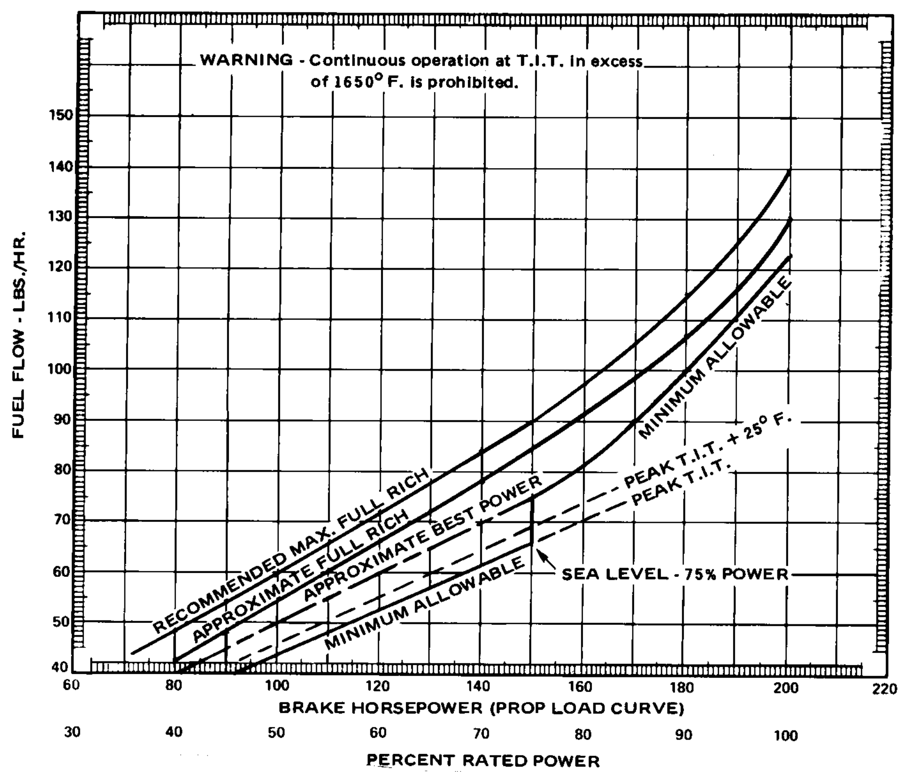


CHART 7302. LIMITS -FUEL FLOW VS. BRAKE H.P.

D. With engines operating at 2575 RPM and 40.8 to 41.0 in. Hg manifold pressure, mixture control full rich, reduce RPM and increase throttle until throttle is open. 41.0 in. Hg manifold pressure should be obtained at approximately 2225 ± 25 RPM.

9. Remove test equipment; safety wire the exhaust bypass screw and check nut to the bypass screw housing; reinstall the cap on the tee of the throttle body housing.

10. The accuracy of the cockpit fuel flow gauge at maximum power can be checked against a calibrated gauge by connecting the calibrated gauge at the manifold valve and maintaining the gauge on the same level as the valve while checking pressures and using Chart 7301.

—NOTE—

The calibrated gauge fuel line must be purged of air, and the reference side of the calibrated gauge vented to turbo discharge pressure.

11. Flight Test: A complete flight test should be made for final adjustments of fuel flow and bypass valve. The following steps should be followed:

A. At 8,000 feet density altitude, set the engines to operate at 2,450 ± 25 RPM and 33.0 to 34.0 in. Hg manifold pressure.
B. Lean the engine to 25°F rich of peak exhaust gas temperature (EGT).
C. Fuel flow at these conditions should be 12.0 ± 0.5 gph.
D. With full rich mixture, full throttle, 2,575 ± 0-25 RPM, and 105 MPH airspeed, the manifold pressure should decrease until the overboost lights go off (40.8 to 41.0 in. Hg), at some point between 11,500 feet minimum, 12,500 feet maximum density altitude. This point is known as the “critical altitude.” At this point the fuel flow should be 22.0 to 24.0 gph indicated.
E. If a discrepancy in critical altitude was noted, adjust the exhaust bypass valve. (Turning the exhaust bypass valve screw in one full turn will increase the critical altitude approximately 1,000 feet.) Adjustments of critical altitude in excess of 500 feet may require retrimming of the fuel flows at 100% power.
F. With full rich mixture, 2,575 RPM, 105 MPH airspeed, and 1,000 to 3,000 feet density altitude, check the operation of the manifold pressure relief valve. Slowly advance one throttle to the wide open position. The manifold pressure shall stabilize between 42.0 and 44.0 in. Hg; there shall be no loss of power, and the fuel flow indication shall be well over the red line. Do not exceed 41.0 in. Hg manifold pressure for more than ten seconds.

—NOTE—

Idle speed and idle mixture indication is a function of engine temperatures. Therefore, at normal ground idle temperatures (cylinder and oil temperature indications may or may not be “in the green”) idle speed will be approximately 700 RPM, and the idle mixture check will result in a 25 to 50 RPM increase in engine speed.

—END—

GENERAL (PA-28RT-201).

DISTRIBUTION.

FUEL INJECTOR MAINTENANCE.

1. In general, little attention is required between injector overhauls. However, it is recommended that the following items be checked during periodic inspection of the engine:
   - A. Check tightness and lock of all nuts and screws which fasten the injector to the engine, torquing all nuts to 135-150 inch-pounds.
   - B. Seat the pal type locknuts and finger tighten them against the plain nuts. After this has been done tighten the locknuts an additional 1/3 to 1/2 turn.
   - C. Check all fuel lines for tightness and evidence of leakage. A slight fuel stain adjacent to the air bleed nozzles is not cause for concern.
   - D. Check throttle and mixture control rod ends and levers for tightness and lock.
   - E. Remove and clean the injector inlet strainer at the first 25 hours of operation and each 50 hour inspection thereafter. Check the screen for distortion or openings in the strainer. Replace for either of these conditions. Clean screen assembly in solvent and dry with compressed air. Damaged strainer O-rings should be replaced. To install the screen assembly, place the gasket on the screen assembly and install the assembly in the throttle body and tighten to 35-40 inch-pounds torque.

FUEL-AIR BLEED NOZZLE.

REMOVAL OF FUEL-AIR BLEED NOZZLE.

The nozzles must be carefully removed as they or the cylinders may be damaged.

1. Remove the lower engine cowl.
2. Disconnect the fuel line from the nozzle.
3. Carefully remove the nozzle, using the correct size deep socket.
4. Clean and inspect the nozzle as given in the next paragraph.

CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF FUEL-AIR BLEED NOZZLE.

1. Clean the nozzle with acetone or equivalent and blow out all foreign particles with compressed air in the direction opposite that of fuel flow. Do not use wire or other hard objects to clean orifices. (Refer to latest revision Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1275.)
2. Inspect the nozzle and cylinder threads for nicks, stripping or cross-threading.
3. Inspect for battered or rounded hexagons.
4. A test procedure for air bleed nozzles is described in latest revision Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1275.

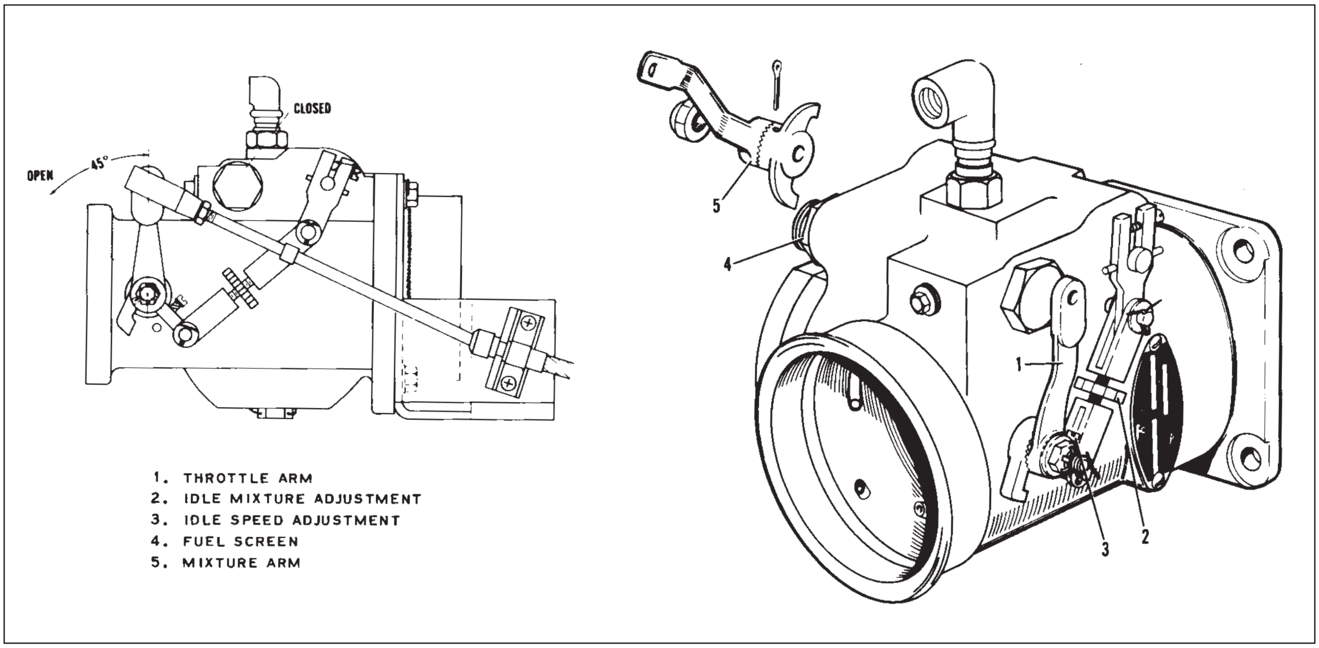


Figure 73-7. Fuel Injector

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

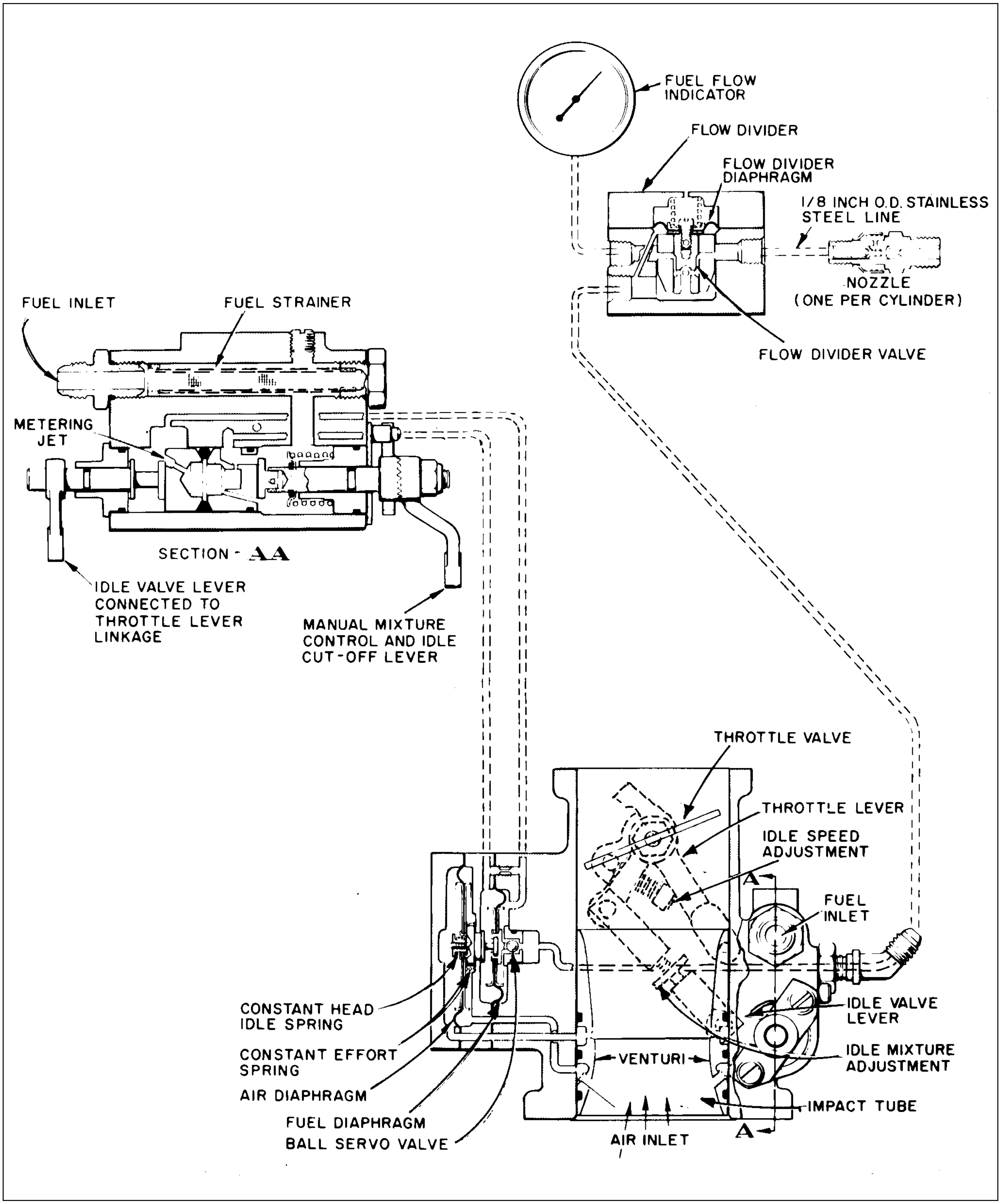


Figure 73-8. Schematic Diagram of RSA Fuel Injection System

ADJUSTMENT OF IDLE SPEED AND MIXTURE.

1. Start the engine and warm up in the usual manner until oil and cylinder head temperatures are normal.
2. Check magnetos. If the “mag-drop” is normal, proceed with idle adjustment.
3. Set throttle stop screw so that the engine idles at 550-600 RPM. If the RPM changes appreciable after making the mixture adjustment during the succeeding steps, readjust the idle speed to the desired RPM.
4. When the idling speed has been stabilized, move the cockpit mixture control lever with a smooth, steady pull toward the “Idle Cut-Off” position and observe the tachometer for any change during the leaning process. Caution must be exercised to return the mixture control to the “Full Rich” position before the RPM can drop to a point where the engine cuts out. An increase of more than 10 RPM while “leaning out” indicates an excessively rich idle mixture. An immediate decrease in RPM (if not preceded by a momentary increase) indicates the idle mixture is too lean.
5. If the above indicates that the idle adjustment is too rich or too lean, turn the idle mixture adjustment in the direction required for correction, and check this new position by repeating the above procedure. Make additional adjustments as necessary until a check results in a momentary pick-up of approximately 5 (never more than l0) RPM. Each time the adjustment is changed, the engine should be run up to 2000 RPM to clear the engine before proceeding with the RPM check. Make final adjustment of the idle speed adjustment to obtain the desired idling RPM with closed throttle. The above method aims at a setting that will obtain maximum RPM with minimum manifold pressure. In case the setting does not remain stable, check the idle linkage; any looseness in this linkage would cause erratic idling. In all cases, allowance should be made for the effect of weather conditions and field altitude upon idling adjustment.

CONTROLLING.

ADJUSTMENT OF THROTTLE AND MIXTURE CONTROLS. (Refer to Figure 73-10.)

Throttle and mixture controls are adjusted so that when the throttle arm on the fuel injector is rotated forward against its full throttle stop and the mixture control is rotated forward against its full rich stop, the cockpit control levers of the throttle and mixture should have 0.010 to 0.030 of an inch spring back on instrument panel stop when in full throttle or full rich position.

1. The throttle may be adjusted as follows:
   A. At the fuel injector, disconnect the clevis end of the throttle control cable from the control arm. Loosen the jam nut that secures the clevis end.
   B. Adjust the linkage by rotating the clevis end on the cable to obtain 0.010 to 0.030 of an inch spring back on instrument panel stop when in full throttle position.
   C. On aircraft equipped with air conditioning systems, a micro switch is located below the throttle control which is set to actuate in the full open position. With the throttle control adjusted to obtain a clearance of .010 to .030, adjust the micro switch to actuate at this point also.
   D. Reconnect the clevis end to the control arm and safety.

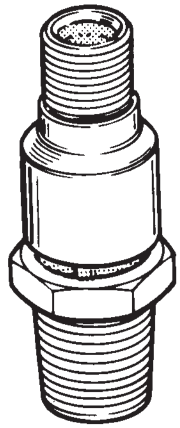


Figure 73-9. Fuel-Air Bleed Nozzle

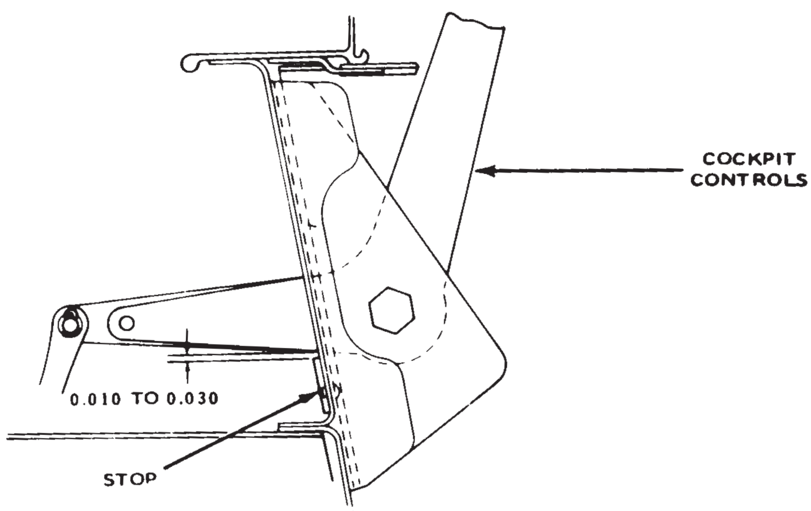


Figure 73-10. Adjustment of Engine Controls

2. The mixture may be adjusted as follows:
   A. At the fuel injector, disconnect the clevis end of the mixture control cable from the control arm. Loosen the jam nut that secures the clevis end.
   B. Adjust the linkage by rotating the clevis end on the cable to obtain 0.010 to 0.030 of an inch spring back on the instrument panel stop when in full rich position.
   C. Reconnect the clevis end to the control arm and safety.
3. Check security of cable casing attachments.
4. Pull the throttle and mixture levers in the cockpit full aft to ascertain that the idle screw contacts its stop and the mixture control arm contacts its lean position. A mixture control lock is incorporated in the quadrant cover which prevents the mixture control from being moved to the idle cutoff position inadvertently. The lock must be depressed before the control can be moved completely aft. Ascertain that the lock operates freely without any tendency to bind or hang up.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

74

IGNITION

CHAPTER 74-IGNITION

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

CHAPTER 74-IGNITION (cont.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201T)

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The magneto used on this engine is a completely self-contained unit featuring a rotating magnet and a two lobe cam which operates the main breaker points. This magneto uses an impulse coupling to provide reliable ignition at engine cranking speed. At low engine cranking speeds the impulse coupling automatically retards the magneto until the engine is also at its retarded firing position. The spring action of the impulse coupling is then released to spin the rotating magnet and produce the spark required to fire the engine. When the engine is running, the impulse coupling acts as a drive coupling for the magneto.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

CHART 7401. TROUBLESHOOTING (MAGNETO)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Failure of engine to start.	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and adjust or replace spark plugs.
	Defective ignition wire.	Check with electric tester and replace defective wires.
	Defective battery.	Replace with charged battery.
	Improper operation of magneto breaker.	Check points. Check internal timing of magnetos.
Failure of engine to idle properly.	Faulty ignition system.	Check entire ignition system.
Low power and uneven running.	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and gap or replace spark plugs.
	Magneto breaker points not working properly.	Clean points. Check internal timing of magnetos.
	Defective ignition wire.	Check wire with electric tester. Replace defective wire.
	Defective spark plug terminal connectors.	Replace connectors on spark plug wire.
Failure of engine to develop full power.	Faulty ignition.	Tighten all connections. Check system with tester. Check ignition timing.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY.

MAGNETOS.

—CAUTION—

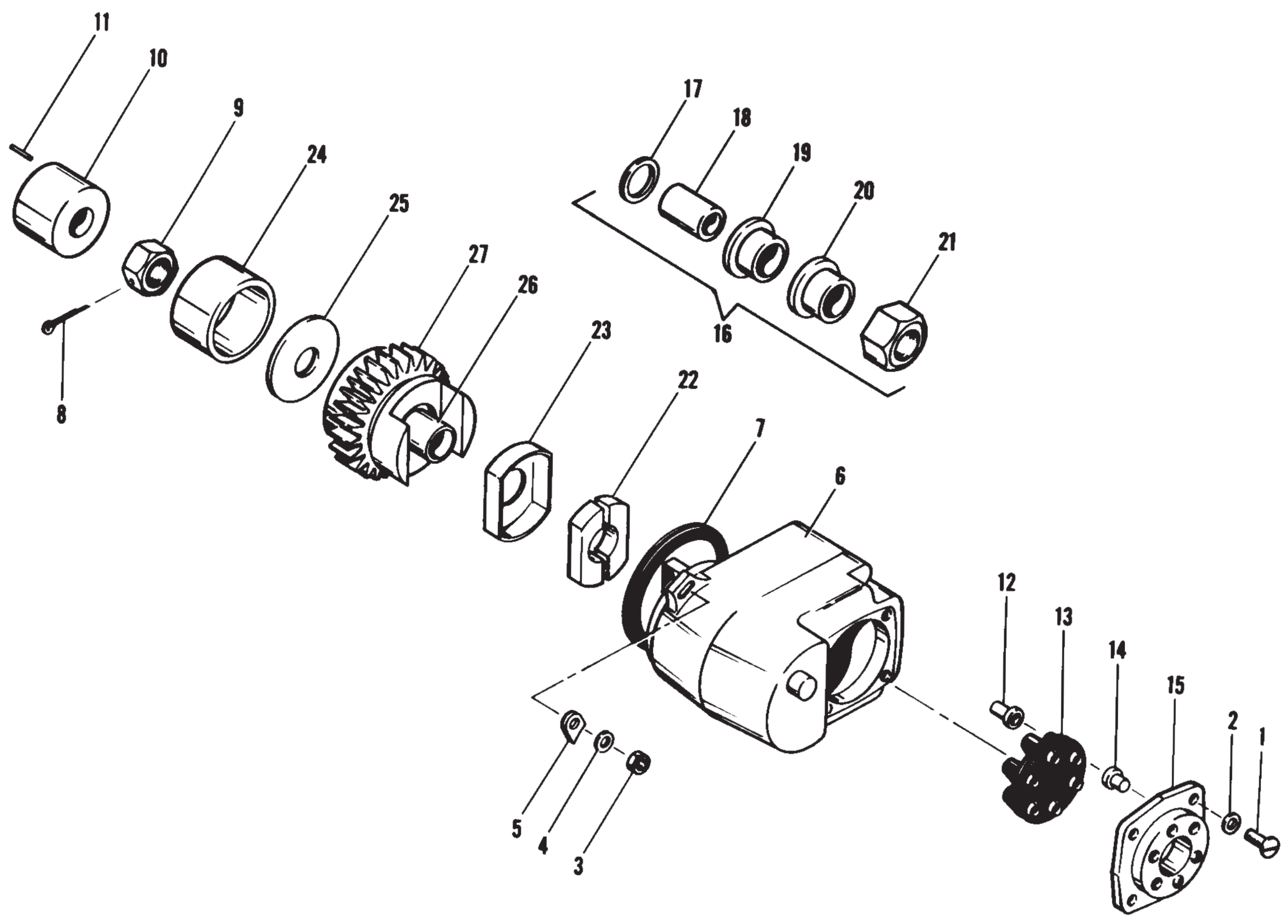
Ascertain that the primary circuits of both magnetos are grounded before working on the engine.

—NOTE—

The magneto service instructions in this manual cover minor repairs and timing. For further repairs and adjustments of the magnetos, it is recommended that the magneto manufacturer's service instructions be followed.

INSPECTION OF MAGNETOS.

1. After the first 25 hour and 50 hour periods, and periodically thereafter, the contact assemblies should be checked. Examine the points for excessive wear or burning. Points which have deep pits or excessively burned areas should be discarded. Examine the cam follower felt for proper lubrication. If necessary, points can be cleaned by using any hard finished paper. Clean breaker compartment with dry cloth.
2. If engine operating troubles develop which appear to be caused by the ignition system, it is advisable to check the spark plugs and wiring first before working on the magnetos.
3. Should trouble appear definitely associated with the magneto, the most effective measure is to install a replacement magneto which is known to be in satisfactory condition and send the suspected unit to the overhaul shop for test and repair.
4. Should this not be possible, a visual inspection may disclose the source of trouble. Remove the harness outlet plate from the magneto. Inspect for the presence of moisture and foreign matter on the rubber grommet and high tension outlet side of the distributor block. Check height of block contact springs. The top of the spring must not be more than 0.422 of an inch below the top of the tower as shown in Figure 74-2. If the springs are broken or corroded, replace them.
5. Inspect the distributor block for cracks or burned areas. The wax coating on the block should not be removed. Do not use solvents.
6. Check for excess oil in the breaker compartment. If present, it may mean a bad oil seal or oil seal bushing at the drive end. Check the magneto manufacturer's overhaul procedure.
7. Remove the breaker cover and harness securing screws and nuts and separate cover from magneto housing. Check contact assemblies to see that cam follower is securely riveted to its spring. Examine the contact points for excessive wear or burning. Figure 74-3 shows how the average contact point will look when surfaces are separated for inspection. Desired contact surfaces have a dull gray, sandblasted (almost rough) or frosted appearance over the area where electrical contact is made. This means that points are worn in and mated to each other, thereby providing the best possible electrical contact and highest efficiency of performance.



1. SCREW
2. LOCK WASHER
3. NUT
4. LOCK WASHER
5. HOLD DOWN WASHER
6. MAGNETO
7. GASKET
8. COTTER PIN
9. NUT
10. GEAR SUPPORT SHAFT
11. PIN
12. IGNITION CABLE EYELET
13. DISTRIBUTOR CABLE GROMMET
14. IGNITION CABLE FERRULE
15. DISTRIBUTOR CABLE PLATE
16. GROUND TERMINAL KIT
17. WASHER
18. INSULATING SLEEVE
19. INNER FERRULE
20. OUTER FERRULE
21. COUPLING NUT
22. COUPLING BUSHINGS
23. RETAINER
24. NEEDLE BEARING
25. WASHER
26. PILOT SLEEVE BUSHING
27. MAGNETO DRIVE GEAR

Figure 74-1. Magneto Assembly

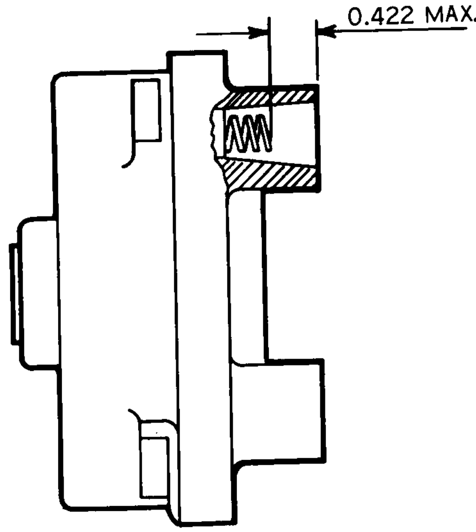


Figure 74-2. Contact Spring Inspection

8. Minor irregularities or roughness of point surfaces are not harmful (refer to Figure 74-3, center), neither are small pits or mounds, if not too pronounced. If there is a possibility of pit becoming deep enough to penetrate pad, Figure 74-3, right, reject contact assembly.

—NOTE—

No attempt should be made to stone or dress contact points. Should contact assembly have bad points or show excessive wear, the complete contact assembly should be replaced.

9. Check the condition of the cam follower felt. Squeeze felt tightly between thumb and forefinger. If fingers are not moistened with oil, re-oil using 2 or 3 drops of Bendix 10-86527 lubricant. Allow approximately 30 minutes for felt to absorb the oil. Blot off the excess with a clean cloth. Too much oil may foul contact points and cause excessive burning.

10. Inspect the felt washer in the distributor block for oil content. If the felt is dry, inspect the bronze bushing for wear. (Refer to manufacturer's overhaul instruction.) Oil felt washer with Bendix Distributor Block Lubricant Part No. 10-391200. Blot excess oil from washer until flat surfaces take on a "frosted" appearance and seat washer in its recess in block.

11. Check the capacitor mounting bracket for cracks or looseness. Using the Bendix 11-1767-1,-2 or-3 Condenser Tester or equivalent, check capacitor for capacitance, series resistance and leakage. Capacitance shall be at least 0.30 microfarads. Series resistance should not be over 1 ohm at 500 kc.

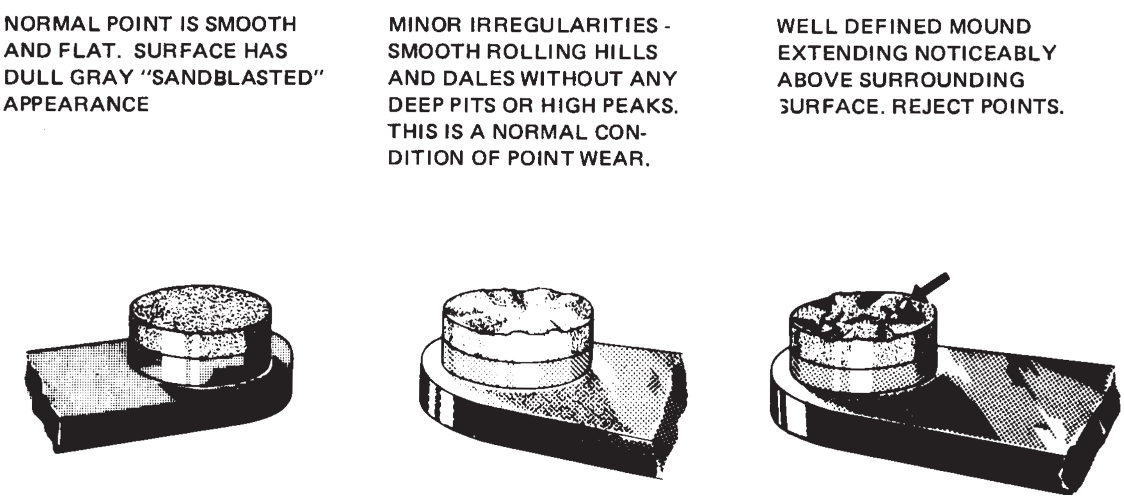


Figure 74-3. Contact Points

12. Inspect coil leads for damaged insulations and terminals for tightness and soldered connection.
13. Inspect impulse coupling parts for excessive wear. Particularly check clearance between cam and flyweights of the cam assembly. Measure the clearance between the cam flyweights using the shank of a new No. 18 drill (0.169 inch diameter). If the drill will fit between cam and flyweight as shown in Figure 74-4, the cam assembly must be replaced. Check clearance between both flyweights and the cam of each cam assembly.
14. Check the clearance between each flyweight and each stop pin as follows:
    A. Bend the end of a stiff piece of wire into a right angle 0.125 inch long (maximum).
    B. Hold magneto as shown in Figure 74-5. Pull heel of flyweight outward with the hooked wire and make certain that feeler gauge of 0.010 inch minimum thickness will pass between stop pin and the highest point of the flyweight.

—NOTE—

A true and accurate check of the clearance between flyweight and stop pin can only be obtained by pulling the flyweight outward as described above. Do not attempt the check by pushing in on flyweight at point "A."

15. Check internal timing and reinstall and time magneto to engine.

—NOTE—

A pressurized magneto retrofit kit is available. Installation of this kit (764 921v) will provide pressurized air to the magneto, improving ignition system operation at higher altitudes and reducing the frequency of ignition system maintenance.

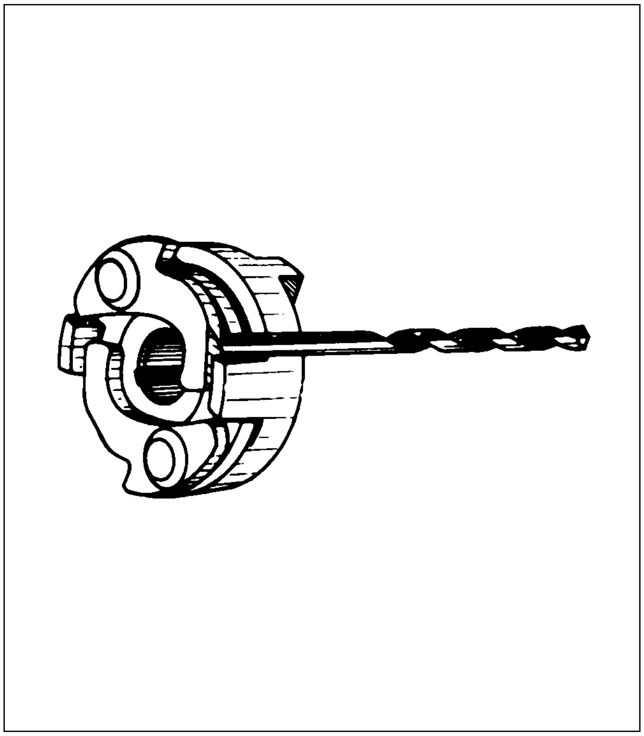


Figure 74-4. Impulse Coupling

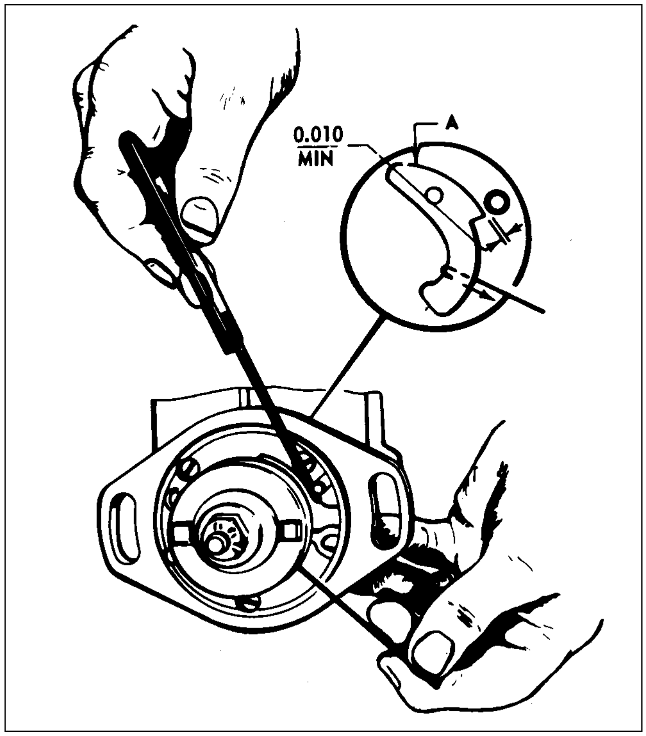


Figure 74-5. Flyweight Clearance of Impulse Coupling

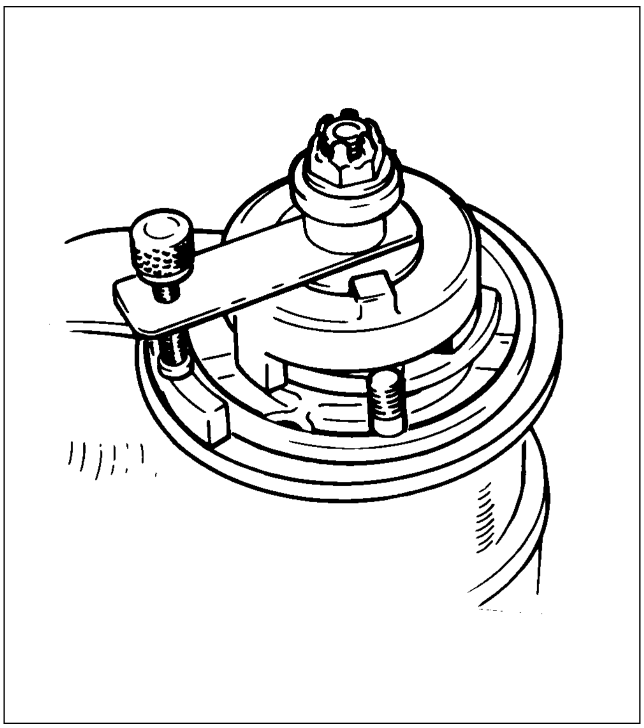


Figure 74-6. Rotor Holding Tool Installed

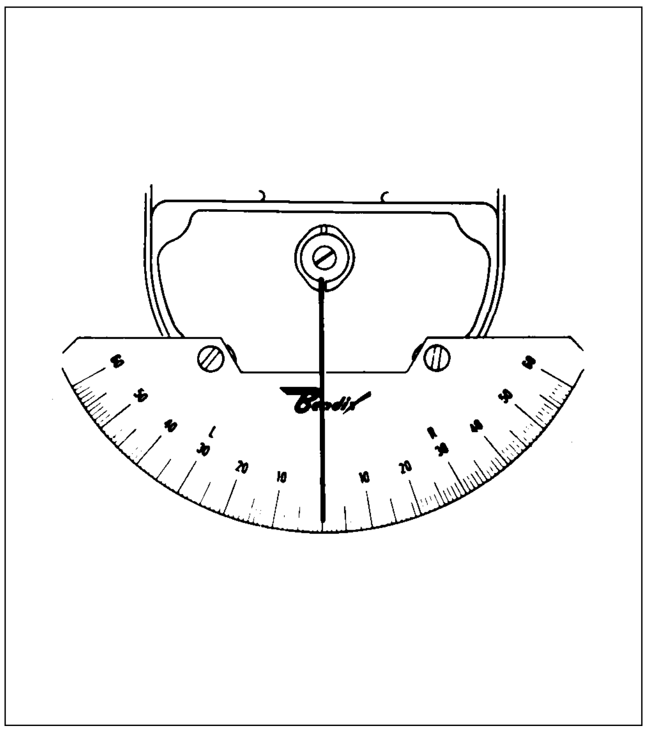


Figure 74-7. Timing Kit Installed

REMOVAL OF MAGNETO.

1. Remove the engine cowl.
2. Disconnect the “P” lead from the magneto.
3. Remove the harness outlet plate from the magneto by removing the four attaching screws.
4. Remove the two nuts and washers securing the magneto to the engine accessory housing.
5. Pull the magneto from the engine.

MAGNETO TIMING PROCEDURE. (Internal Timing)

When installing or adjusting breaker points and before timing the magneto to the engine, it is important that the internal timing of the magneto be correct. The recommended method of checking the internal timing of the magneto is to use the Bendix 11-8150 Timing Kit using the procedure described in sub-paragraph 1. However, if a timing kit is not available, the cast-in timing marks in the breaker housing and a fabricated pointer may be used as described in sub-paragraph 2.

1. Check the internal timing with the Bendix 11-8150 Timing Kit using the following procedure:
   A. Remove the magneto from the engine and remove the contact point cover.
   B. Loosen the nut securing the drive plate to the magneto shaft sufficiently in order to install the Bendix 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool under the nut and flat washer as shown in Figure 74-6. Tighten the nut enough to hold the tool securely.
   C. Install the Bendix 11-8147 Plate Assembly to the breaker compartment of the magneto as shown in Figure 74-7.
   D. Remove the timing inspection plug from the top of the magneto and turn the rotating magnet in the direction of normal rotation until the painted chamfered tooth on the distributor gear is approximately in the center of the inspection window. Then turn it back until rotating magnet locates in its neutral position. Tighten adjustment knob of 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool, holding the rotating magnet in the neutral position.

—CAUTION—

Tighten adjusting knob of rotor holding tool only enough to hold magnet shaft firmly. Do not overtighten.

   E. Install the Bendix 11-8149 Pointer Assembly on the cam screw and align pointer with the zero degree mark on the timing plate.
   F. Loosen adjusting knob of rotor holding tool and turn rotating magnet in normal direction of rotation until pointer indexes with the respective 10° mark (“E” gap). Tighten adjustment knob of rotor holding tool.
   G. With the Bendix 11-9110 Timing Light or equivalent, adjust main breaker contacts to just open at this position. Loosen holding tool and turn rotating magnet until breaker cam follower is on the high point of the cam lobe. Tighten holding tool and measure contact clearance. It must be 0.018 ± 0.006. If not, readjust breaker and recheck to be sure that contacts will open within “E” gap tolerance ±4°. Replace breaker assembly if “E” gap tolerances and contact clearance cannot be obtained.
   H. After timing is complete, tighten breaker securing screws to 20 to 25 inch-pounds and recheck settings. Remove timing kit parts.

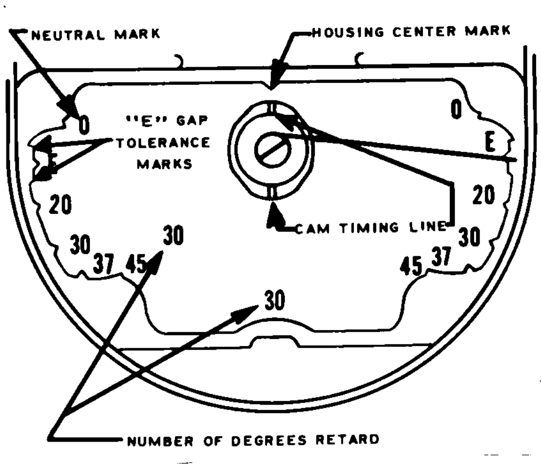


Figure 74-8. Cast-In Timing Marks

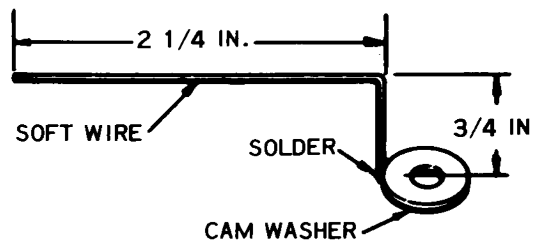


Figure 74-9. Fabricated Pointer

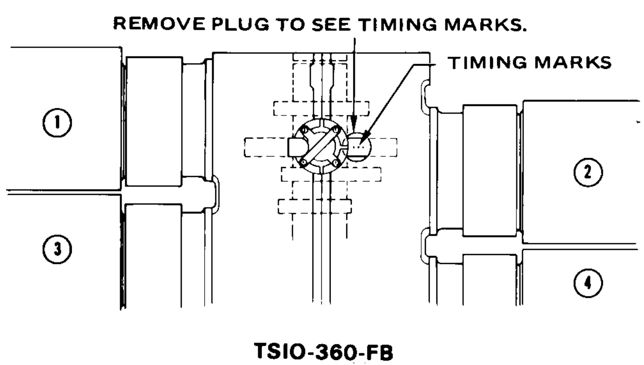


Figure 74-10. Engine Timing Marks

2. The internal timing can be checked without a timing kit using the cast-in marks in the breaker compartment. These marks indicate “E” gap and limits (refer to Figure 74-8). The point in the center of the “E” gap boss indicates the exact “E” gap position. The width of the boss on either side of the point is the allowable tolerance of ± 4°. In addition to these marks, the cam has an indented line across its end. When the indented line is aligned with the mark at the top of the breaker housing, the rotating magnet is in its “E” gap position. Check the timing using the following procedure:

A. Install the Rotor Holding Tool 11-8465 under the drive shaft nut and washer as shown in Figure 74-6.

—NOTE—

The rotor holding tool facilitates the timing procedure. However, it is possible to manually hold the shaft at the specified angle when setting the breakers.

B. Turn rotating magnet in direction of rotation until painted chamfered tooth of distributor gear is just becoming visible in timing window. Continue turning rotating magnet until line on end of cam is aligned with mark at top of breaker housing. (Refer to Figure 74-8.) Tighten adjusting knob of the holding tool to hold rotating magnet.

C. Fabricate a pointer as shown in Figure 74-9 and install the pointer under the cam screw so the pointer indexes in the center of “E” gap position.

D. Connect the 11-9110 Timing Light or equivalent across breaker assembly. Adjust breaker contacts to just open at this position.

E. Loosen holding tool and turn rotating magnet until cam follower is on high point of cam lobe. Tighten holding tool and measure contact clearance. It must be 0.018 ± 0.006. If necessary, readjust breaker. Check to be sure contacts open within “E” gap tolerance. Replace breaker assembly if “E” gap tolerance and contact clearance cannot be obtained. Tighten breaker screws to 20 to 25 inch-pounds and recheck breaker settings.

MAGNETO INSTALLATION AND TIMING PROCEDURE. (Magneto To Engine) (Refer to Figure 74-10.)

1. The timing marks are on the outer edge of the crankshaft counterweight blade between No. 2 and No. 4 cylinders. The inspection plug between No. 2 and No. 4 cylinders on the left top side of the crankcase must be removed to view the marks on the crankshaft.

A. Plug one spark plug hole of the No.1 cylinder and place a thumb over the other plug hole. Have a second person stand in front of the engine and turn the crankshaft in a counterclockwise direction until pressure is felt on the thumb. No.1 piston is coming up on the compression stroke.

B. Remove the inspection hole plug and turn the crankshaft counterclockwise until the 20 degree BTC mark appears in the center of the inspection hole. A timing device as described in Service Bulletin M68-2, Rev. 1, may also be used.

C. Remove the inspection hole plug from the magneto. Turn the magneto coupling until the painted chamfered tooth on the distributor gear is approximately centered in the inspection hole. Hold the magneto in its approximate installed position. Note carefully the position of the coupling drive lugs.

D. Lubricate the gear support shaft with clean lubricating oil and install the drive gear assembly so the slots of the coupling bushings will be in the approximate position for aligning with the drive coupling lugs on the magneto.

E. Insert the retainer into the gear hub slot. Apply a film of Lubriplate grease to each of the new rubber bushings and insert the bushings into the retainers, rounded long edges first.

F. Place a new gasket on the magneto flange. Install the magneto carefully so the drive coupling lugs mate with the slots of the drive bushings. Install and snug down the two sets of attaching screws. Do not tighten at this time.

G. Breaker point opening may be checked by use of a suitable timing light. Tap the magneto case with a non-marring hammer, counterclockwise (from the rear) to make certain the points are closed. After the timing light indicates that the points are closed, tap the magneto lightly clockwise until the points are open. Tighten the magneto attaching nuts.

H. Check timing by backing up crankshaft approximately 5 degrees and tapping gently forward until the timing light indicates opening of breaker points. If timing is correct, the 20 degree mark (midway between the 16 and 24 stamped on the crankshaft) will appear in the center of the inspection hole. The crankshaft has punch marks in 2 degree increments with 16 and 24 at each end. Tighten the magneto attachment nuts and replace the plug in the inspection hole on top of the engine.

DISTRIBUTION.

INSPECTION OF HARNESS.

1. Check the lead assemblies for nicks, cuts, mutilated braiding, badly worn section or any other evidence of physical damage. Inspect the spark plug sleeves for chafing or tears and damaged or stripped threads on coupling nuts. Check the compression spring to see if it is broken or distorted. Inspect the grommet for tears. Check all the mounting brackets and clamps to see that they are secure and not cracked.

2. Should a harness problem be suspected, integrity of the harness wiring may be checked using an ohmmeter, buzzer, or other suitable device such as the Bendix/ECD High Tension Lead Tester Kits, P/N 11-8950 or 11-8950-1; check each lead for continuity. If continuity does not exist, harness wire is broken and must be replaced.

3. If an insulation failure is suspected, the condition of the insulation may be determined using the Bendix 11-8950 and the 11-8950-1 High Tension Lead Tester Kits manufactured by the Electrical Components Division, The Bendix Corporation, Sidney, New York.

4. Test Unit Preparation:
   A. Install two “C” cells in the battery holder in accordance with correct position.
   B. Check that red and black leads are open-circuited.
   C. Depress PRESS-TO-TEST push-button switch.
   D. Insure INDICATOR lamp flashes and GAP fires intermittently as long as PRESS-TO-TEST switch is depressed.
   E. Interconnect both red and black high voltage leads and again depress PRESS-TO-TEST switch. INDICATOR lamp only should flash. GAP does not fire.
   F. Disconnect black and red leads.

5. Insulation Test:
   A. Attach clip of red high voltage test lead to ignition harness lead terminal.
   B. Attach black test lead clip to lead ferrule.
   C. Depress PRESS-TO-TEST push-button switch.
   D. Observe that INDICATOR lamp flashes and GAP fires intermittently as long as PRESS-TO-TEST switch is held depressed.
   E. Whenever INDICATOR lamp flashes and GAP fails to fire, lead under test is defective.

F. When testing leads which are installed on an engine, it may be found that distributed capacitance causes the tester to reject good leads if the tester and red test lead are allowed to lay in close physical contact with the engine parts. For best results, keep the tester and the red high voltage lead well clear of the grounded metal parts of the engine.

G. On some engines, leakage through the magneto distributor to the magneto coil may occur if the distributor finger electrode is lined up with the lead undertest. lf this occurs, the tester will indicate a rejection. Before final rejection of a lead which has one end connected to the magneto, turn the engine slightly and repeat test to confirm the reading.

6. A second acceptable method for performing an insulation check is with a high voltage, direct current tester such as the TAKK Model 86 or 86A or an equivalent direct current tester capable of delivering a test potential of 10,000 volts. Connect ground lead of high voltage tester to outer shielding braid of a single lead. Connect plug terminal. Turn tester ON and apply 10,000 volts. The insulation resistance should be 100 megohms minimum. Proceed to check other leads of harness in the same manner.

REMOVAL OF HARNESS.

1. Disconnect the clamps that secure the wires to the engine and accessories.
2. Loosen the coupling nuts at the spark plugs and remove the insulators from the spark plug barrel well. Use caution when withdrawing the insulator so that the insulator spring will not be damaged.
3. Place a guard over the harness insulators.
4. Remove the harness assembly terminal plate from the magneto.
5. Remove the harness from the airplane.

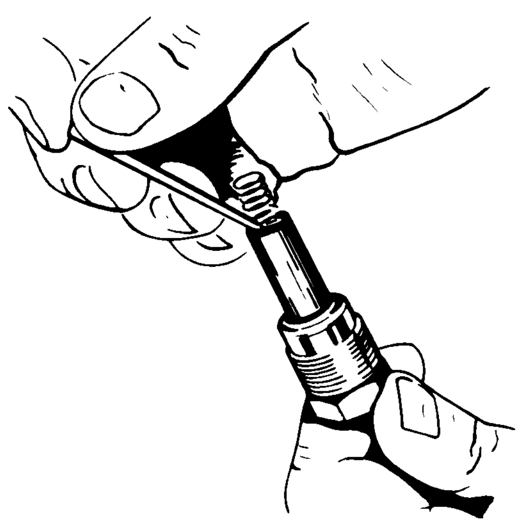


Figure 74-11. Removing Spring From Lead Assembly

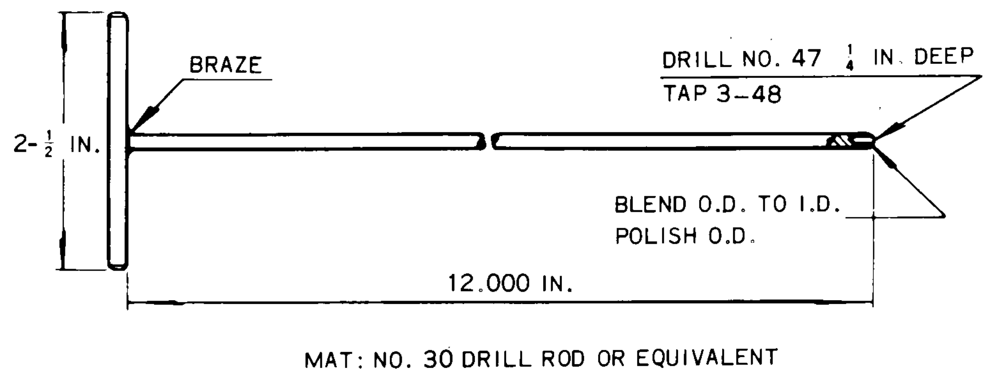


Figure 74-12. Assembly Tool

MAINTENANCE OF HARNESS.

1. To replace contact springs, spring retainer assemblies or insulating sleeves, proceed as follows:
   A. Using a Bendix 11-7073 Needle or a mechanical pencil with the lead retracted, hook the end of the contact spring as shown in Figure 74-11.
   B. Using the needle or pencil, unscrew the spring.
   C. Slide the insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly off the end of the lead assembly.
   D. Replace the defective component and reassemble as follows:
      (1) Fabricate a tool as shown in Figure 74-12 for installing the insulating sleeves over the cable terminals.
      (2) Push the tool through insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly as shown in Figure 74-13. Screw the cable terminal into the tool.
      (3) Work the insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly into position over the cable and unscrew the tool. Install the contact spring on the cable terminal.

—NOTE—

It may be necessary to lubricate the cable and insulating sleeve with a thin film of Dow-Corning 200 (200,000 centi-stokes) or commercial grade alcohol to facilitate assembly.

2. To replace one of the lead assemblies, proceed as follows:
   A. Remove the clamps and brackets from the applicable lead assembly. Cut the cable ties from the assembly and discard them.
   B. Cut off the condemned lead flush with the outer surface of the cable outlet plate.
   C. Grip the eyelet of the lead with a pair of pliers and pull the short length of conductor out of grommet and cable outlet plate.
   D. Using a 3 inch long, 0.270 of an inch diameter drift applied at outer surface of plate, drive out tapered ferrule and remaining pieces of insulation and shielding.
   E. To determine what length the new lead assembly should be cut to, proceed as follows:
      (1) Measure the length of the condemned lead assembly. Move the coupling nut back on the lead assembly and measure from the outer end of the ferrule at the spark plug end. (Refer to Figure 74-14.)

—NOTE—

Spare part leads are supplied in various lengths. Use a lead which is longer than, but nearest to, the desired length.

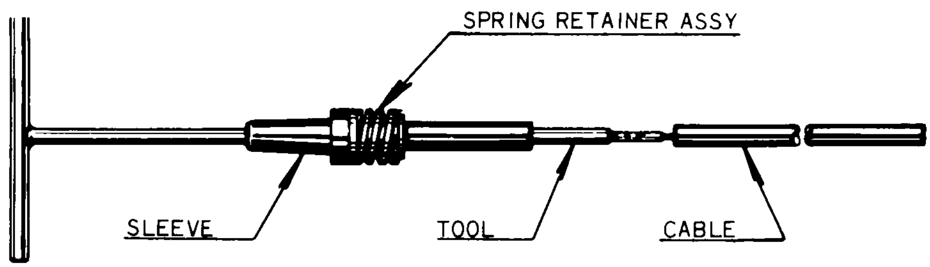


Figure 74-13. Assembly Tool Application

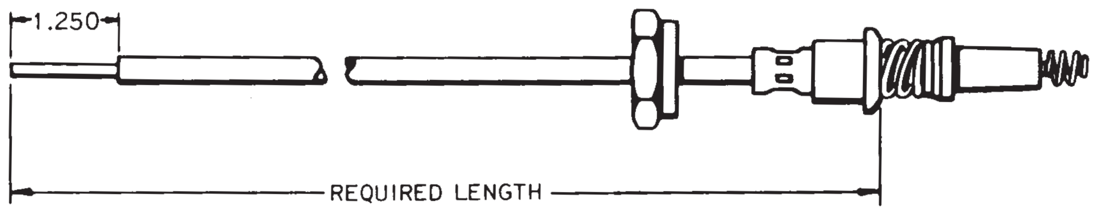


Figure 74-14. Measuring Lead Assembly Length

F. Cut the lead assembly to the length determined in Step E. Mark the ferrule on the spark plug end of the lead with a metal stamp, scribe or rubber stamp to correspond with the correct cylinder number.
G. Starting at the spark plug location, thread the new cable through the grommets and clamps as necessary for the correct routing of the cut end of the cable to the magneto location.
H. Remove the cable outlet plate from the magneto. Support the plate securely and using suitable cutting pliers, split and remove the eyelets from the leads adjacent to the lead being replaced. When splitting the eyelet, make certain that the wire strands are not cut. Removal of eyelets on adjacent leads will allow the grommet to be pulled away from the outlet plate to facilitate insertion of the new lead.
I. Assemble the lead to the cable outlet plate following the procedure in Steps J through Q.

—CAUTION—

Insure before every cutting or stripping procedure that braid has not worked back on lead by grasping lead in one hand and sliding the other hand firmly along lead toward the outlet plate. If braid is improperly located on lead, the lead may be trimmed to the wrong length.

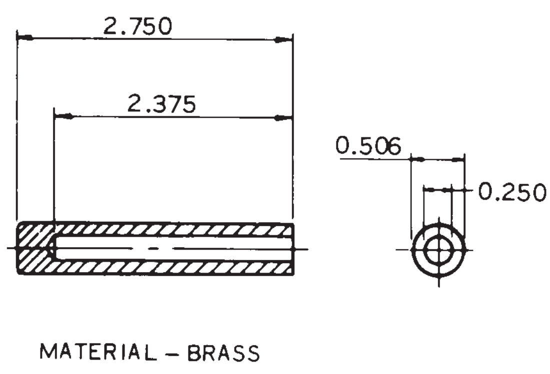


Figure 74-15. Ferrule Seating Tool

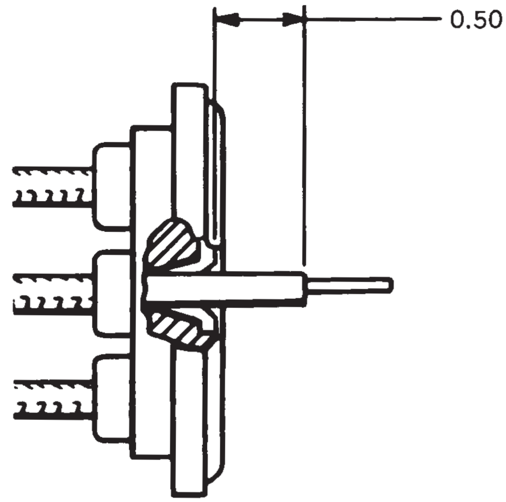


Figure 74-16.Measuring Wire From Top of Ferrule

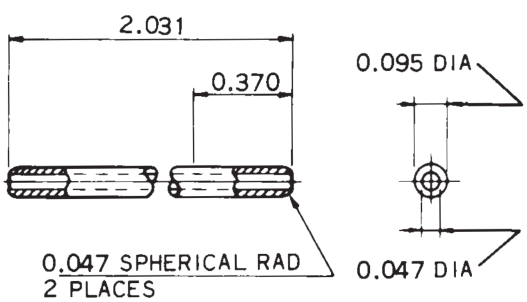


Figure 74-17.Needle

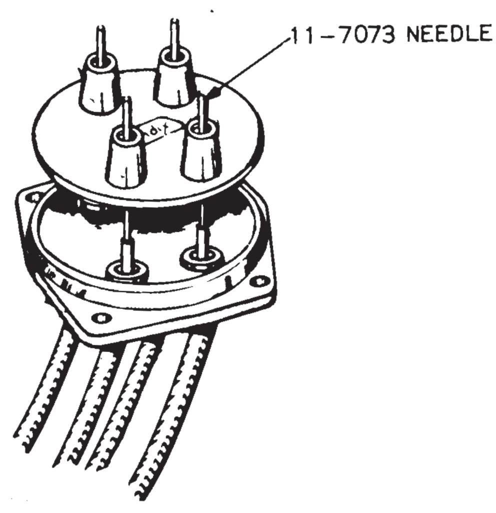


Figure 74-18. Installing Grommet Over Lead Assemblies

J. Pass the lead through the proper hole in outlet plate. Position the Bendix l l-9596 or equivalent Braid Cutting Back-up Tube between the braided shielding and insulation to protect the insulation. Cut enough braid from the lead to have 1-1/4 inch of insulation extending from end of braid.

—CAUTION—

Be sure the cutting back-up tube is completely under the point at which the cut is to be made to prevent cutting or nicking insulaton.

K. Slide inner ferrule under the braid. The braid should cover approximately two-thirds of the ferrule taper. Remove the blue silicone coating from the end of the braid over ferrule by lightly scraping with a knife or wire brush.

—CAUTION—

When removing silicone coating, care should be taken not to damage the braided wire shielding.

L. Pull the lead assembly through cable outlet plate until cleaned braid binds in the outlet well. Position the Bendix ll-7074 Ferrule Seating Tool (Figure 74-15) over the insulation and firmly seat the ferrule by tapping the seating tool with a hammer or by using an arbor press.

M. Measure l /2 inches from tapered ferrule and strip remaining insulation from wire. (Refer to Figure 74-16.)

N. Insert Bendix 11-7073 Needle (Figure 74-17) through the small hole of the grommet and over the stripped end of the wire. (Refer to Figure 74-18.) Slide grommet down needle until it seats tightly against the tapered ferrule.

O. Cut the wire 3/8 inch from the top of the grommet outlet. (See Figure 74-l9.) Double the wire over as shown in A of Figure 74-20. Slide the eyelet over the doubled wire until it is firmly seated in the recess of the grommet outlet.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

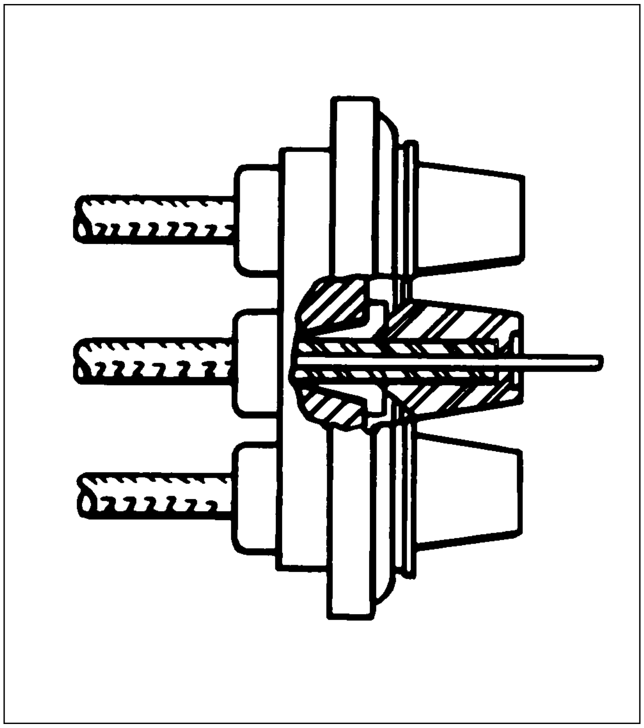


Figure 74-l9. Lead Assembly Installed in Grommet

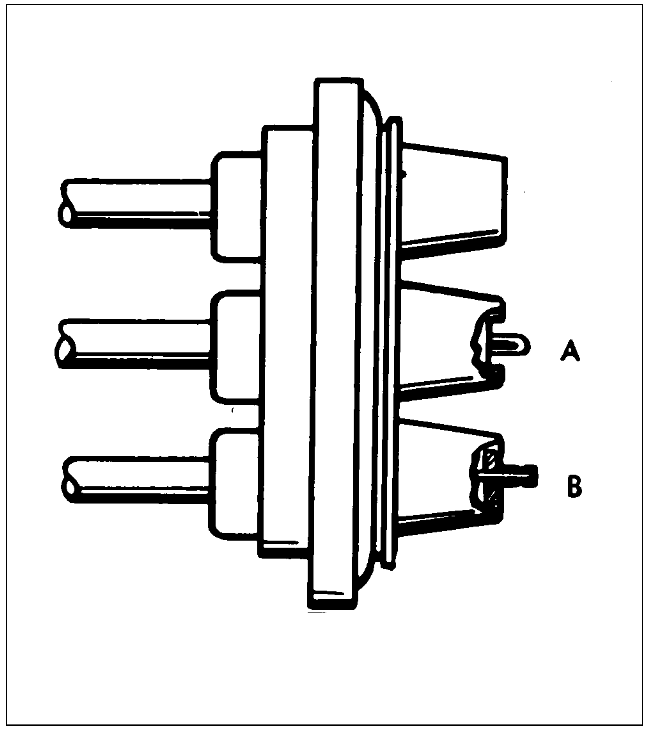


Figure 74-20. Wire Doubled Over For Installation of Eyelet

P. Using a suitable crimping tool or equivalent, crimp the eyelet to the wire. Approximately 1/32 inch of wire should extend from the end of the eyelet after crimping. See B of Figure 74-20.

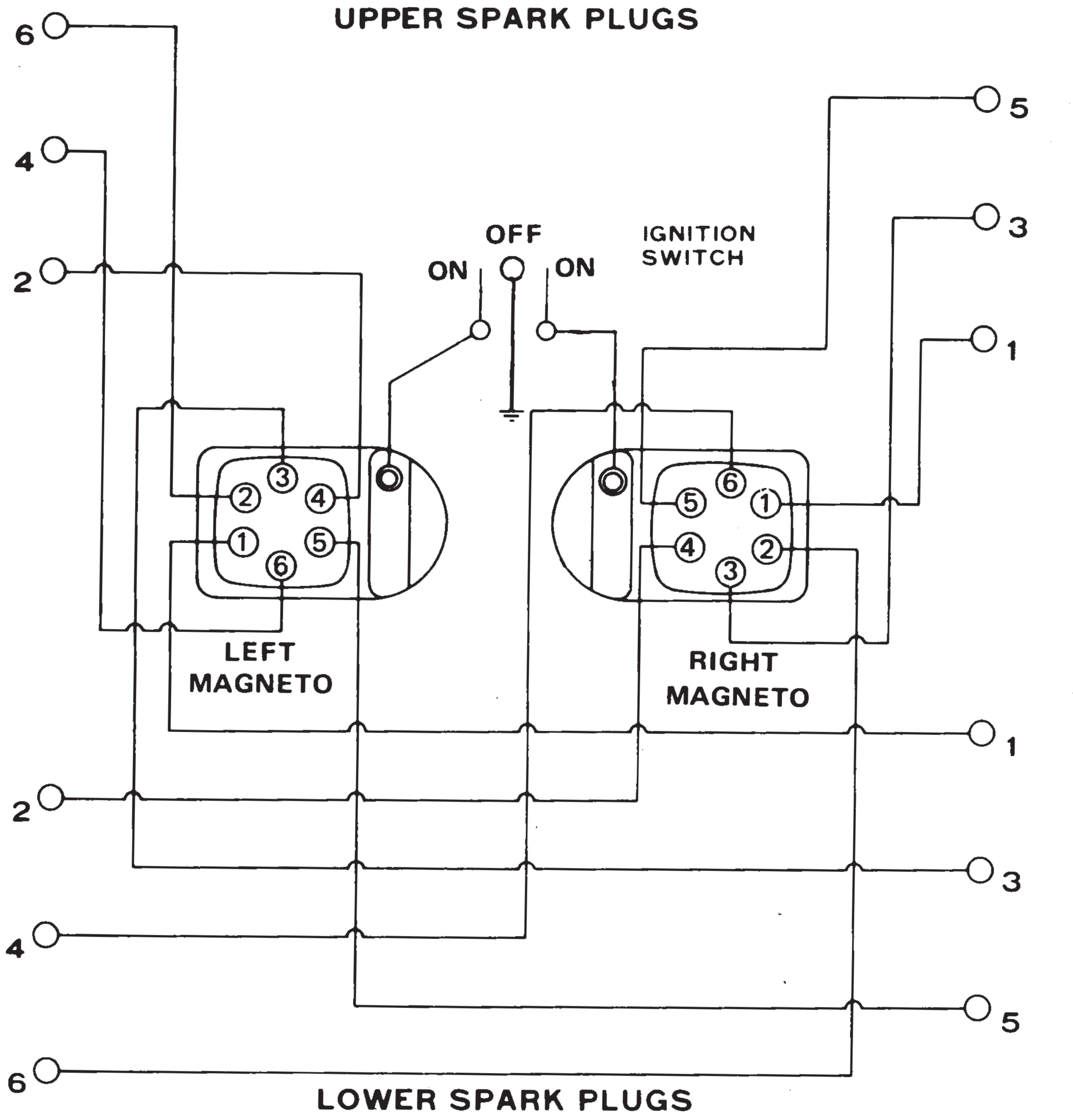
—NOTE—

If the crimping tool is not available, a satisfactory connection can be made by soldering with Kester Flux 709 or equivalent and a non corrosive solder. After soldering, clean solder joints using denatured alcohol.

Q. Install the clamps and cable ties, as necessary, to secure the lead to the engine.

—CAUTION—

Leads should be dressed away from hot spots, such as manifolds and sharp edges which cause chafing.



ENGINE FIRING ORDER	1	6	3	2	5	4
MAGNETO FIRING ORDER	1	2	3	4	5	6

Figure 74-21. Ignition Schematic

INSTALLATION OF HARNESS.

Before installing the harness plate on the magneto, check the mating surfaces for cleanliness. Spray the entire face of the grommet with a light coat of Plastic Mold Spray, SM-O-O-TH Silicone Spray or equivalent. This will prevent the harness grommet from sticking to the magneto distributor block.

1. Place the harness terminal plate on the magneto and tighten the nuts around the plate alternately to seat the cover squarely on the magneto. Torque the nuts to 18 to 22 inch-pounds.
2. Route the ignition wires to their respective cylinders as shown in Figure 74-21.
3. Clamp the harness assembly in position.
4. Connect the leads to the spark plugs.

SPARK PLUGS.

REMOVAL OF SPARK PLUGS.

1. Loosen the coupling nut on the harness lead and remove the terminal insulator from the spark plug barrel well. (A crows foot adapter is needed to remove the lower spark plugs.)

—NOTE—

When withdrawing the ignition cable lead connection from the plug, care must be taken to pull the lead straight out and in line with the center line of the plug barrel; otherwise, a side load will be applied which frequently results in damage to the barrel insulator and connector. If the lead cannot be removed easily in this manner, the resisting contact between the neoprene collar and the barrel insulator will be broken by a rotary twisting of the collar. Avoid undue distortion of the collar and possible side loading of the barrel insulator.

2. Remove the spark plug from the engine. In the course of engine operation, carbon and other combustion products will be deposited on the end of the spark plug and will penetrate the lower threads to some degree. As a result, greater torque is frequently required for removing a plug than for its installation. Accordingly, the torque limitations given do not apply to plug removal, and sufficient torque must be used to unscrew the plug. The higher torque in removal is not as detrimental as in installation, since it cannot stretch the threaded section. lt does, however, impose a shearing load on this section and may, if sufficiently severe, produce a failure in this location.

—NOTE—

Torque indicating handle should not be used for spark plug removal because of the greater torque requirement.

3. Place spark plugs in a tray that will identify their position in the engine as soon as they are removed .

—NOTE—

Spark plugs should not be used if they have been dropped.

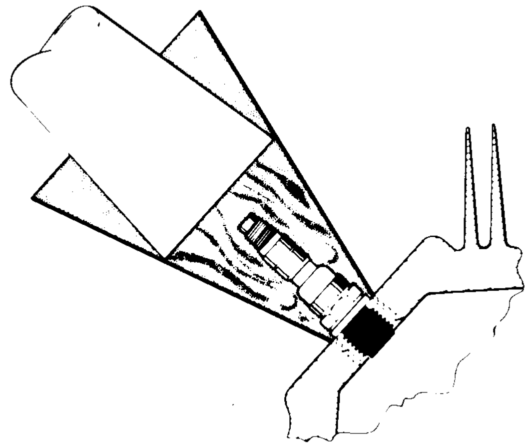


Figure 74-22. Removing Frozen Spark Plug

4. Removal of seized spark plugs in the cylinder may be accomplished by application of liquid carbon dioxide by a conical metal funnel adapter with a hole at the apex just large enough to accommodate the funnel of a CO2 bottle. (Refer to Figure 74-22.) When a seized spark plug cannot be removed by normal means, the funnel adapter is placed over and around the spark plug. Place the funnel of the CO2 bottle inside the funnel adapter and release the carbon dioxide to chill and contract the spark plug. Break the spark plug loose with a wrench. A warm cylinder head at the time the carbon dioxide is applied will aid in the removal of an excessively seized plug.
5. Do not allow foreign objects to enter the spark plug hole.

INSPECTION AND CLEANING OF SPARK PLUG.

1. Visually inspect each spark plug for the following non-repairable defects:
   A. Severely damaged shell or shield threads nicked up, stripped or cross-threaded.
   B. Badly battered or rounded shell hexagons.
   C. Out-of-round or damaged shielding barrel.
   D. Chipped, cracked or broken ceramic insulator portions.
   E. Badly eroded electrodes worn to approximately 50% of original size.
2. Clean the spark plug as required, removing carbon and foreign deposits.
3. Set the electrode at .015 to .018 inches.
4. Test the spark plug both electrically and for resistance.

INSTALLATION OF SPARK PLUGS.

Before installing spark plugs, ascertain that the threads within the cylinder are clean and not damaged.

1. Apply anti-seize compound sparingly on the threads and install gasket and spark plugs. Torque 360 to 420 inch-pounds.

—CAUTION—

Make certain the deep socket is properly seated on the spark plug hexagon as damage to the plug could result if the wrench is cocked to one side when pressure is applied.

2. Carefully insert the terminal insulator in the spark plug and tighten the coupling unit.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

GENERAL. (PA-28RT-201)

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The S-1200 series magneto used on this engine is a completely self-contained unit featuring a rotating magnet and a two lobe cam which operates the main breaker points. This magneto uses an impulse coupling to provide reliable ignition at engine cranking speed. At low engine cranking speeds the impulse coupling automatically retards the magneto until the engine is also at its retarded firing position. The spring action of the impulse coupling is then released to spin the rotating magnet and produce the spark required to fire the engine. When the engine is running, the impulse coupling acts as a drive coupling for the magneto.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

CHART 7402. TROUBLESHOOTING (MAGNETO)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Failure of engine to start.	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and adjust or replace spark plugs.
	Defective ignition wire.	Check with electric tester and replace defective wires.
	Defective battery.	Replace with charged battery.
	Improper operation of magneto breaker.	Check points. Check internal timing of magnetos.
Failure of engine to idle properly.	Faulty ignition system.	Check entire ignition system.
Low power and uneven running.	Defective spark plugs.	Clean and gap or replace spark plugs.
	Magneto breaker points not working properly.	Clean points. Check internal timing of magnetos.
	Defective ignition wire.	Check wire with electric tester. Replace defective wire.
	Defective spark plug terminals connectors.	Replace connectors on spark plug wire.
Failure of engine to develop full power.	Faulty ignition.	Tighten all connections. Check system with tester. Check ignition timing.

ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY.

MAGNETO.

—CAUTION—

Ascertain that the primary circuit of both magnetos is grounded before working on the engine.

INSPECTION OF MAGNETO.

—NOTE—

Comply with the latest revision to Bendix Service Bulletin No. 608 at first opportunity, but not later than next magneto overhaul. Install self-locking cam retaining screw (P/N 10-391213) and torque 21-25 inch-pounds. If self-locking screw is removed at any time, always replace with new self-locking screw and torque to the specified value.

1. After the first 25 hour and 50 hour periods, and periodically thereafter, the contact assemblies should be checked. Examine the points for excessive wear or burning. Points which have deep pits or excessively burned areas should be discarded. Examine the cam follower felt for proper lubrication. If necessary, points can be cleaned by using any hard finished paper. Clean breaker compartment with dry cloth.
2. If engine operating troubles develop which appear to be caused by the ignition system, it is advisable to check the spark plugs and wiring first before working on the magnetos.
3. Should the trouble appear definitely associated with the magneto, the most effective measure is to install a replacement magneto which is known to be in satisfactory condition and send the suspected unit to the overhaul shop for test and repair.
4. Should this not be possible, a visual inspection may disclose the source of trouble. Remove the harness outlet plate from the magneto. Inspect for the presence of moisture and foreign matter on the rubber grommet and high tension outlet side of the distributor block. Check height of block contact springs (0.422 maximum from top of the block tower to the spring). Also check for broken leads or damaged insulation. If either is present, remove magneto and replace with one known to be in satisfactory condition.
5. Remove the breaker cover and harness securing screws and nuts, and separate cover from magneto housing. Check contact assemblies to see that cam follower is securely riveted to its spring. Examine the contact points for excessive wear or burning. Figure 74-23 shows how the average contact point will look when surfaces are separated for inspection. Desired contact surfaces have a dull gray, sand-blasted (almost rough) or frosted appearance, over the area where electrical contact is made. This means that points are worn in and mated to each other, thereby providing the best possible electrical contact and highest efficiency of performance.
6. Minor irregularities or roughness of point surfaces are not harmful. (Refer to Figure 74-23, center.) Neither are small pits or mounds, if not too pronounced. lf there is a possibility of pit becoming deep enough to penetrate pad, Figure 74-23, right, reject contact assembly.

—NOTE—

No attempt should be made to stone or dress contact points. Should contact assembly have bad points or show excessive wear, the complete contact assembly should be replaced.

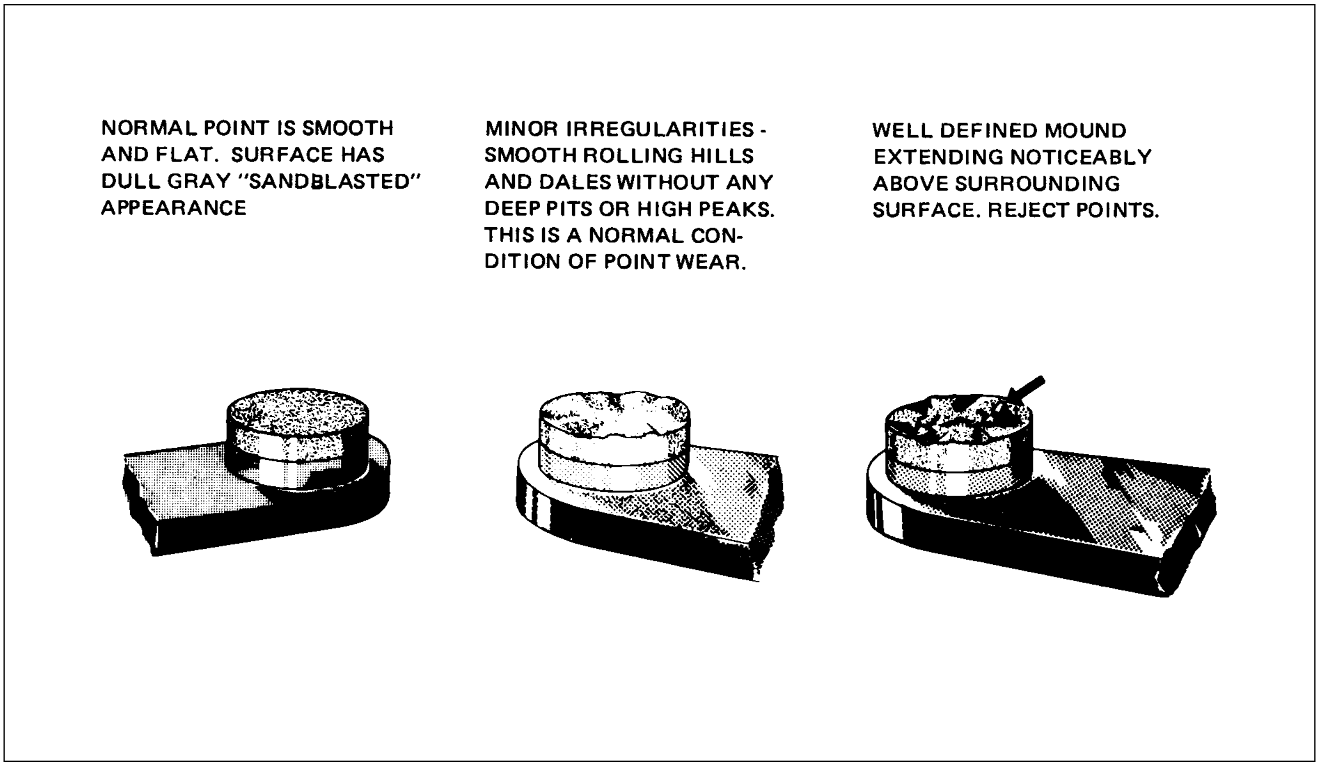


Figure 74-23. Contact Points

7. Check the condition of the cam follower felt. Squeeze felt tightly between thumb and forefinger. If fingers are not moistened with oil, re-oil using 2 or 3 drops of Scintilla 10-391200 lubricant. Allow approximately 30 minutes for felt to absorb the oil. Blot off the excess with a clean cloth. Too much oil may foul contact points and cause excessive burning.

8. Check the capacitor mounting bracket for cracks or looseness. Using the Scintilla 11-1767-1,-2 or-3 Condenser Tester or equivalent, check capacitor for capacitance, series resistance and leakage. Capacitance shall be at least 0.30 microfarads.

9. Check magneto to engine timing as follows:
   A. Connect Scintilla 11-851 Timing Light or equivalent across the contact assembly.
   B. Slowly bring the engine up to number one cylinder advance firing position. At this instant the timing light should go out. If it does, the magneto is properly timed to the engine. If the timing light does not go out, removal of the magneto for internal timing check and inspection is recommended.

—NOTE—

The magneto service instructions in this manual are to cover minor repairs and timing. For further repairs and adjustments of the magneto, it is recommended that the manufacturer's recommended service instructions be followed.

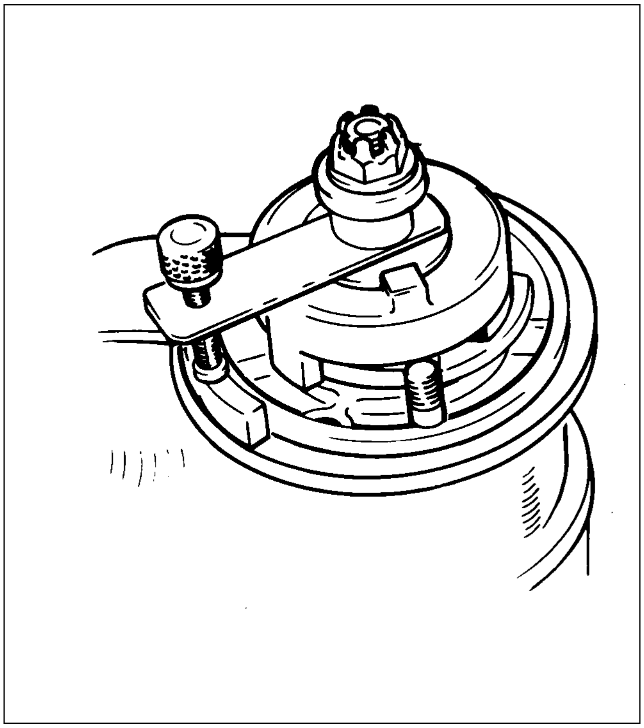


Figure 74-24. Rotor Holding Tool Installed

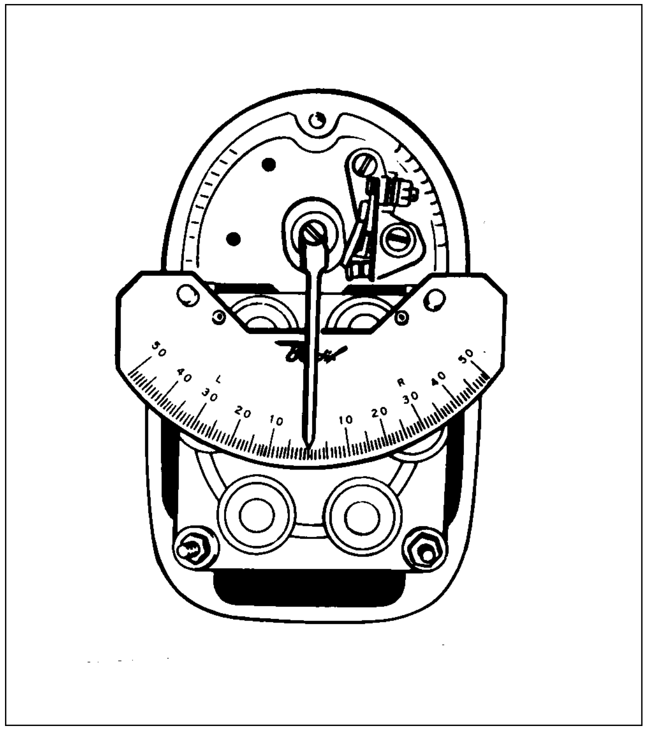


Figure 74-25. Timing Kit Installed

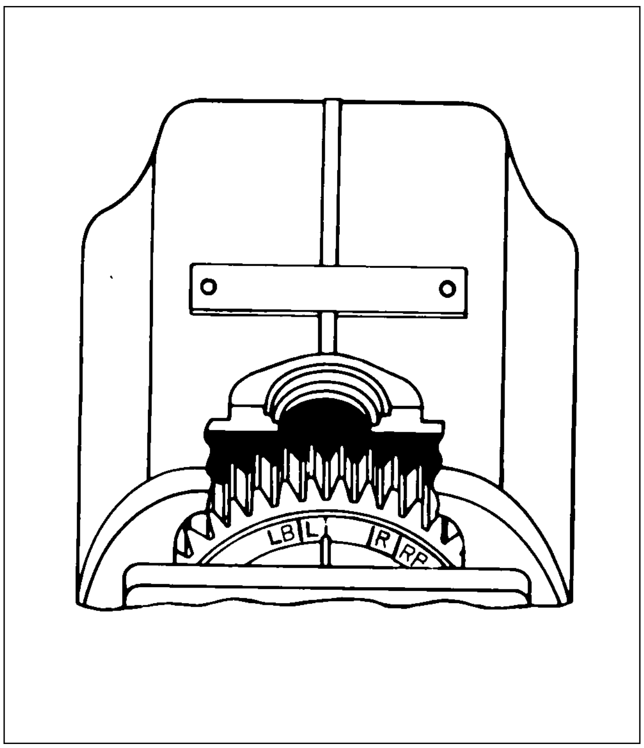


Figure 74-26. Aligning Timing Marks

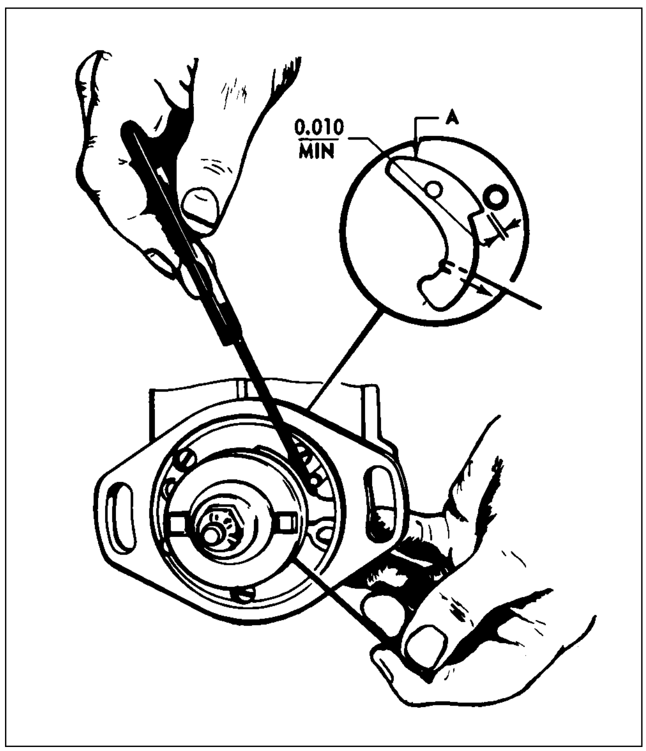


Figure 74-27. Checking Flyweight Clearance of Impulse Coupling

REMOVAL OF MAGNETO.

Before removing the magneto, make sure magneto switches are off.

1. Remove the harness assembly terminal plate from the magneto.

—WARNING—

The magneto is not internally grounded; when the ground lead is disconnected, the magneto is hot. Removing the harness assembly terminal plate first and installing them last minimizes the danger of starting the engine accidentally when the ground lead is removed from the magneto.

2. Disconnect the ground lead at the magneto.
3. Remove the nuts and washers and draw the magneto from the engine.

TIMING PROCEDURE. (Internal Timing)

1. Remove the cover to the contact(s), distributor block, etc.
2. To internally time the contact assembly of the single-breaker magnetos, proceed as follows:
   A. Loosen the nut securing the drive plate to the magneto shaft sufficiently in order to install the Scintilla 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool under the nut and flat washer as shown in Figure 74-24. Tighten the nut securely.
   B. Remove the timing inspection plug from the top of the magneto. Turn rotating magneto to proper neutral position. This position is determined by locating keyways on drive end of magnet shaft at 12 o'clock with respect to nameplate on housing. Tighten adjusting knob of 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool until pressure is applied on housing flange preventing magnet from turning.
   C. Loosen and rotate cam until cam follower of contact assembly rests on highest point of cam lobe. Adjust contact assembly to obtain the clearance of 0.016 of an inch. Tighten contact assembly securing screws to 20-25 inch-pounds.
   D. Install the 11-8693 Timing Plate Assembly and the 11-8149 Pointer Assembly of the 11-8150 Scintilla Timing Kit to breaker compartment of magneto. (Refer to Figure 74-25) Align pointer assembly with the 0 mark on timing plate. Loosen adjusting knob of 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool and turn rotating magnet in normal direction of rotation until pointer indexes with the respective E gap mark (15° ± 2°). Tighten adjusting knob of 11-8465 Tool and remove the 11-8149 Pointer Assembly from magneto. Using a timing light, adjust contact points to just open. This adjustment shall be made by rotating cam, in opposite direction of rotation until contacts just open. While holding cam in this exact position, push cam on magnet shaft as far as possible with the fingers. Extreme care must be exercised in this operation. If cam adjustment is changed in the slightest degree, the timing of the magneto will be thrown off. Do not drive cam on shaft with a mallet or other instrument. Tighten the securing screw thereby drawing the cam down, evenly and tightly. Torque screw to 16-20 inch-pounds. Loosen the 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool adjusting knob and return rotating magnet to neutral position. Reinstall the 11-8149 Pointer Assembly over 0 mark on timing plate. Rotate magnet shaft in normal direction of rotation and check for opening of main contact points at E gap setting (15° ± 2°).

3. If the distributor block was not removed from the housing, the internal timing may be checked by turning the magneto in the normal rotation to number one firing position (keyway up and points just opening). At this position, the reference line on the distributor block should line up between the L and LB marks on the gear. On single contact magnetos the line should favor the L mark, if possible.

4. If the distributor block was removed from the housing, the distributor gear alignment and internal check may be accomplished as follows:

   A. Turn rotating magnet in direction of rotation until it is located in firing position (keyway up and points just opening). Tighten adjusting knob of 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool. Apply a light coating of Bendix Grease P/N 10-27165 to teeth of distributor gear, if needed. The large distributor gear incorporates four timing marks, L and LB for left-hand rotation and R and RB for right-hand rotation.
   B. With distributor gear assembled to block, turn gear until raised rib on block lines up between the L and LB marks. Assemble block and gear into housing, meshing the distributor gears together. The rib should favor the L mark, if possible. (Refer to Figure 74-26.)
   C. Secure distributor block to housing with studs and washers. Tighten studs finger tight. Loosen the 11-8465 Rotor Holding Tool and turn rotating magnet in reverse direction of rotation until timing light indicates contact assembly had just opened and check to make certain timing marks align within tolerance indicated above. Tighten block securing studs, first to 4-8 inch-pounds torque and then final torque to 20 inch-pounds.
   D. Insert the tip of your small finger through timing hole in housing and against large distributor gear teeth. Rock distributor gear back and forth slightly. There must be perceptible backlash between teeth of large and small gears. This check should be made at three different points, 120° apart on gear. If backlash is not evident, replace large distributor gear.
   E. Install the breaker cover and complete reassembly of the magneto. Refer to the manufacturer's publications for complete disassembly and reassembly procedures.

5. On the magneto employing the impulse coupling, check clearance between each flyweight and each stop pin as follows:

   A. Bend the end of a stiff piece of wire into a right angle 1/8 inch long (maximum).
   B. Hold magneto as shown in Figure 74-27. Pull heel of flyweight outward with the hooked wire and make certain that feeler gauge of 0.010 inch minimum thickness will pass between stop pin and the highest point of the flyweight.

—NOTE—

A true and accurate check of the clearance between flyweight and stop pin can only be obtained by pulling the flyweight outward as described above. Do not attempt the check by pushing in on flyweight at point "A. "

6. Install and time magneto, removed from engine, in accordance with Installation and Timing Procedure (Timing Magneto To Engine).
7. Secure external switch leads to the breaker cover terminals. Connect harness assembly to the magneto.

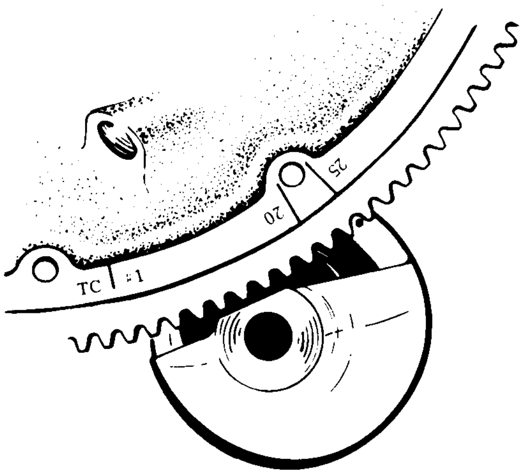


Figure 74-28. Engine Timing Marks

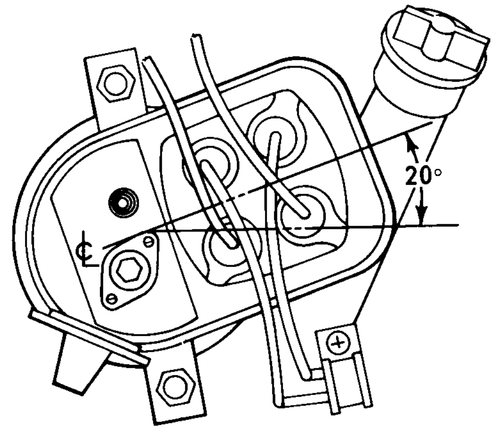


Figure 74-29. Magneto Adjustment Limits

INSTALLATION AND TIMING PROCEDURE. (Timing Magneto To Engine)

Although only the left magneto is equipped with an impulse coupling, the timing procedure, in the following paragraphs, is the same for both magnetos.

1. Remove the spark plug from No. 1 cylinder and place a thumb over the spark plug hole. Rotate the crankshaft in direction of normal rotation until the compression stroke is reached, this is indicated by a positive pressure inside the cylinder tending to push the thumb off the spark plug hole. Continue rotating the crankshaft in direction of normal rotation until the advance timing mark (20) on the front face of the starter ring gear is in exact alignment with the small hole located at the two o'clock position on the front face of the starter housing. (Refer to Figure 74-28.)

—NOTE—

The advance timing mark on the top face of the starter ring gear is marked at both 20° and 25° BTC. Use only the 20° BTC mark when timing the magnetos to the engine.

—NOTE—

If the crankshaft is accidentally turned in the direction opposite normal rotation, repeat the above procedure as accumulated backlash will make the final timing incorrect.

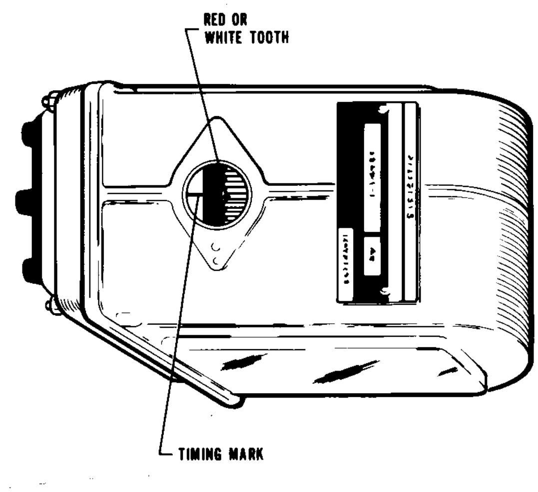


Figure 74-30. Magneto Timing Marks

2. At this point, the engine is ready for assembly of the magnetos. Remove the inspection plugs from both magnetos and turn the drive shafts in direction of normal rotation (counterclockwise facing the coupling), until the first painted chamfered tooth on the distributor gear is aligned in the center of the inspection window. (Refer to Figure 74-30.) Being sure that the gear does not move from this position, install gaskets and magnetos on the engine. Secure with washers and nuts; tighten only finger tight.

—NOTE—

The magnetos are held in place by clamps which allows them to be timed in several positions. Since all positions will not give the required clearance between magneto and engine mount, the magnetos must be installed from the horizontal position to 20° above the horizontal as shown in Figure 74-29. Improper installation of magnetos could cause damage or failure.

—NOTE—

In order to turn the shaft on an impulse coupling magneto, depress pawl on the impulse coupling with the finger.

DlSTRIBUTION.

INSPECTION OF HARNESS.

1. Check lead assemblies for nicks, cuts, mutilated braiding, badly worn section or any other evidence of physical damage. Inspect spark plug sleeves for chafing or tears and damaged or stripped threads on coupling nuts. Check compression spring to see if it is broken or distorted. Inspect grommet for tears. Check all mounting brackets and clamps to see that they are secure and not cracked.
2. Using an ohmmeter, buzzer, or other suitable low voltage device, check each lead for continuity. If continuity does not exist, wire is broken and must be replaced.
3. For electrical test of harness assembly, use a high voltage, direct current tester such as the TAKK Model 86 or 86A or an equivalent direct current high voltage tester capable of delivering a test potential of 10,000 volts. Connect ground lead to high voltage tester to outer shielding braid of a single lead. Connect plug terminal. Turn tester "ON" and apply 10,000 volts. The insulation resistance should be 100 megohms minimum. Proceed to check other leads of harness in same manner.
4. Minor repair of the harness assembly, such as replacement of contact springs, spring retainer assemblies, insulating sleeves or of one lead assembly, can be accomplished with the harness assembly mounted on the engine. However, should repair require replacement of more than one lead assembly or of a cable outlet plate, the harness should be removed from the engine and sent to an overhaul shop.

REMOVAL OF HARNESS.

1. Disconnect the clamps that secure the wires to the engine and accessories.
2. Loosen the coupling nuts at the spark plugs and remove the insulators from the spark plug barrel well. Use caution when withdrawing the insulator not to damage the insulator spring.
3. Place a guard over the harness insulators.
4. Remove the harness assembly terminal plate from the magneto.
5. Remove the harness from the airplane.

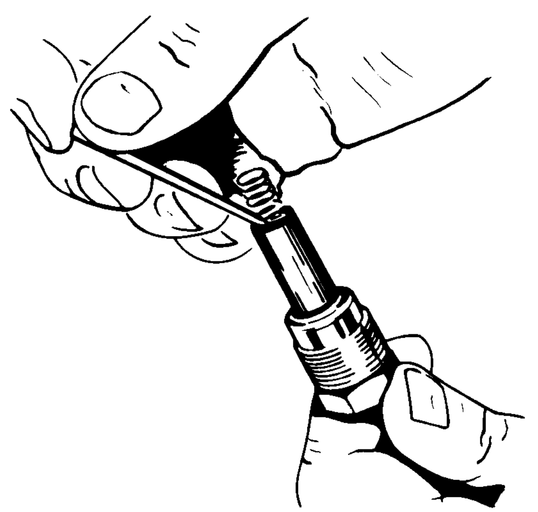


Figure 74-31. Removing Spring From Lead Assembly

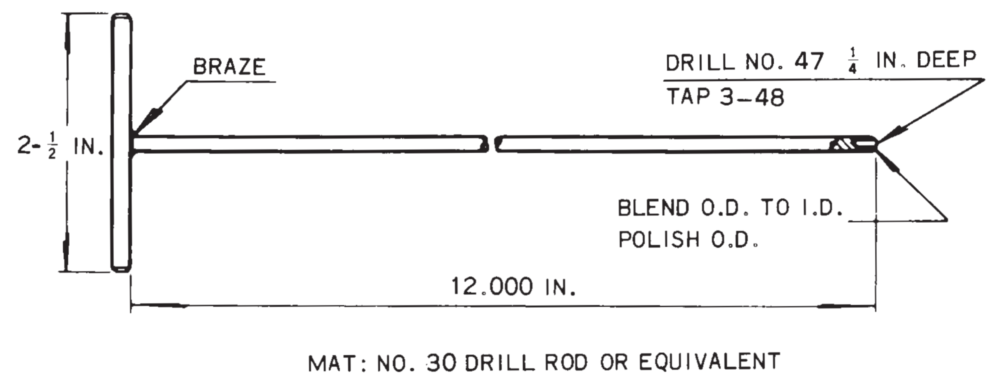


Figure 74-32. Assembly Tool

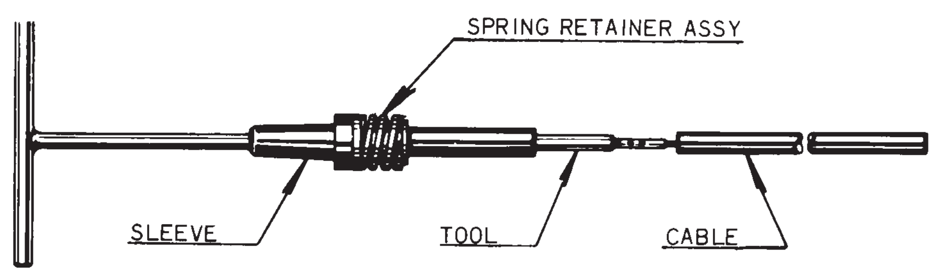


Figure 74-33. Using Assembly Tool

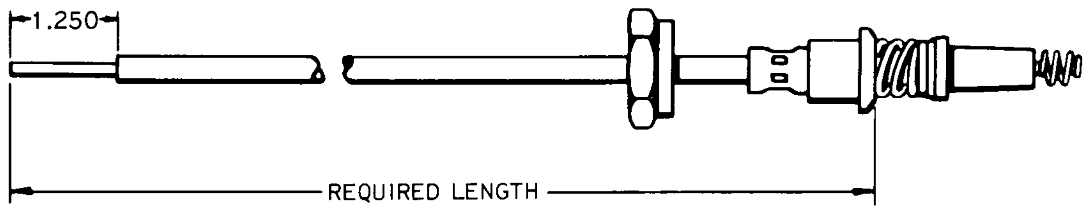


Figure 74-34. Measuring Lead Assembly Length

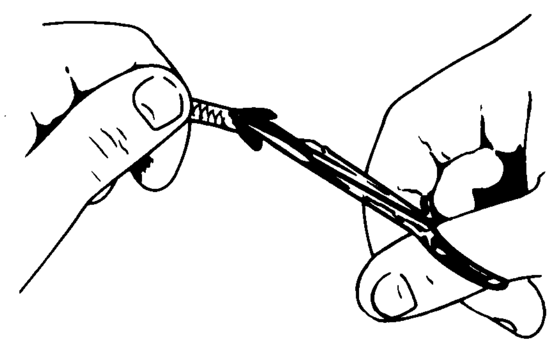


Figure 74-35. Cutting Metallic Braid From End of Lead

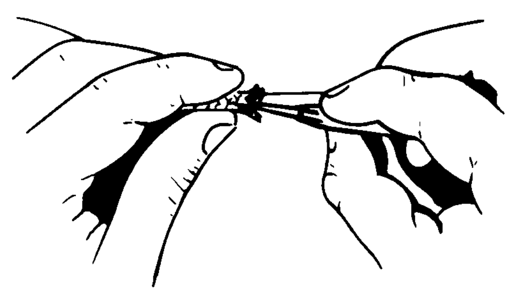


Figure 74-36. Unbraiding Metallic Shielding

MAINTENANCE OF HARNESS.

1. To replace contact springs, spring retainer assemblies or insulating sleeves, proceed as follows:
   A. Using a Scintilla 11-7073 Needle or a mechanical pencil with the lead retracted, hook the end of the contact spring as shown in Figure 74-31.
   B. Using the needle or pencil, unscrew the spring.
   C. Slide insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly off end of lead assembly.
   D. Replace defective component and reassemble as follows:
      (1) Fabricate a tool as shown in Figure 74-32 for installing the insulating sleeves over cable terminals.
      (2) Push the tool through insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly as shown in Figure 74-33. Screw the cable terminal into the tool.
      (3) Work insulating sleeve and spring retainer assembly into position over the cable and unscrew the tool. Install contact spring on cable terminal.

—NOTE—

It may be necessary to lubricate cable and insulating sleeve with a thin film of MC 200 (200,000 centi-stokes) or commercial grade alcohol to facilitate assembly.

2. To replace one of the lead assemblies, proceed as follows:
   A. Remove clamps and brackets from applicable lead assembly. Cut cable ties from assembly and discard.
   B. Cut off condemned lead flush with outer surface of cable outlet plate.
   C. Grip eyelet of lead with a pair of pliers and pull short length of conductor out of grommet and cable outlet plate.
   D. Using a 3 inch long, 0.270 inch diameter drift, applied at outer surface of plate, drive out tapered ferrule and remaining pieces of insulation and shielding.
   E. To determine what length the new lead assembly should be cut to, proceed as follows:
      (1) Measure the length of the condemned lead assembly. Move coupling nut back on lead assembly and measure from outer end of ferrule at spark plug end. (Refer to Figure 74-34)
      (2) To length determined in Step (1), add 1-3/4 inches.

—NOTE—

Spare part leads are supplied in various lengths. Use a lead which is longer than, but nearest to, the desired length.

   F. Cut lead assembly to the length determined in Step E. Mark ferrule on spark plug end of lead with a metal stamp, scribe or rubber stamp to correspond with correct cylinder number.
   G. Starting at spark plug location, thread new cable through grommets and clamps as necessary for correct routing of cut end of cable to magneto location.
   H. Using electrician’s scissors, carefully remove 1.250 inch of outer braid from end of lead. (Refer to Figure 74-35.)

—CAUTION—

Use care not to nick or cut insulation when removing braid.

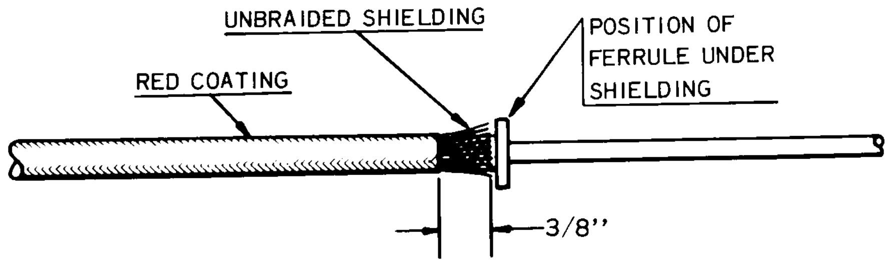


Figure 74-37. Forming Shielding Around Ferrule

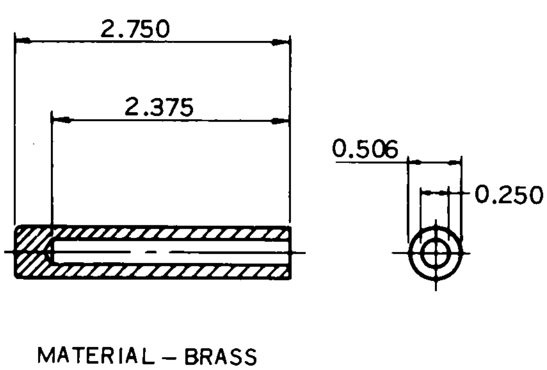


Figure 74-38. Ferrule Seating Tool

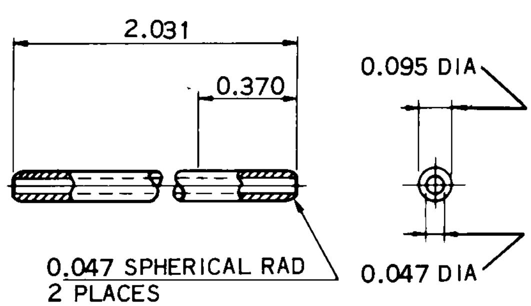


Figure 74-39. Needle

I. Using a scribe or similar pointed tool, unbraid 3/8 inch of braided shielding. (Refer to Figure 74-36.) Wrap a single thickness of electrical tape around unbraided strands to facilitate insertion of lead end through hole in cable outlet plate.

J. Remove cable outlet plate from magneto. Support plate securely and, using suitable cutting pliers, split and remove eyelets from leads adjacent to lead being replaced. When splitting eyelet make certain that wire strands are not cut. Removal of eyelets on adjacent leads will allow grommet to be pulled away from outlet plate to facilitate insertion of new lead.

K. Pass the taped end of new lead through hole in outlet plate. Remove electrical tape from lead and install tapered end of ferrule under the unbraided strands of shielding. Form strands of shielding evenly as shown in Figure 74-37 and pull lead assembly back through cable outlet plate until ferrule binds in the outlet well. Position the Scintilla 11-7074 Ferrule Seating Tool (Figure 74-38) over the wire and firmly seat the ferrule by tapping the seating tool with a hammer or by using an arbor press.

L. Measure 1/2 inch from tapered ferrule and strip remaining insulation from wire. (Refer to Figure 74-40.)

M. Insert Scintilla 11-7073 Needle (Figure 74-39) through small hole of grommet and over stripped end of wire. (Refer to Figure 74-41.) Slide grommet down needle until it seats tightly against the tapered ferrule.

N. Cut wire 3/8 inch from top of grommet outlet. (Refer to Figure 74-42.) Double wire over as shown in A of Figure 74-43. Slide eyelet over doubled wire until it is firmly seated in recess of grommet outlet.

O. Using the “AB” groove of Scintilla 11-4152 Crimping Tool, or equivalent, crimp eyelet to wire. Approximately 1/ 32 of an inch of wire should extend from end of eyelet after crimping. (Refer to B of Figure 74-43.)

—NOTE—

If the crimping tool is not available, a satisfactory connection can be made by soldering with Kester Flux 709 or equivalent and a non-corrosive solder. After soldering, clean solder joints using denatured alcohol.

P. Install clamps and cable ties as necessary to secure lead to the engine.

INSTALLATION OF HARNESS.

Before installing harness on magneto, check mating surfaces for cleanliness. Spray entire face of grommet with a light coat of Plastic Mold Spray, SM-O-O-TH Silicone Spray or equivalent. This will prevent harness grommet from sticking to magneto distributor block.

l. Place the harness terminal plate on the magneto and tighten nuts around the plate alternately to seat cover squarely on magneto. Torque nuts to 18 to 22 inch-pounds.

2. Route ignition wires to their respective cylinders.
3. Clamp the harness assembly in position.
4. Connect the leads to the spark plugs.

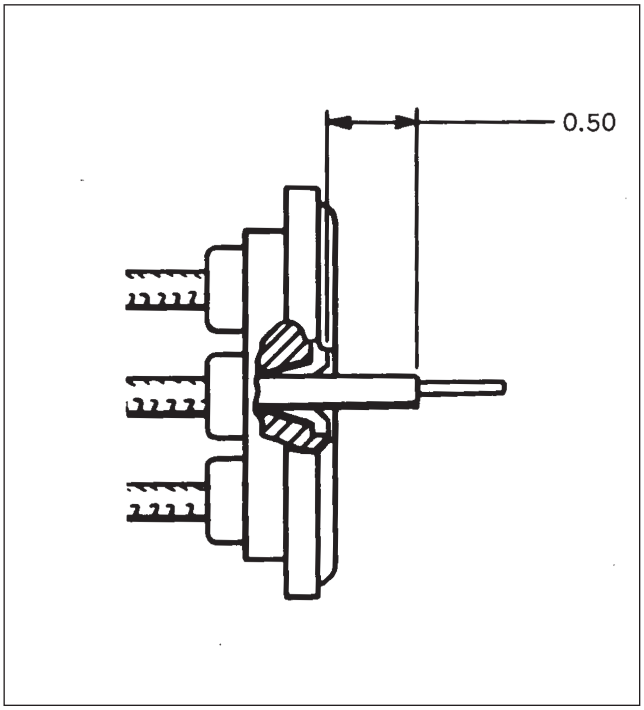


Figure 74-40. Measuring Wire From Top of Ferrule

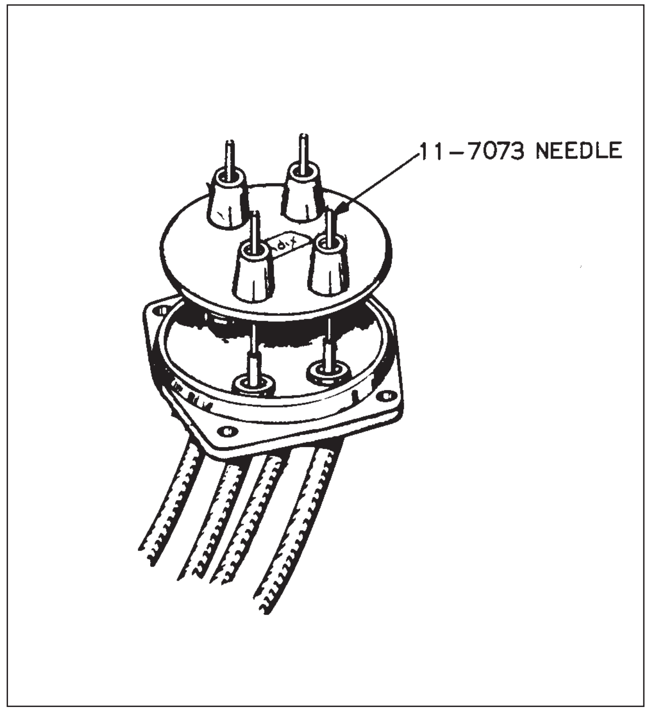


Figure 74-41. Installing Grommet Over Lead Assemblies

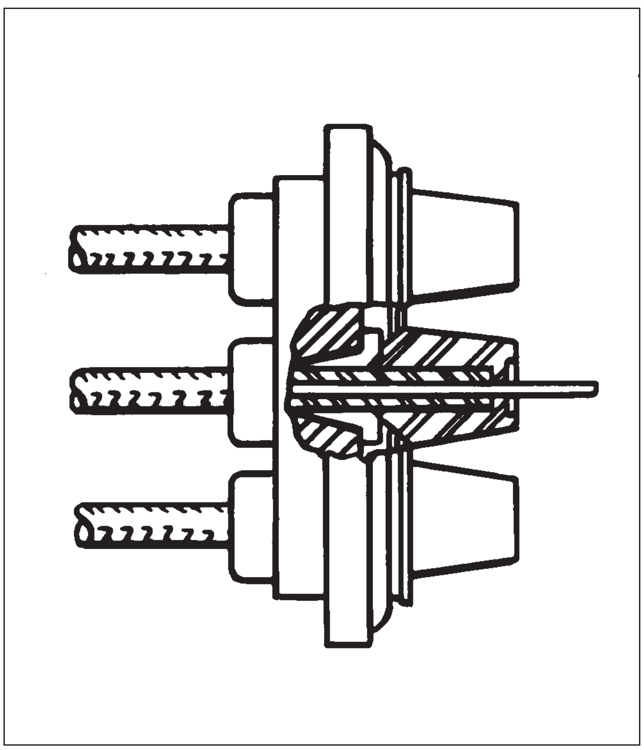


Figure 74-42. Lead Assembly Installed in Grommet

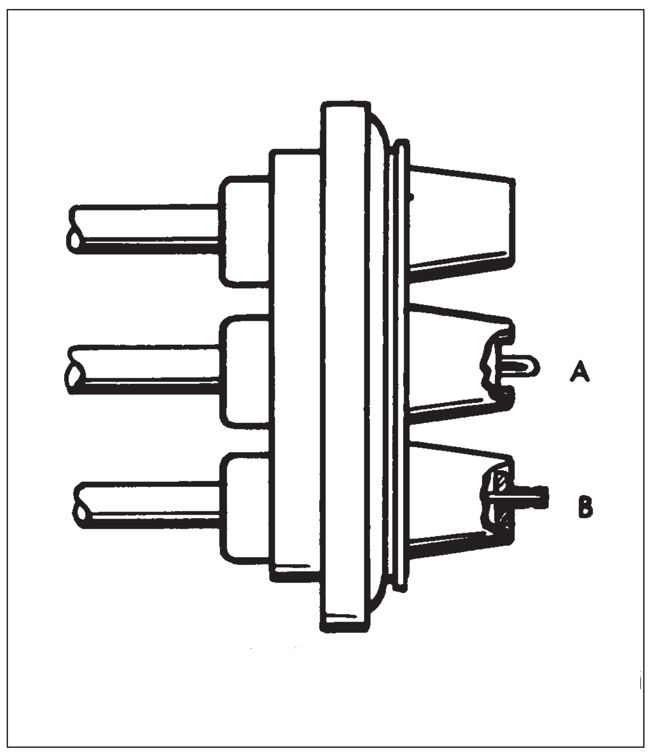


Figure 74-43. Wire Doubled Over for Installation of Eyelet

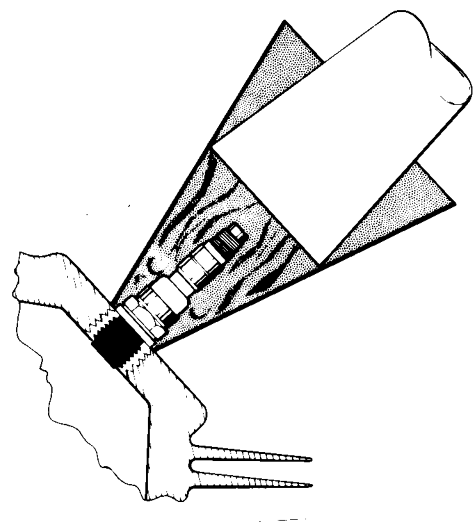


Figure 74-44. Removing Spark Plug Frozen to Bushing

SPARK PLUGS.

REMOVAL OF SPARK PLUGS.

1. Loosen the coupling nut on the harness lead and remove the terminal insulator from the spark plug barrel well.

—NOTE—

When withdrawing the ignition cable lead connection from the plug, care must be taken to pull the lead straight out and in line with the center line of the plug barrel; otherwise a side load will be applied, which frequently results in damage to the barrel insulator and connector. If the lead cannot be removed easily in this manner, the resisting contact between the neoprene collar and the barrel insulator will be broken by a rotary twisting of the collar. Avoid undue distortion of the collar and possible side loading of the barrel insulator.

2. Remove the spark plug from the engine. In the course of engine operation, carbon and other combustion products will be deposited on the end of the spark plug and will penetrate the lower threads to some degree. As a result, greater torque is frequently required for removing a plug than for its installation. Accordingly, the torque limitations given do not apply to plug removal and sufficient torque must be used to unscrew the plug. The higher torque in removal is not as detrimental as in installation, since it cannot stretch the threaded section. It does, however, impose a shearing load on this section and may, if sufficiently severe, produce a failure in this location.

—NOTE—

Torque indicating handle should not be used for spark plug removal because of the greater torque requirement.

3. Place spark plugs in a tray that will identify their position in the engine as soon as they are removed.

—NOTE—

Spark plugs should not be used if they have been dropped.

4. Removal of seized spark plugs in the cylinder may be accomplished by application of liquid carbon dioxide by a Conical metal funnel adapter with a hole at the apex just large enough to accommodate the funnel of a CO2 bottle. (Refer to Figure 74-44.) When a seized spark plug cannot be removed by normal means, the funnel adapter is placed over and around the spark plug. Place the funnel of the CO2 bottle inside the funnel adapter and release the carbon dioxide to chill and contract the spark plug. Break the spark plug loose with a wrench. A warm cylinder head at the time the carbon dioxide is applied will aid in the removal of an excessively seized plug.
5. Do not allow foreign objects to enter the spark plug hole.

INSPECTION AND CLEANING OF SPARK PLUG.

1. Visually inspect each spark plug for the following non-repairable defects:
   A. Severely damaged shell or shield threads nicked up, stripped or cross threaded.
   B. Badly battered or rounded shell hexagons.
   C. Out-of-round or damaged shielding barrel.
   D. Chipped, cracked or broken ceramic insulator portions.
   E. Badly eroded electrodes worn to approximately 50% of original size.
2. Clean the spark plug as required, removing carbon and foreign deposits.
3. Set the electrode gap at .015 to .018 inches.
4. Test the spark plug both electrically and for resistance.

INSTALLATION OF SPARK PLUGS.

Before installing spark plugs, ascertain that the threads within the cylinder are clean and not damaged.

1. Apply anti-seize compound sparingly on the threads and install gasket and spark plugs. Torque 360 to 420 inch-pounds.

—CAUTION—

Make certain the deep socket is properly seated on the spark plug hexagon as damage to the plug could result if the wrench is cocked to one side when pressure is applied.

2. Carefully insert the terminal insulator in the spark plug and tighten the coupling unit.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SWITCHING.

REMOVAL OF IGNITION SWITCH.

1. Insure the ignition switch is in the OFF position.
2. Gain access to and disconnect the power lead (+) from the battery.
3. Remove the ignition switch retaining nut from the switch on the forward side of the instrument panel and withdraw the switch from the panel.
4. Mark the wires, and note their position on the switch, then disconnect the wires.

INSTALLATION OF IGNITION SWITCH. (Refer to Figure 74-45.)

1. Attach wires to switch as shown in Figure 74-45.
2. Check for proper operation of the ignition switch as follows:
   A. Remove the P-lead from the right magneto.
   B. Attach the P-lead of the right magneto to an ohmmeter and to the airframe ground.
   C. With the switch in the “OFF”, “L” or “START” positions the ohmmeter should indicate a closed circuit.
   D. With the switch in the “R” or “BOTH” positions the ohmmeter should indicate an open circuit.
3. Reconnect the P-lead to the magneto.
4. Position the ignition switch in the instrument panel and secure with retaining nut.
5. Connect the power lead (+) to the battery and reinstall any access covers previously removed.

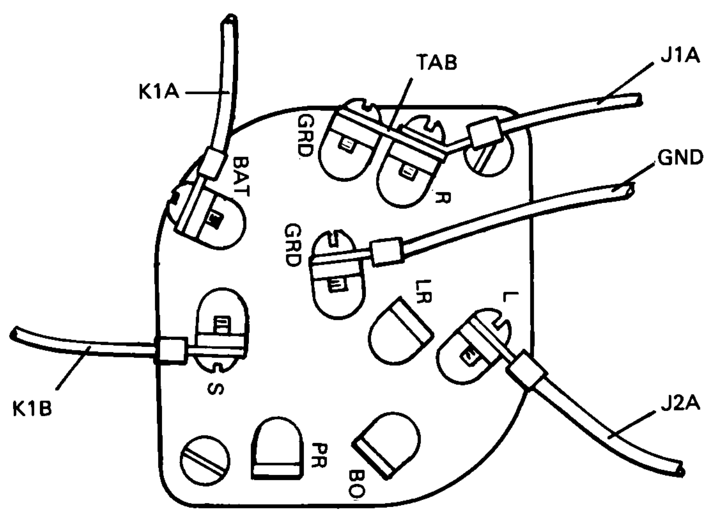


Figure 74-45. Ignition Switch Wire Positions

3F2 THRU 3F15
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

77

ENGINE INDICATING

CHAPTER 77- ENGINE INDICATING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

POWER.

MANIFOLD PRESSURE GAUGE.

The manifold pressure gauge is a vapor proof, absolute pressure type instrument. Pressure from the intake manifold of the engine is transmitted to the instrument through a line. A pointer indicates the manifold pressure available at the engine in inches of mercury.

CHART 7701. TROUBLESHOOTING (MANIFOLD PRESSURE INDICATOR)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive error at existing barometric pressure.	Pointer shifted.	Replace instruments.
Excessive error when engine is running.	Line leaking.	Tighten line connections.
Sluggish or jerky pointer movement.	Defective instrument.	Replace instrument.
Dull or discolored marking.	Age.	Replace instrument.
Incorrect reading.	Moisture or oil in line.	Disconnect lines and blow out.

TACHOMETER INDICATOR.

The tachometer is connected to the engine accessory by a flexible cable and provides an indication of crankshaft speed in revolutions per minute. The instrument has a recording mechanism for recording the time that the engine is in actual operation.

CHART 7702. TROUBLESHOOTING (TACHOMETER)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
No reading on indicator, either permanent or intermittent.	Broken shaft.	Replace instrument.
	Loose cable connections.	Tighten cable.
Pointer oscillates excessively.	Rough spot on, or sharp bend in shaft.	Repair or replace.
	Excessive friction in instrument.	Replace instrument.
Indicator changes in climb.	Excessive clearance in speed cup.	Replace instrument.
Pointer goes all the way to stop, more noticeable in cold weather.	Excessive lubricant in instruments.	Replace instruments.
Pointer jumps at idle.	Speed cup hitting rotating magnet.	Replace instrument.
Tachometer cable breaks.	Cable bent too sharply.	Reroute cable.

ENGINE OIL PRESSURE GAUGE.

The oil pressure gauge is mounted in the cluster on the instrument panel. This gauge will indicate the amount of oil pressure available at the pressurized engine oil passage.

CHART 7703. TROUBLESHOOTING (ENGINE OIL PRESSURE GAUGE)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Excessive error at zero.	Pointer loose on shaft. Overpressure or seasoning of bourdon tube.	Replace instrument.
Excessive scale error.	Improper calibration adjustment.	Replace instrument.
Excessive pointer oscillation.	Air in line or rough engine relief.	Disconnect line and fill with light oil. Check for leaks. If trouble persists, clean and adjust relief valve.
Sluggish operation of pointer or pressure fails to build up.	Engine relief valve open.	Clean and check.

TEMPERATURE.

OIL TEMPERATURE INDICATOR.

The oil temperature indicator is mounted in the instrument cluster on the instrument panel. This instrument will provide a temperature indication of the engine oil in degrees Fahrenheit. The instrument has a temperature bulb located in the oil screen assembly, on the engine accessory section.

CHART 7704. TROUBLESHOOTING (OIL TEMPERATURE INDICATORS)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Instrument fails to show any reading.	Broken or damaged bulb. Wiring open.	Check engine unit and wiring to instrument.
Excessive scale error.	Improper calibration adjustment.	Repair or replace.
Pointer fails to move as engine is warmed up.	Broken or damaged bulb or open wiring.	Check engine unit and wiring.
Dull or discolored marking.	Age.	Replace instrument.

EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE GAUGE. (Alcor)

This instrument, which is commonly referred to as EGT, is used to aid the pilot in selecting the economical fuel-air mixture for cruising flight at a power setting of 75% or less. It is a sensing device to monitor the fuel air mixture leaving the engine cylinders. This gauge is adjustable. If it is found defective after checking with troubleshooting chart it should be replaced. If the leads to the gauge are defective in any way they should be replaced. When replacing leads, it is very important to use the same type and length of wire as the resistance of the leads is critical for the proper operation of this gauge.

REMOVAL OF EGT PROBE AND GAUGE.

1. Disconnect wires from the EGT gauge at the instrument panel.
2. Remove four bolts which secure the gauge to the instrument panel and remove the gauge.
3. Remove wires from the wire harness going to the engine.
4. Loosen the clamp which secures the EGT probe to the number two cylinder exhaust manifold and remove the probe.

CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF EGT.

Unless mechanical damage is evident, broken glass, bent or broken pointer, or broken case, the following checks should be performed before removing the instrument:

1. Remove the probe from the exhaust stack and check for a broken weld (at tip end) or a burnt off end. The measured resistance of probe should be .8 ohms. Clean the connections with steel wool before reassembly.
2. Disconnect the lead wires at the instrument and measure. Resistance with the lead wires connected to probe should be 3.3 ohms. Clean connections with steel wool before reassembly.
3. With the leads connected to instrument, heat probe with propane torch to dull red. The meter should read up to the fourth graduation or approximately 1500° F. Before making this check, make sure that the adjustment screw, located at the rear of the instrument case, is in the center of its travel. If this screw has been turned to either end of full travel, it will shut the instrument off and no indication will be shown on the pointer. If meter still does not read, replace it.

—CAUTION—

Do not connect ohmmeter across meter. It will burn out the movement of the meter.

INSTALLATION OF EGT PROBE AND GAUGE.

1. Install the probe into the hole in the number two cylinder exhaust manifold and secure with clamp.
2. Route the thermocouple wires along with the existing wire harness to the instrument panel.
3. Install the EGT gauge into the instrument panel and secure with four bolts.
4. Connect the thermocouple wires to the rear of the EGT gauge.

CHART 7705. TROUBLESHOOTING (EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE GAUGE) (Alcor)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Gauge inoperative.	Defective gauge, probe or wiring.	Check probe and lead wires for chafing, breaks or shorting between wires and/or metal structure.
	Adjusting potentiometer turned off scale.	Reset potentiometer.
Fluctuating reading.	Loose, frayed or broken electrical leads or faulty connections.	Clean and tighten connections. Repair or replace defective leads.

CYLINDER HEAD TEMPERATURE GAUGE.

The cylinder head temperature gauge is in the instrument cluster on the instrument panel. This instrument measures the cylinder head temperature using a sender located in a cylinder head. The head location is determined by the engine manufacturer. It is an electrical instrument and is wired through the instruments circuit breaker.

CHART 7706. TROUBLESHOOTING (CYLINDER HEAD TEMPERATURE GAUGE)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Instrument shows no indication.	Power supply wire broken.	Repair wire.
	Defective instrument.	Replace instrument.
	Master switch off.	
Instrument goes all the way to upper stop.	Wire broken between sender and gauge.	Repair wire.
	Defective sender.	Replace sender.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

78

EXHAUST

CHAPTER 78- EXHAUST

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

INSPECTION OF EXHAUST SYSTEM. (Refer to Figure 78-1.)

The entire exhaust system, including heat exchange shroud, muffler, muffler baffles, stacks and all exhaust connections must be rigidly inspected at each 100 hour inspection. The possibility of exhaust system failure increases with use. It is recommended that the system be checked more carefully as the number of hours increase, therefore inspection at the 700 hour period, that the exhaust system has been in use, would be more critical than one in the 100 hour period. The system should also be checked carefully before winter operation when the cabin heat will be in use.

—NOTE—

It is recommended that all airplanes be fitted with a new muffler at or near the 1000 hour period of which the muffler has been in use.

Removal of the tail pipe and stacks is required for inspection of the muffler baffle. Remove or loosen all exhaust shields, carburetor and cabin heat muffs, shrouds, heat blankets, etc., as required to permit inspection of the complete system. Perform the necessary cleaning operations and inspect all external surfaces for dents, cracks and missing parts. Pay particular attention to welds, clamps, supports and support attachment lugs, slip joints, stack flanges and gaskets. Inspect internal baffle or diffusers. Any cracks, warpage or severe oxidation are cause for replacement of the muffler.

If any component is inaccessible for a thorough visual inspection, accomplish one of the following:

1. Accomplish a submerged pressure check of the muffler and exhaust stack at 2 psi air pressure.
2. Conduct a ground test using a carbon monoxide indicator by heading the airplane into the wind, warming the engine on the ground, advancing the throttle to full static RPM with cabin heat valves open, and taking readings of the heated airstream inside the cabin at each outlet (including rear seat heat outlet, if installed). Appropriate sampling procedures applicable to the particular indicator must be followed. If carbon monoxide concentration exceeds .005 percent or if a dangerous reading is obtained on an indicator not calibrated in percentages, the muffler must be replaced.

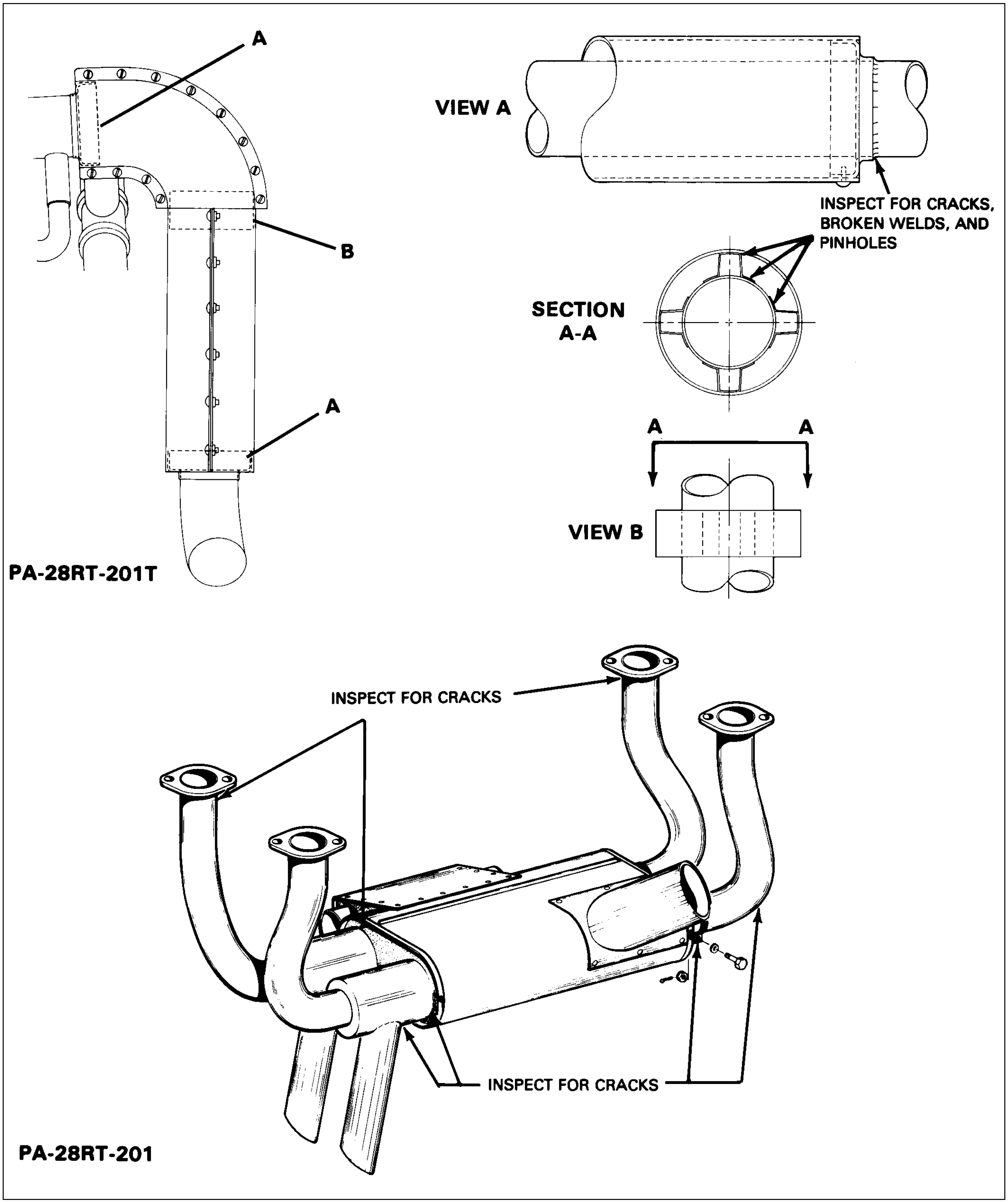


Figure 78-1. Exhaust System Inspection Points

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

79

OIL SYSTEM

CHAPTER 79- OIL SYSTEM

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

INSTALLATION OF OIL COOLER.

1. When installing fittings in the oil coolers, care should be used to prevent excessive torque being applied to the cooler. When a rectangular fitting boss is provided, a backup wrench should be used, employing a scissor motion, so that no load is transmitted to the cooler. When the oil cooler has a round fitting boss, care should be taken not to permit excessive torque on the fittings.
2. If a pipe thread fitting is used, it should be installed only far enough to seal with sealing compound.
3. Apply Lubon No. 404 to all male pipe thread fittings; do not allow sealant to enter the system.
4. If fitting cannot be positioned correctly using a torque of 10 to 15 foot-pounds, another fitting should be used.
5. When attaching lines to the cooler, a backup wrench should be used.
6. After installation, inspect the cooler for distorted end cups.
7. Run-up engine. After run-up, check for oil leaks.

ENGINE OIL QUICK DRAIN VALVE.

When replacing the engine oil quick drain, refer to the Piper Parts Catalog for the correct replacement part number.

—CAUTION—

Installation of an incorrect drain could lead to damage of the sump or drain itself. This may result in loss of engine oil and a possible engine seizure.

INDICATING.

REMOVAL OF OIL PRESSURE SENSOR.

Access to the sensor unit is gained by reaching up under the instrument panel. Removal is accomplished by the following:

1. Disconnect the two electrical leads.
2. Unscrew the sensor unit from the bulkhead fitting.
3. Catch spillage and cover hole to prevent foreign matter from entering oil line.

INSTALLATION OF OIL PRESSURE SENSOR.

1. Seal sensor unit pipe threads with thread sealant tape (3M-Teflon No. 48 x 1/4”).
2. Screw the sensor unit into the bulkhead fitting.
3. Reconnect the two electrical leads.
4. Perform operational check.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

80

STARTING

CHAPTER 80 - STARTING

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION. (Refer to Figure 80-1.)

The gear reduction starting motor consists of six major components: The Commutator End Head Assembly, The Armature, The Frame and Field Assembly, The Gear Housing, The Pinion Housing, and The Bendix Drive Assembly. When the starting circuit is energized, battery current is applied to the starting motor terminal. Current flows through the field coils, creating a strong magnetic field. At the same time, current flows through the brushes to the commutator, through the armature windings to ground. The magnetic force created in the armature combined with that created in the field windings begins to turn the armature.

The gear cut on the drive end of the armature shaft extends through the gear housing, where it is supported by a roller bearing. The gear mates with the teeth of the reduction gear that drives the bendix shaft. The shaft is keyed to the reduction gear. The Bendix drive is held in position on the shaft by a “spiral” pin. The shaft is supported in the gear housing by a closed end roller bearing and in the pinion housing by a graphtized bronze bearing.

When the armature turns the reduction gear, the Bendix drive pinion meshes with the flywheel ring gear by inertia and action of the screw threads within the Bendix sleeve. A detent pin engages in a notch in the screw threads which prevents demeshing if the engine fails to start when the starting circuit is de-energized.

When the engine reaches a predetermined speed, centrifugal action forces the detent pin out of the notch in the screw shaft and allows the pinion to demesh from the flywheel.

TROUBLESHOOTING.

Refer to Chart 8001, Troubleshooting (Starter).

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHART 8001. TROUBLESHOOTING (STARTER)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Motor fails to operate.	Low battery charge.	Check and recharge if necessary.
	Defective or improper wiring or loose connections.	Refer to electrical wiring diagram and check all wiring.
	Defective starter solenoid or control switch.	Replace faulty unit.
	Binding, worn, or improperly seated brush, or brushes with excessive side play.	Brushes should be a free fit in the brush boxes without excessive side play. Binding brushes and brush boxes should be wiped clean with a gasoline (undoped) moistened cloth. A new brush should be run in until at least 50 percent seated; however, if facilities are not available for running in brushes, then the brush should be properly seated by inserting a strip of number 000 sandpaper between the brush and commutator, with the sanded side next to the brush. Pull sandpaper in the direction of rotation, being careful to keep it in the same contour as the commutator. ***—CAUTION—*** ***Do not use coarse sandpaper or emery cloth. After seating, clean thoroughly to remove all sand and metal particles to prevent excessive wear. Keep motor bearing free from sand or metal particles.***

CHART 8001. TROUBLESHOOTING (STARTER) (cont)

Trouble	Cause	Remedy
Motor fails to operate. (cont)	Dirty commutator.	If commutator is rough or dirty, smooth and polish with number 0000 sand-paper. If too rough and pitted, remove and turn down. Blow out all parti-cles.
	Shorted, grounded, or open armature.	Remove and replace with an armature known to be in good condition.
	Grounded or open field circuit.	Test, repair if possible or replace with a new part.
Low motor and cranking speed.	Worn, rough, or improp-erly lubricated motor or starter gearing.	Disassemble, clean, in-spect, and relubricate, replacing ball bearings if worn.
	Same electrical causes as listed under “Motor fails to operate”.	Same remedies listed for these troubles.
Excessive arcing of motor brushes.	Binding, worn, or im-properly seated brush or brushes with excessive side play.	See information above deal ing with this trouble.
	Dirty commutator, rough, pitted, or scored.	Clean as outlined above.
Excessive wear and arcing of motor brushes.	Rough or scored commu-tator.	Remove and turn commu-tator down on a lathe.
	Armature assembly not concentric.	Reface commutator.

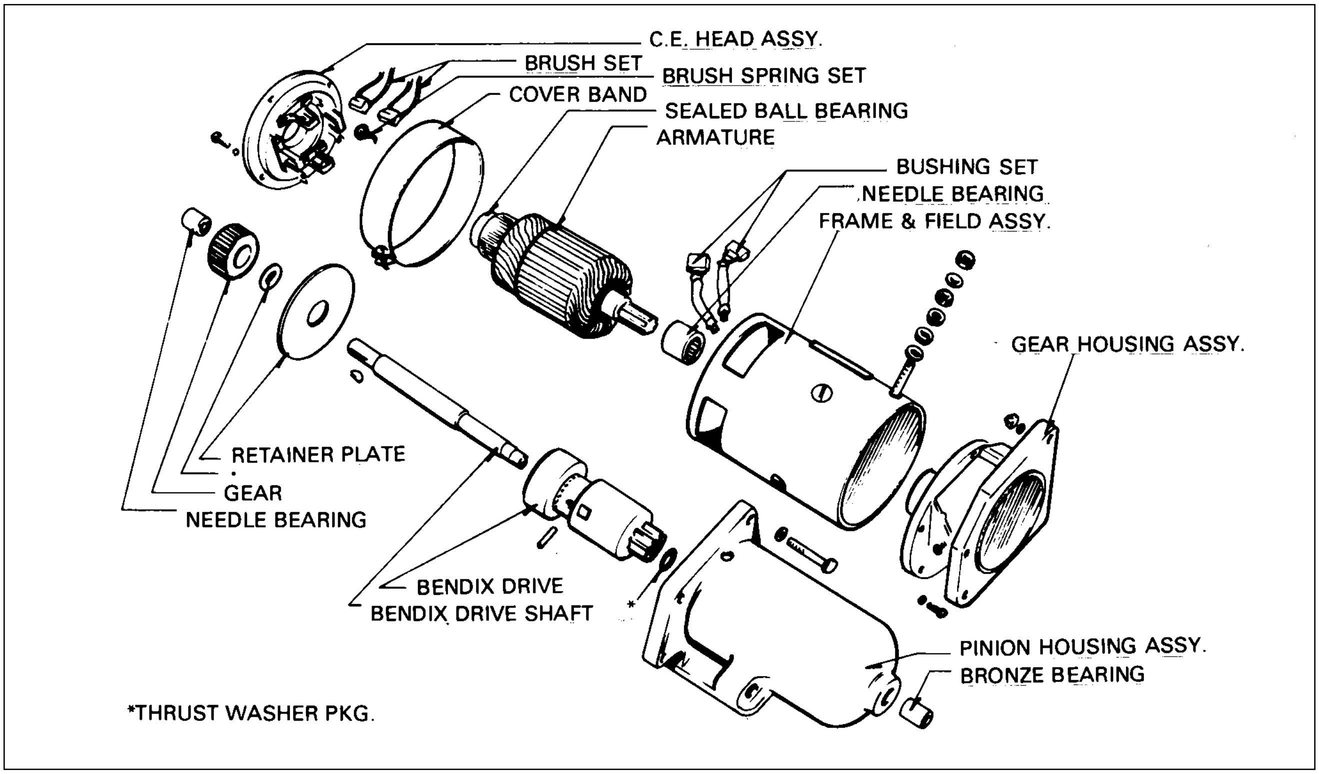


Figure 80-1. Exploded View of Gear Reduction Starting Motor

CRANKING.

MAINTENANCE OF STARTING SYSTEM.

The starting circuit should be inspected at regular intervals, the frequency of which should be determined by the amount of service and the conditions under which the vehicle is operated. It is recommended that such inspection be made at each 100 hours and include the following:

1. The battery should be checked with a hydrometer to be sure it is fully charged and filled to the proper level with approved water. A load test should be made to determine battery condition. If dirt and corrosion have accumulated on the battery, it should be cleaned with a solution of baking soda and water. Be sure none of the solution enters the battery cells.
2. The starting circuit wiring should be inspected to be sure that all connections are clean and tight and that the insulation is sound. A voltage loss test should be made to locate any high-resistance connections that would affect starting motor efficiency. This test is made with a low-reading voltmeter while cranking the engine or at approximately 100 amperes, and the following limits should be used:
   A. Voltage loss from insulated battery post to starting motor terminal - 0.3-volt maximum.
   B. Voltage loss from battery ground post to starter frame - 0.1-volt maximum.

—NOTE—

If voltage loss is greater than the above limits, additional tests should be made over each part of the circuit to locate the high resistance connections.

3. No lubrication is required on the starting motor except at the time of overhaul. Then lubricate the entire shaft under Bendix Drive, fill grooves in armature shaft at drive end and pack gear box with 1.3 to 2.0 ounces of Lithium Soap Base Grease #1925 Molytex “O” or equivalent.

4. The starting motor should be operated for a few seconds with the ignition switch off to make sure that the pinion engages properly and that it turns freely without binding or excessive noise. Then the engine should be started two or three times to see that the pinion disengages properly when the engine is turned off.

5. Check aluminum cables used in the battery circuit for loose or corroded terminals or other unsatisfactory conditions.

—NOTE—

Should an unsatisfactory condition exist, Piper recommends that the complete cable assembly be replaced. Should this not be practical, it is permissible to replace the aluminum cable assembly with a copper cable assembly using a copper cable two sizes smaller (AL-1 aluminum cable replaced with AN-3 copper cable). Refer to latest revision AC43:13-1A for installation practices.

OVERHAUL OF STARTING MOTOR.

If during the above inspection any indication of starting motor difficulty is noted, the starting motor should be removed from the engine for cleaning and repair.

REMOVAL OF STARTING MOTOR.

To remove the starting motor from the engine, first disconnect the ground cable from the battery post to prevent short circuiting. Disconnect the lead from the starting motor terminal, then take out the mounting bolts. The motor can then be lifted off and taken to the bench for overhaul.

DISASSEMBLY OF STARTING MOTOR.

1. Remove the frame screws from the commutator end head and pull end head and armature from frame. Lift the brushes and lock in elevated position with brush springs. Use a puller to remove the end head from the armature. Use a special bearing puller to remove the sealed ball bearing from the armature shaft.

2. Remove the frame screws that secure the gear housing to the frame. Remove bolts and nuts holding the gear housing to the pinion housing and separate the two units. Pull Bendix shaft from pinion housing. Do not lose the steel spacer that is located on the pinion end of the shaft. Remove reduction gear, woodruff key and steel spacer from shaft.

3. Turn the Bendix pinion until it locks in the extended position. Locate “spiral” pin and use a punch to remove. Slide drive assembly off the shaft. Do not attempt to disassemble the drive and do not dip it in cleaning solvent.

4. To remove the roller bearings from the gear housing, use an arbor press and the correct bearing arbor. DO NOT HAMMER OUT. Each part should be cleaned and inspected for excessive wear or damage. Bearings should be checked for proper clearance and evidence of roughness or galling. Oil and dirt should be removed from insulation and the condition of the insulation checked.

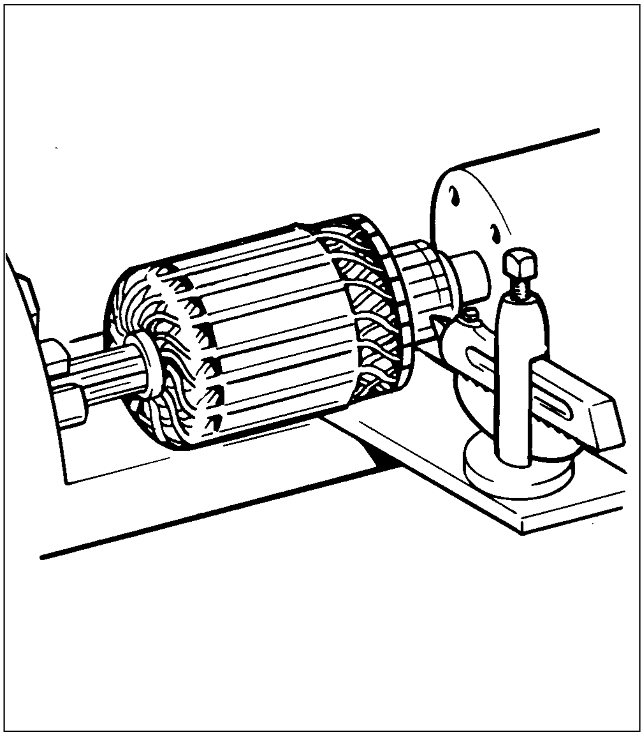


Figure 80-2. Turning Starting Motor Commutator

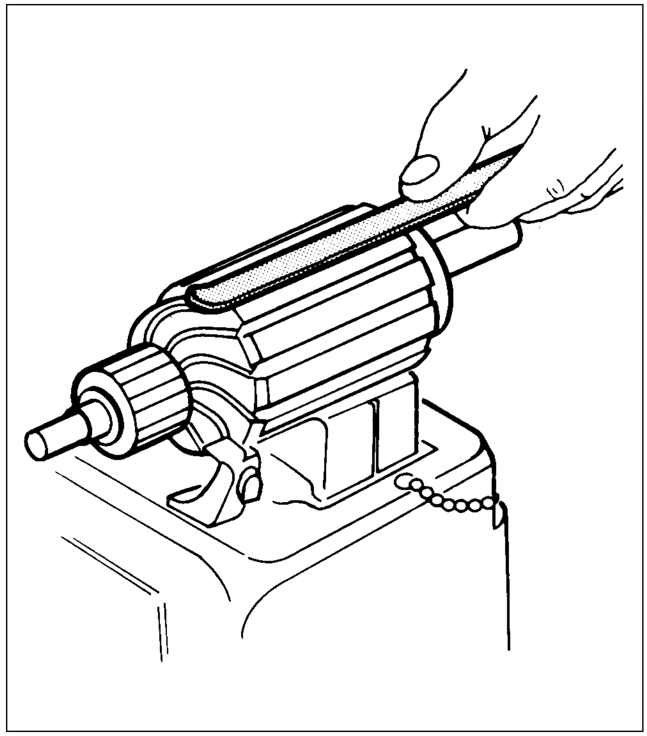


Figure 80-3. Testing Motor Armature for Shorts

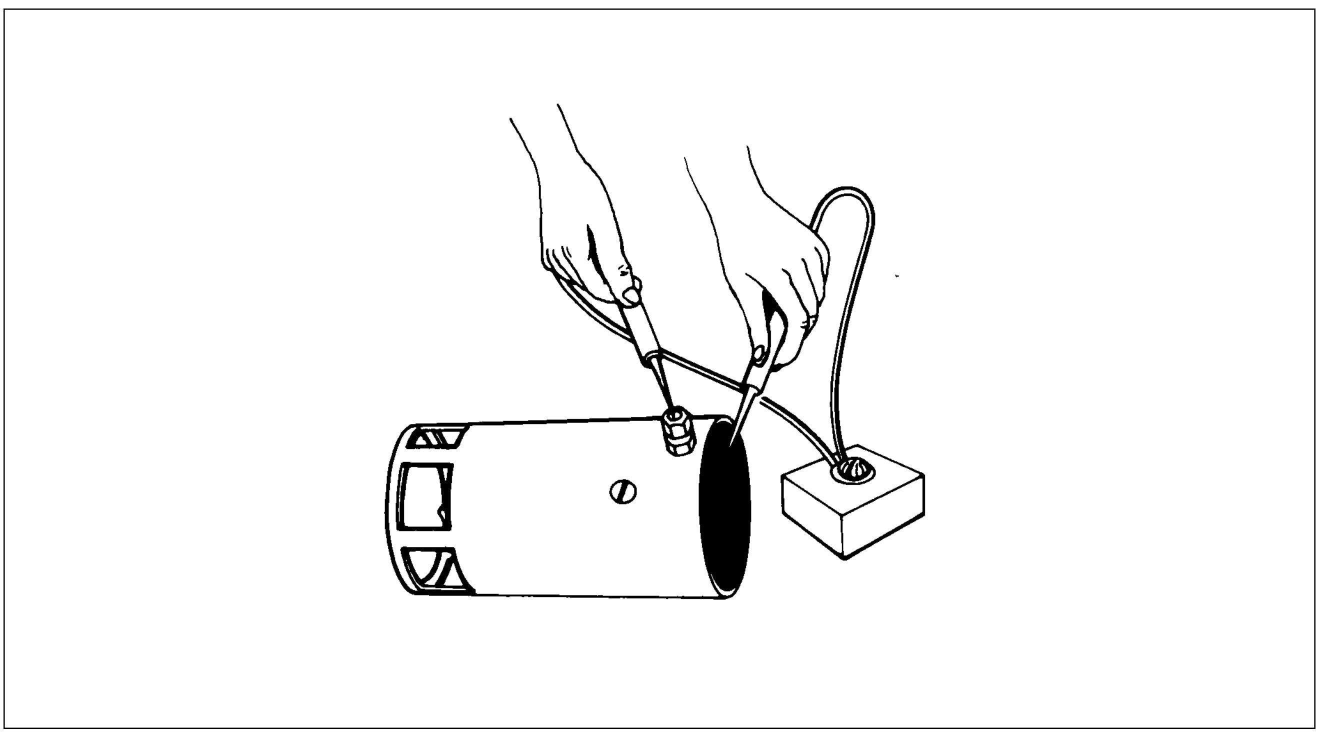


Figure 80-4. Testing Motor Fields for Grounds

BRUSHES.

Check the brushes to see that they slide freely in their holders and make full contact on the commutator. If worn to half their original length or less, they should be replaced.

ARMATURE.

1. Check the commutator for uneven wear, excessive glazing or evidence of excessive arcing. If only slightly dirty, glazed or discolored, the commutator can be cleaned with 00 or 000 sandpaper. If the commutator is rough or worn, it should be turned in a lathe. (Refer to Figure 80-2.) The armature shaft should be inspected for rough bearing surfaces and rough or damaged splines.
2. To test the armature for grounds, a set of test probes connected in series with a 110-volt light should be used. Touch one probe to a commutator segment and the other to the armature core. If the test lamp lights, the armature is grounded and should be replaced.
3. To test for shorted armature coils, a growler is used. (Refer to Figure 80-3.) The armature is placed on the growler and slowly rotated by hand while a steel strip is held over the core so that it passes over each armature core slot. If a coil is shorted, the steel strip will vibrate.
4. A quick check for opens can be made by inspecting the trailing edge (in direction of rotation) of the commutator segments for excessive discoloration. This condition indicates an open circuit.

FIELD COILS.

1. Check the field coils for grounds (refer to Figure 80-4) by placing one test probe on the frame and the other on the starter terminal. Be sure the brushes are not accidentally touching the frame. If the lamp lights, the fields are grounded. Repair or replace.
2. Inspect all connections to make sure they are clean and tight and inspect insulation for deterioration.

BRUSH HOLDERS.

1. To test brush holders, touch one test probe to the brush plate and the other to each brush holder.
2. The test lamp should light when the grounded brush holders are touched and should not light when the insulated brush holders are touched.

GEAR AND PINION HOUSING.

Inspect housings for cracks and bearings for excessive wear. Remove rust, paint or grease from mounting surfaces.

BENDIX DRIVE.

The Bendix Drive should be wiped clean with a dry cloth. The pinion should turn smoothly in one direction and should lock in the other direction. Replace drive if it fails to check as above or if the pinion teeth are excessively worn or damaged.

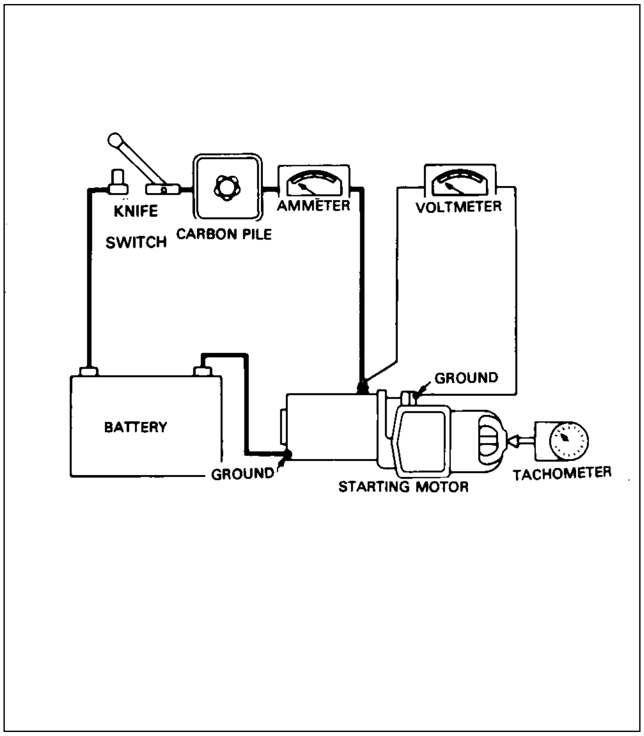


Figure 80-5. No-Load Test Hook-up

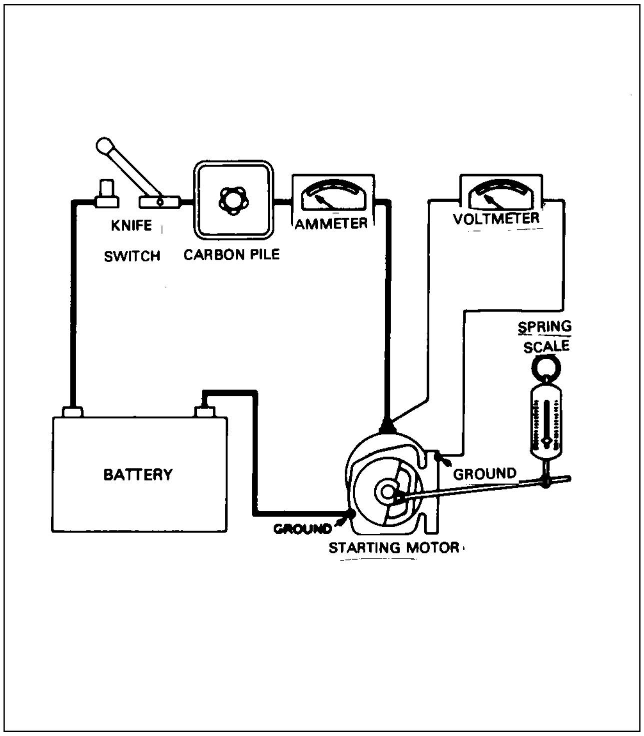


Figure 80-6. Stall-Torque Hook-up

ASSEMBLY OF STARTING MOTOR.

1. When assembling the starting motor, always use an arbor press and the proper bearing arbor for installing graphitized bronze and roller bearings. The Bendix shaft should have a thin film of Lubriplate #777 or equivalent on the Bendix portion of the shaft. End play should be .005 to .050 of an inch.

2. New brushes should be properly seated when installing by wrapping a strip of 00 sandpaper around the commutator (with the sanding side out) 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 times maximum. Drop brushes on sandpaper covered commutator and turn the armature slowly in the direction of rotation. Dust should be blown out of the motor after sanding.

—NOTE—

The spring tension is 32 to 40 ounces with new brushes. This tension is measured with the scale hooked under the brush spring near the brush and the reading is taken at right angles to the line of force exerted by the brush spring.

3. Check the position of the pinion to be sure the unit will mesh properly with the flywheel ring gear. See specifications for unit for correct dimensions. (Refer to Starting Motor Service Test Specifications.)

BENCH TEST.

1. After the starting motor is reassembled, it should be tested to see that the no-load current at a certain voltage is within specifications as given in Starting Motor Service Test Specifications. To make this test, connect as shown in Figure 80-5. If current is too high, check the bearing alignment and end play to make sure there is no binding or interference. Two or three sharp raps on the frame with a rawhide hammer will often help to align the bearings and free the armature.
2. If no difficulty is indicated in the above test, a stall torque test may be made to see if the starting motor is producing its rated cranking power. Make test connections as shown in Figure 80-6.
3. If torque and current are not within specifications, check the seating of the brushes and internal connections for high resistance. If these checks are made and found to be in good order, replace frame and field assembly and retest starter.

STARTING MOTOR CONTROL CIRCUIT.

1. Inspect the control circuit wiring between the battery, solenoid and manual starting switches for breaks, poor connections and faulty insulation. Tighten all connections and make sure solenoid is firmly mounted and makes a good ground connection.
2. Check the voltage loss across the switch contacts during normal starting. If loss is in excess of 0.2-volts per 100 amperes, the solenoid should be replaced.
3. If solenoid fails to operate when the manual starting switch is turned on or if it fails to release when the manual starting switch is released, it should be removed and tested to specifications. If either opening or closing voltages are not to specifications, replace the solenoid.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

STARTING MOTOR SERVICE TEST SPECIFICATIONS.

Prestolite specifications for 12-volt starting motors installed as standard equipment on PA-28 series airplanes are as follows:

CHART 8002. STARTING MOTOR SERVICE TEST SPECIFICATIONS

Aircraft Model Motor Model	PA-28RT-201 MZ-4206	PA-28RT-201T MCL-6501
Min. Brush Tension Max. Brush Tension	32 oz. 40 oz.	32 oz. 40 oz.
No-Load Test Volt Max. Amps Min. R.P.M.	(77° F) 10 75 2000	(75° F) 6 65 4900
Stall Torque: Amps Min. Torque, Ft.-Lbs. Approx. Volts	 560 38.0 4.0	 410 8 2.0
Pinion Position:* Drive at Rest Drive Extended	 1.748 in. to 1.855 in. 2.388 in. to 2.495 in.	

*This dimension is measured from the centerline of the mounting hole nearest the drive end head to the edge of the pinion.

STARTING THROUGH EXTERNAL POWER RECEPTACLE WITH AIRPLANE'S BATTERY NEARLY DEPLETED.

When using a 12-volt battery for external power starting and the airplane's battery is nearly depleted, the following procedure should be used:

1. Disconnect the airplane's battery at the negative terminal to prevent excessive loading of the external starting battery.
2. Check that all of the airplane's electrical equipment is turned OFF.
3. Connect the external battery to the external power receptacle; turn master switch ON and start engine using normal starting procedure.
4. Turn master switch OFF; remove external battery, and then reconnect the battery at the negative terminal.
5. Turn master switch ON.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

81

TURBINES

CHAPTER 81 - TURBINES

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION.

The turbocharger system consists of a turbine and compressor assembly, ground adjustable exhaust bypass screw and the necessary hose and engine air intake ducts. The ground adjustable exhaust bypass screw allows exhaust gas to bypass the turbine and flow directly overboard. In the closed position, the bypass screw diverts the exhaust gases into the turbine. The turbocharger requires little attention between overhauls. However, it is recommended that the items outlined in the Inspection Report, Chapter 5 be checked periodically.

TURBOCHARGER.

REMOVAL OF TURBOCHARGER.

1. Remove the upper cowling.
2. Remove the turbocharger compressor and turbine assembly by the following procedure:
   A. Disconnect the oil supply and return lines from the center section of the turbo.
   B. Disconnect the air ducts from the compressor inlet and outlet, and the exhaust system from the turbine inlet and outlet.
   C. Remove safety wire securing the turbine insulation blanket and remove blanket.
   D. Remove the bolts that attach the turbocharger to the mounting bracket and remove the turbocharger assembly.

INSTALLATION OF TURBOCHARGER.

1. Position turbocharger assembly on the mounting bracket and secure with attaching hardware.
2. Align exhaust system manifold turbo inlet and the turbine inlet and secure with clamp temporarily.
3. Tighten the large diameter center clamp securing the turbine housing to the turbocharger.

—NOTE—

The turbocharger is properly installed with the large diameter center clamp loose to allow rotation of the turbine housing during installation for proper alignment with the exhaust system inlet connection. Tighten clamp after alignment.

When tightening any of the three V-band clamps, it is necessary to tap the clamp an around its circumference to insure proper seating. Do not rely on tightening alone for proper clamp seating.

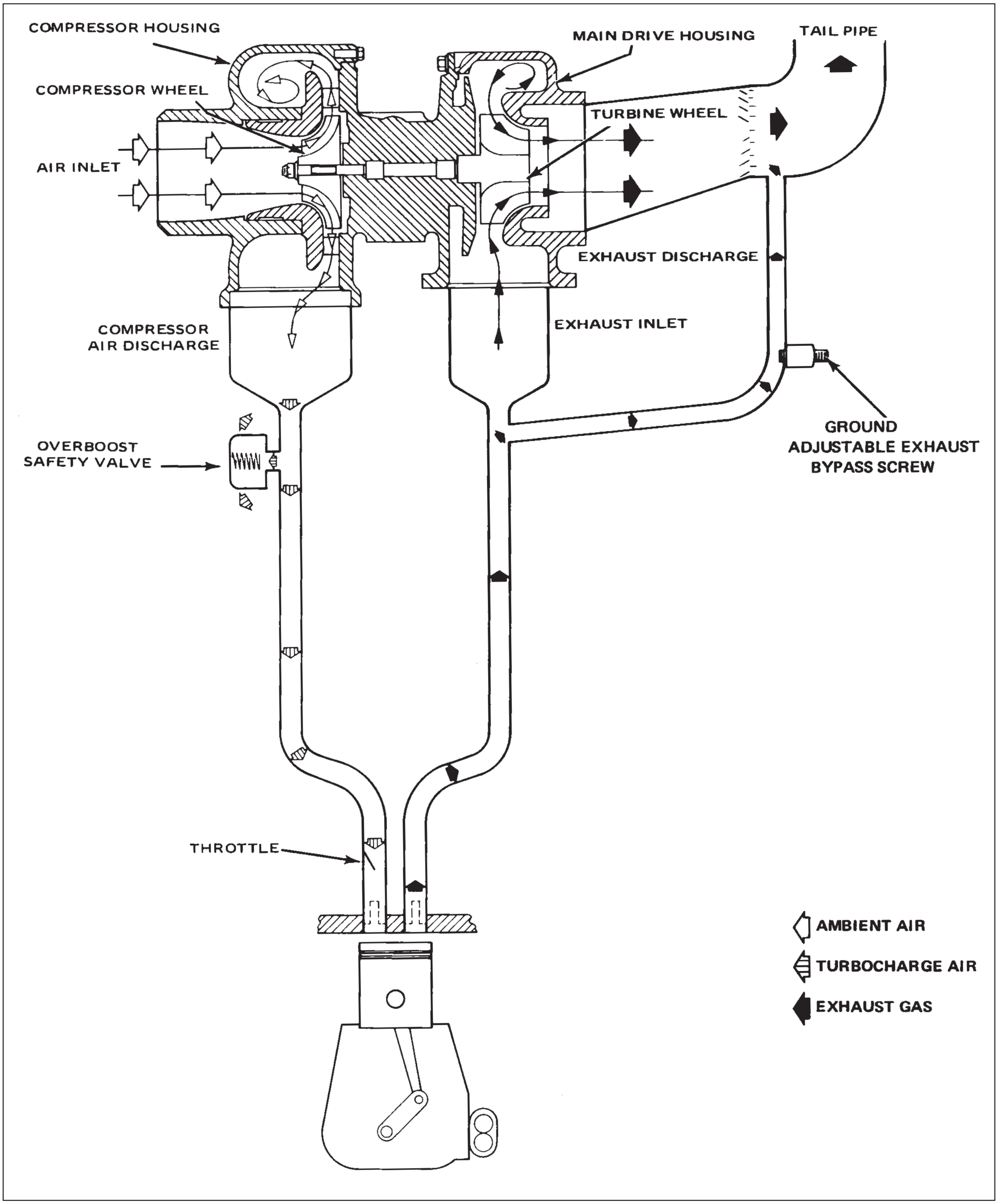


Figure 81-1. Schematic Diagram of Turbocharger System

4. Place turbine housing insulation blanket in proper position and safety blanket to turbocharger attaching hardware.
5. Position the exhaust tailpipe and exhaust bypass screw to the turbine outlet, aligning the tailpipe with the hole cut out in the lower cowl provided for it.

—NOTE—

Check the position of the exhaust bypass adjustment screw. If 8 minimum, 9 maximum threads are showing, below jam nut no adjustment is required.

6. Tighten both turbine housing inlet clamps. (Refer to above note on tightening V-band clamps).
7. Position the engine induction tube to turbocharger compressor outlet connector and the induction air inlet tube to the turbocharger compressor inlet connector in their proper locations and tighten the clamps.
8. Connect the oil supply and return lines to the turbocharger center housing. Connect the oil pressure cockpit gauge line if it was previously disconnected.
9. Perform engine ground run-up and check for normal engine functioning, excessive exhaust manifold leakage and oil leaks. Repair as necessary.
10. Install the upper cowling.

ADJUSTMENT OF TURBOCHARGER.

—NOTE—

A complete inspection of the power plant system should be performed before any turbo adjustments are made.

Refer to “Engine Setup Procedures”, Chapter 73, for adjustment procedure.

OVERBOOST VALVE.

REMOVAL OF OVERBOOST VALVE.

1. Remove the four self-locking nuts, plain washers and bolts.
2. Lift the overboost valve assembly from the induction tube.
3. Remove the O-ring from the seating surface of the overboost mounting flange on the induction tube.

INSTALLATION OF OVERBOOST VALVE.

1. Install a new O-ring on the overboost mounting flange of the induction tube.
2. Position the overboost valve assembly on the mounting flange with the holes in the valve aligning with the holes in the flange.
3. Install the four bolts and secure with plain washers and self-locking nuts.

—END—

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

91

CHARTS
AND
WIRING DIAGRAMS

CHAPTER 91 - CHARTS AND WIRING DIAGRAMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter contains miscellaneous charts which are applicable to various chapters and systems covered in this manual. All electrical schematics are also included in this chapter.

TORQUE REQUIREMENTS.

The torque values given in Chart 9102 are derived from oil-free cadmium-plated threads and are recommended for all airframes installation procedures when torquing is required, unless otherwise noted in sections where other values are stipulated. Engine torque values are found in the latest revision of Lycoming Overhaul Manual, and propeller torque values are found in Chapter 61 of this manual. Chart 9101 lists the torque values for flared fittings of various sizes and material.

The importance of correct application can not be over emphasized. Undertorque can result in unnecessary wear of nuts and bolts as well as the parts they are holding together. When insufficient pressures are applied, uneven loads will be transmitted throughout the assembly which may result in excessive wear or premature failure due to fatigue. Overtorque can be equally damaging because of failure of a bolt or nut from overstressing the threaded areas. There are a few simple, but very important, procedures that should be followed to assure that the correct torque is applied:

1. Calibrate the torque wrench periodically to assure accuracy and recheck frequently.
2. Unless otherwise specified, torque all nuts to the applicable torque in the recommended nut chart. If the nut (or the bolt) is listed but not its mating fastener, use the lower torque specified for the listed nut (or bolt).

—NOTE—

If normal operating requires movement between any of the components being clamped together, tighten the nut (or bolt) only enough to insure intended operation of the assembly.

3. Bolts should be clean and dry unless otherwise specified. If the threads are to be lubricated and no torque is specified, reduce the recommended nut torque (including the friction drag torque) by 50%.
4. For thread sizes 10 through 7/16, add the friction drag torque for all self-locking fasteners as specified in the friction drag torque table. For non-self-locking fasteners, assume the friction drag torque to be zero.
5. For other bolt sizes, determine the friction drag torque by turning the nut to near contact with the bearing surface. Attach a scale type torque wrench to the nut and determine the torque required to turn the nut on the bolt (before the nut makes contact with the bearing surface). Add this, the friction drag torque, to the specified torque to get the final torque.

—NOTE—

If the bolt is stationary and the nut is torqued, use the lower side of the torque range. If the nut is stationary and the bolt is torqued, use the higher side of the torque range.

6. When torquing castellated nuts, begin with minimum torque (plus friction drag), but do not exceed maximum torque (plus friction drag) when trying to align slot or nut with the hole in the bolt shank. If they do not align, change washers and try again. When using castellated nuts on movable joints, do not torque as described above; tighten nut only enough to remove looseness in the joint and then install the cotter pin.

7. Unless otherwise specified, parts used on Lycoming engines with Piper furnished or existing Lycoming threaded fasteners, shall be torqued to the specifications listed in the latest revision of Lycoming Service Table of Limits No. SSP-1776.

8. After the final torque is applied, the fastener should be permanently marked red and should not be further tightened or disturbed.

—NOTE—

For more details on torquing, refer to FAA Manual AC43.13-1A.

—CAUTION—

Do not overtorque fittings.

—NOTE—

When flared fittings are being installed, ascertain that the male threads are properly lubricated. Torque the fittings in accordance with Chart 9101.

FLARE FITTING TORQUES.

CHART 9101. FLARE FITTING TORQUES

TORQUE—INCH-POUND						
TUBING OD INCHES	ALUMINUM - ALLOY TUBING FLARE - AND 10061 OR AND 10078		STEEL TUBING FLARE AND 10061		HOSE END FITTING AND HOSE ASSEMBLIES	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—
3/16	—	—	90	100	70	100
1/4	40	65	135	150	70	120
5/16	60	80	180	200	85	180
3/8	75	125	270	300	100	250
1/2	150	250	450	500	210	420
5/8	200	350	650	700	300	480
3/4	300	500	900	1000	500	850
1	500	700	1200	1400	700	1150
1- 1/4	600	900	—	—	—	—
1- 1/2	600	900	—	—	—	—
1-3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—

RECOMMENDED NUT TORQUES.

CHART 9102. RECOMMENDED NUT TORQUES

TORQUES: The importance of correct application can not be overemphasized. Undertorque can result in unnecessary wear of nuts and bolts as well as the parts they are holding together. When insufficient pressures are applied, uneven loads will be transmitted throughout the assembly which may result in excessive wear or premature failure due to fatigue. Overtorque can be equally damaging because of failure of a bolt or nut from overstressing the threaded areas. There are a few simple, but very important procedures that should be followed to assure that the correct torque is applied.

1. Calibrate the torque wrench periodically to assure accuracy; and recheck frequently.
2. Ascertain that the bolt and nut threads are clean and dry (unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer).
3. Run nut down to near contact with the washer or bearing surface and check "friction drag torque" required to turn the nut.
4. Add the friction drag torque to the desired torque recommended by the manufacturer, or obtain desired torque as shown in Table II-IV. This is referred to as final torque which should register on the indicator or the setting for a snapover type wrench.

NOTE

For more details on torquing, refer to FAA Manual AC 43 13-1A

For thread sizes 10 through 7/16, the friction drag torque for selflocking fasteners shall be assumed to be as specified in Table II-IIA, and for non-self-locking fasteners shall be assumed to zero. The friction drag torque for other bolt sizes shall be determined as follows. The nut shall be turned to near contact (but not in contact) with the bearing surface. While still not contacting the bearing surface, the "friction drag torque" shall be determined.

The friction drag torque (if any) shall be added to the desired torque specified by Table II-IIA. This is referred to as final torque, which should register on the indicator or be the setting for a snap-over torque limiting device.

NOTE

When the bolt is stationary and the nut is torqued, use the lower side of the torque range. When the nut is stationary and the bolt is torqued, use the higher side of the torque range.

When installing a castle nut, start alignment with the cotter pin hole at minimum recommended torque plus friction drag torque and do not exceed maximum plus friction drag. If the hole in the bolt shank and the nut castellation do not align within this range, change washers and try again. Do not exceed the maximum recommended torque plus friction drag torque as determined above.

NOTE

Nut and bolt sizes 8 through 7/16 include friction drag torque values.

COARSE THREAD SERIES				
	BOLTS Steel Tension			
	AN 3 thru AN 20 AN 42 thru AN 49 AN 73 thru AN 81 AN 173 thru AN 186 MS 20033 thru MS 20046 MS 20073 MS 20074 AN 509 NK9 MS 24694 AN 525 NK525 MS 27039			
	NUTS			
	Steel Tension		Steel Shear	
	AN 310 AN 315 AN 363 AN 365 NAS 1021 MS 17825 MS 21045 MS 20365 MS 20500 NAS 679		AN 320 AN 364 NAS 1022 MS 17826 MS 20364	
Nut-bolt size	Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs	
SEE NOTE	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
8 -32	27	30	22	24
10 -24	38	43	30	33
1/4-20	70	80	55	60
5/16-18	140	150	108	115
3/8-16	240	265	175	190
7/16-14	330	335	240	255
1/2-13	400	480	240	290
9/16-12	500	700	300	420
5/8-11	700	900	420	540
3/4-10	1,150	1,600	700	950
7/8- 9	2,200	3,000	1,300	1,800
1 -8	3,700	5,000	2,200	3,000
1-1/8-8	5,500	6,500	3,300	4,000
1-1/4-8	6,500	8,000	4,000	5,000

CHART 9102. RECOMMENDED NUT TORQUES (cont)

FINE THREAD SERIES

	BOLTS Steel Tension		BOLTS Steel Tension		BOLTS Aluminum	
Bolts	AN 3 thru AN 20 AN 42 thru AN 49 AN 73 thru AN 81 AN 173 thru AN 186 MS 20033 thru MS 20046 MS 20073 MS 20074 AN 509 NK9 MS 24694 AN 525 NK525 MS 27039		MS 20004 thru MS 20024 NAS 144 thru NAS 158 NAS 333 thru NAS 340 NAS 583 thru NAS 590 NAS 624 thru NAS 644 NAS 1303 thru NAS 1320 NAS 172 NAS 174 NAS 517	Steel shear bolt NAS 464	AN 3DD thru AN 20DD AN 173DD thru AN 186DD AN 509DD AN 525D MS 27039D MS 24694DD	
NUTS	Steel Tension	Steel Shear	Steel Tension	Steel Shear	Alum. Tension	Alum. Shear
Nuts	AN 310 AN 315 AN 363 AN 365 NAS 1021 MS 17825 MS 21045 MS 20365 MS 20500 NAS 679	AN 320 AN 364 NAS 1022 MS 17826 MS 20364	AN 310 AN 315 AN 363 AN 365 MS 17825 MS 20365 MS 21045 NAS 1021 NAS 679 NAS 1291	AN 320 AN 364 NAS 1022 MS 17826 MS 20364	AN 365D AN 310D NAS 1021D	AN 320D AN 364D NAS 1022D

Nut-bolt size	Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs		Torque Limits in-lbs	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
	NOTE: BOLT AND NUT SIZES 10 THROUGH 7/16 INCLUDE FRICTION DRAG TORQUE.											
8-36	12	15	7	9					5	10	3	6
10-32	38	43	30	33	43	48	33	38	28	33	23	28
1/4-28	80	100	60	70	110	130	80	90	60	75	45	60
5/16-24	160	200	120	145	180	205	130	150	100	125	85	100
3/8-24	240	270	175	190	280	330	200	230	155	190	125	150
7/16-20	550	600	370	400	620	730	400	500	280	380	210	270
1/2-20	480	690	290	410	770	950	450	550	280	410	160	260
9/16-18	800	1,000	480	600	1,100	1,300	650	800	380	580	230	360
5/8-18	1,100	1,300	660	780	1,250	1,550	750	950	550	670	270	420
3/4-16	2,300	2,500	1,300	1,500	2,650	3,200	1,600	1,900	950	1,250	560	880
7/8-14	2,500	3,000	1,500	1,800	3,550	4,350	2,100	2,600	1,250	1,900	750	1,200
1-14	3,700	4,500	2,200	3,300	4,500	5,500	2,700	3,300	1,600	2,400	950	1,500
1-1/8-12	5,000	7,000	3,000	4,200	6,000	7,300	3,600	4,400	2,100	3,200	1,250	2,000
1-1/4-12	9,000	11,000	5,400	6,600	11,000	13,400	6,600	8,000	3,900	5,600	2,300	3,650

CONVERSION CHARTS.

CHART 9103. CONVERSION TABLES

1. These charts contain the various conversion data that may be useful when figuring capacities, lengths, temperatures, and various weights and measures from the English system values to the metric system values or back again.

2. The English system is in use by England and the United States. All other countries use the metric system.

3. Procedure for Converting Inches to Millimeters.

   A. Example: Convert 1.5 inches to millimeters.

      (1) Read down inches column to 1. inches.
      (2) Read across top inch column to 0.5.
      (3) Read down and across to find millimeters (1.5 inches is 38.10 millimeters).

4. Procedure for Converting Fahrenheit (°F) and Celsius (°C) (Centigrade) Temperature.

   A. Read number in middle column, if in degrees Celsius (°C), read Fahrenheit equivalent in right hand column. If in degrees Fahrenheit (° F), read Celsius equivalent in left-hand column.

      (1) 70° F = 21.1°C.
      (2) 30° C = 86.0° F.

CHART 9103. CONVERSION TABLES (cont)

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
CENTIMETERS	0.3937 0.03281	IN. FT.
CU. CENTIMETERS	0.001 0.06102 0.0002642	LITERS CU. IN. U.S. GAL.
CU. FT.	28.320 1.728 7.481 28.32	CU. CM. CU. IN. U.S. GAL. LITERS
CU. IN.	16.39 0.01639 0.004329 0.01732	CU. CM. LITERS U.S. GAL. QUARTS
CU. METERS	1000000 35.314 61.023 264.17 999.97	CU. CM. CU. FT. CU. IN. GAL. LITERS
FEET	0.3048 12.000 304.8 0.3333	METERS MILS. MM. YARDS
FT.-LB.	0.1383 0.001285 0.000000376	M-KG BTU KW-HR
FLUID OZ.	8 29.6	DRAM CU. CM.
GAL., IMPERIAL	277.4 1.201 4.546	CU. IN. U.S. GAL. LITERS
GAL., U.S. DRY	268.8 0.1556 1.164 4.405	CU. IN. CU. FT. U.S. GAL., LIQ. LITERS
GAL., U.S. LIQ.	231.0 0.1337 3.785 0.8327 128	CU. IN. CU. FT. LITERS IMPERIAL GAL. FLUID OZ.
IN.	2.540 .08333	CM. FT.
JOULES	0.000948 0.7376	BTU FT.-LB.

MULTIPLY	BY	TO OBTAIN
KILOGRAMS	2.205 35.27 1000	LB. OZ. GRAMS
LITERS	1000 61.03 0.03532 0.2642 0.22 1.057	CU. CM. CU. IN. CU. FT. U.S. GAL. IMPERIAL GAL. QUARTS
METERS	39.37 3.281 1000	IN. FT. MM.
METER-KILOGRAM	7.233 9.807	FT.-LB. JOULES
OUNCES, AVDP	0.0625 28.35 437.5	LB., AVDP GRAMS GRAINS
OUNCES, FLUID	29.57 1.805	CU. CM. CU. IN.
LB., AVDP	453.6 7000 16.0	GRAMS GRAINS OUNCES
SQUARE INCH	6.4516	SQ. CM.
POUND PER SQUARE INCH (PSI)	0.0703	KG-CM SQUARED
STATUTE MILE	1.609 0.8684	KILOMETER NAUTICAL MILE
NAUTICAL MILE	1.151	STATUTE MILE
QUART	.9463	LITER
MILLIMETER	1000	MICRON
MICRON	0.001 0.000039	MILLIMETER INCH
INCH POUNDS	11.521	METER GRAMS
INCH OUNCES	0.72	METER GRAMS
POUNDS	0.453	KILOGRAMS

CHART 9103. CONVERSION TABLES (cont)

CENTIGRADE—FAHRENHEIT CONVERSION TABLE

Example: To convert 20°C. to Fahrenheit, find 20 in the center column headed (F—C); then read 68.0°F. in the column (F) to the right. To convert 20°F. to Centigrade; find 20 in the center column and read -6.67°C. in the (C) column to the left.

C	F—C	F	C	F—C	F
-56.7	-70	-94.0	104.44	220	428.0
-51.1	-60	-76.0	110.00	230	446.0
-45.6	-50	-58.0	115.56	240	464.0
-40.0	-40	-40.0	121.11	250	482.0
-34.0	-30	-22.0	126.67	260	500.0
-38.9	-20	-4.0	132.22	270	518.0
-23.3	-10	14.0	137.78	280	536.0
-17.8	0	32.0	143.33	290	554.0
-12.22	10	50.0	148.89	300	572.0
-6.67	20	68.0	154.44	310	590.0
-1.11	30	86.0	160.00	320	608.0
4.44	40	104.0	165.56	330	626.0
10.00	50	122.0	171.11	340	644.0
15.56	60	140.0	176.67	350	662.0
21.11	70	158.0	182.22	360	680.0
26.67	80	176.0	187.78	370	698.0
32.22	90	194.0	193.33	380	716.0
27.78	100	212.0	198.89	390	734.0
43.33	110	230.0	204.44	400	752.0
38.89	120	248.0	210.00	410	770.0
54.44	130	266.0	215.56	420	788.0
60.00	140	284.0	221.11	430	806.0
65.56	150	302.0	226.67	440	824.0
71.00	160	320.0	232.22	450	842.0
76.67	170	338.0	257.78	460	860.0
82.22	180	356.0	243.33	470	878.0
87.78	190	374.0	248.89	480	896.0
93.33	200	392.0	254.44	490	914.0
98.89	210	410.0	260.00	500	932.0

CHART 9103. CONVERSION TABLES (cont)

INCHES TO MILLIMETER

INCHES	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006	0.0007	0.0008	0.0009
					MILLIMETER					
0.000		0.0025	0.0050	0.0076	0.0101	0.0127	0.0152	0.0177	0.0203	0.0228
0.001	0.0254	0.0279	0.0304	0.0330	0.0355	0.0381	0.0406	0.0431	0.0457	0.0482
0.002	0.0508	0.0533	0.0558	0.0584	0.0609	0.0635	0.0660	0.0685	0.0711	0.0736
0.003	0.0762	0.0787	0.0812	0.0838	0.0863	0.0889	0.0914	0.0939	0.0965	0.0990
0.004	0.1016	0.1041	0.1066	0.1092	0.1117	0.1143	0.1168	0.1193	0.1219	0.1244
0.005	0.1270	0.1295	0.1320	0.1346	0.1371	0.1397	0.1422	0.1447	0.1473	0.1498
0.006	0.1524	0.1549	0.1574	0.1600	0.1625	0.1651	0.1676	0.1701	0.1727	0.1752
0.007	0.1778	0.1803	0.1828	0.1854	0.1879	0.1905	0.1930	0.1955	0.1981	0.2006
0.008	0.2032	0.2057	0.2082	0.2108	0.2133	0.2159	0.2184	0.2209	0.2235	0.2260
0.009	0.2286	0.2311	0.2336	0.2362	0.2387	0.2413	0.2438	0.2463	0.2489	0.2514

INCHES	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009
					MILLIMETER					
0.00		0.025	0.050	0.076	0.101	0.127	0.152	0.177	0.203	0.228
0.01	0.254	0.279	0.304	0.330	0.355	0.381	0.406	0.431	0.457	0.482
0.02	0.508	0.533	0.558	0.584	0.609	0.635	0.660	0.685	0.711	0.736
0.03	0.762	0.787	0.812	0.838	0.863	0.889	0.914	0.939	0.965	0.990
0.04	1.016	1.041	1.066	1.092	1.117	1.143	1.168	1.193	1.219	1.244
0.05	1.270	1.295	1.320	1.346	1.371	1.397	1.422	1.447	1.473	1.498
0.06	1.524	1.549	1.574	1.600	1.625	1.651	1.676	1.701	1.727	1.752
0.07	1.778	1.803	1.828	1.854	1.879	1.905	1.930	1.955	1.981	2.006
0.08	2.032	2.057	2.082	2.108	2.133	2.159	2.184	2.209	2.235	2.260
0.09	2.286	2.311	2.336	2.362	2.387	2.413	2.438	2.463	2.489	2.514

INCHES	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
					MILLIMETER					
0.0		0.254	0.508	0.762	0.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
0.1	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
0.2	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
0.3	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
0.4	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
0.5	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14.478	14.732	14.986
0.6	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
0.7	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
0.8	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
0.9	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

INCHES	0.00	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
					MILLIMETER					
0.		2.54	5.08	7.62	10.16	12.70	15.24	17.78	20.32	22.86
1.	25.40	27.94	30.48	33.02	35.56	38.10	40.64	43.18	45.72	48.26
2.	50.80	53.34	55.88	58.42	60.96	63.50	66.04	68.58	71.12	73.66
3.	76.20	78.74	81.28	83.82	86.36	88.90	91.44	93.98	96.52	99.06
4.	101.60	104.14	106.68	109.22	111.76	114.30	116.84	119.38	121.92	124.46
5.	127.00	129.54	132.08	134.62	137.16	139.70	142.24	144.78	147.32	149.86
6.	152.40	154.94	157.48	160.02	162.56	165.10	167.64	170.18	172.72	175.26
7.	177.80	180.34	182.88	185.42	187.96	190.50	193.04	195.58	198.12	200.66
8.	203.20	205.74	208.28	210.82	213.36	215.90	218.44	220.98	223.52	226.06
9.	228.60	231.14	233.68	236.22	238.76	241.30	243.84	246.38	248.92	251.46

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHART 9103. CONVERSION TABLES (cont)

4THS	8THS	16THS	32NDS	64THS	TO 3 PLACES	TO 2 PLACES	M.M. EQUIV.
				1/64	.016	.02	.397
			1/32		.031	.03	.794
				3/64	.047	.05	1.191
		1/16			.062	.06	1.587
				5/64	.078	.08	1.984
			3/32		.094	.09	2.381
				7/64	.109	.11	2.778
	1/8				.125	.12	3.175
				9/64	.141	.14	3.572
			5/32		.156	.16	3.969
				11/64	.172	.17	4.366
		3/16			.188	.19	4.762
				13/64	.203	.20	5.159
			7/32		.219	.22	5.556
				15/64	.234	.23	5.593
1/4					.250	.25	6.350
				17/64	.266	.27	6.747
			9/32		.281	.28	7.144
				19/64	.297	.30	7.540
		5/16			.312	.31	7.937
				21/64	.328	.33	8.334
			11/32		.344	.34	8.731
				23/64	.359	.36	9.128
	3/8				.375	.38	9.525
				25/64	.391	.39	9.922
			13/32		.406	.41	10.319
				27/64	.422	.42	10.716
		7/16			.438	.44	11.112
				29/64	.453	.45	11.509
			15/32		.469	.47	11.906
				31/64	.484	.48	12.303
					.500	.50	12.700

4THS	8THS	16THS	32NDS	64THS	TO 3 PLACES	TO 2 PLACES	M.M EQUIV.
				33/64	.516	.52	13.097
			17/32		.531	.53	13.494
				35/64	.547	.55	13.891
		9/16			.562	.56	14.288
				37/64	.578	.58	14.684
			19/32		.594	.59	15.081
				39/64	.609	.61	15.478
	5/8				.625	.62	15.875
				41/64	.641	.64	16.272
			21/32		.656	.66	16.669
				43/64	.672	.67	17.065
		11/16			.688	.69	17.462
				45/64	.703	.70	17.859
			23/32		.719	.72	18.256
				47/64	.734	.73	18.653
3/4					.750	.75	19.050
				49/64	.766	.77	19.447
			25/32		.781	.78	19.844
				51/64	.797	.80	20.241
		13/16			.812	.81	20.637
				53/54	.828	.83	21.034
			27/32		.844	.84	21.431
				55/64	.859	.86	21.828
	7/8				.875	.88	22.225
				57/64	.891	.89	22.622
			29/32		.906	.91	23.019
				59/64	.922	.92	23.416
		15/16			.938	.94	23.812
				61/64	.953	.95	24.209
			31/32		.969	.97	24.606
				63/64	.984	.98	25.003
					1.000	1.00	25.400

DECIMAL/MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS OF DRILL SIZES.

CHART 9104. DECIMAL/MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS OF DRILL SIZES

Decimal/Millimeter Equivalents of Drill Sizes From 1/2" to No. 80

Size	Decimal Equiv.	Millimeter Equiv.	Size	Decimal Equiv.	Millimeter Equiv.	Size	Decimal Equiv.	Millimeter Equiv.	Size	Decimal Equiv.	Millimeter Equiv.
1/2	0.500	12 7000	G	0.261	6.6294	5/32	0.1562	3.9687	51	0.067	1.7018
31/64	0.4843	12.3031	F	0.257	6.5278	23	0.154	3.9116	52	0.0635	1.6129
15/32	0.4687	11.9062	E-1/4	0.250	6.3500	24	0.152	3.8608	1/16	0.0625	1.5875
29/64	0.4531	11.5094	D	0.246	6.2484	25	0.1495	3.7973	53	0.0595	1.5113
7/16	0.4375	11.1125	C	0.242	6.1468	26	0.147	3.7338	54	0 055	1 397
27/64	0.4218	10.7156	B	0.238	6.0452	27	0.144	3.6576	55	0.052	1.3208
Z	0.413	10.4902	15/64	0.2343	5.9531	9/64	0.1406	3.5719	3/64	0.0468	1.1906
13/32	0.4062	10.3187	A	0.234	5.9436	28	0.1405	3.5687	56	0.0465	1.1811
Y	0.404	10.2616	1	0.228	5.7912	29	0 136	3.4544	57	0.043	1.0922
X	0.397	10.0838	2	0.221	5.6134	30	0 1285	3.2639	58	0.042	1.0668
25/64	0.3906	9.9212	7/32	0.2187	5.5562	1/8	0.125	3 1750	59	0.041	1.0414
W	0.386	9.8044	3	0.213	5.4102	31	0.120	3.048	60	0.040	1.016
V	0.377	9.5758	4	0.209	5.3086	32	0.116	2.9464	61	0.039	0.9906
3/8	0.375	9.5250	5	0.2055	5.2197	33	0.113	2.8702	62	0.038	0.9652
U	0.368	9.3472	6	0.204	5.1816	34	0.111	2.8194	63	0.037	0.9398
23/64	0.3593	9 1262	13/64	0.2031	5.1594	35	0.110	2.794	64	0.036	0.9144
T	0.358	9 1281	7	0.201	5.1054	7/64	0.1093	2.7781	65	0.035	0.899
S	0.346	8.7884	8	0.199	5.0546	36	0.1065	2.7051	66	0.033	0.8382
11/32	0.3437	8.7300	9	0.196	4.9784	37	0.104	2.6416	1/32	0.0312	0.7937
R	0.339	8.6106	10	0.1935	4.9149	38	0.1015	2.5781	67	0.032	0.8128
Q	0.332	8.4328	11	0.191	4.8514	39	0.0995	2.5273	68	0.031	0.7874
21/64	0.3281	8.3337	12	0.189	4.8006	40	0.098	2.4892	69	0.029	0.7366
P	0.323	8 2042	3/16	0.1875	4.7625	41	0.096	2.4384	70	0.028	0.7112
O	0 316	8.0264	13	0.185	4.699	3/32	0.0937	2.3812	71	0 026	0.6604
5/16	0 312[illegible]	7 9375	14	0.182	4.6228	42	0.0935	2.3749	72	0 025	0.635
N	0.302	7 6708	15	0.180	4.572	43	0.089	2.2606	73	0 024	0.6096
19/64	0.2968	7 5387	16	0.177	4.4958	44	0.086	2.1844	74	0.0229	0 58166
M	0.295	7 4930	17	0.173	4.3942	45	0.082	2.0828	75	0.021	0 5334
L	0.290	7 3660	11/64	0.1718	4.3656	46	0.081	2.0574	76	0.020	0 508
9/32	0.2812	7 1425	18	0.1695	4.3053	47	0.0785	1.9939	77	0.018	0.4572
K	0.281	7 1374	19	0.166	4.2164	5/64	0.0781	1.9844	1/64	0.0156	0.3969
J	0 277	7.0358	20	0.161	4.0894	48	0.076	1.9304	78	0.016	0.4064
I	0 272	6.9088	21	0.159	4.0386	49	0.073	1.8542	79	0.0145	0.3683
H	0.266	6 7564	22	0.157	3.9878	50	0.070	1.778	80	0.0135	0.3429
17/64	0.2656	6 7462									

DRILL SIZES AVAILABLE:
Drill may be obtained in regular sizes to a 4 inch diameter, and increase in 64ths of an inch.
The regular metric drills vary from 2 to 76mm. and increase in 0.5mm. variations.

CONSUMABLE MATERIALS.

CHART 9105. LIST OF CONSUMABLE MATERIALS

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCT	VENDOR
Fuel, Engine	100 octane green/blue (See Note 1)		
Oil, Engine	MIL-L-6082 or MIL-L-22851 (See Note 3)		
Corrosion Preventive Compound and Broken Oil	MIL-C-6529 Type II per latest revision Lycoming Service Letter L 121		
Lubricating Oil (General Purpose Low Temperature)	MIL-L-7870		
Oil Filter			
Air Filter			
Flourocarbon Release Agent and Dry Lubricant	#MS-122 (Purch.)		
Lubricating Oil		Aero Lubriplate (Purch.) MAG-1	Fiske Bros. Refining Co.
Lubricating Grease (General Purpose superseded by MIL-G-81322)	MIL-L-7711		Regal AFB2, Texaco, Inc. 135 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. Aeroshell Grease No. 6 Shell Oil Co. 50 West 50th Street New York, NY 2242 International Lubricants Co. New Orleans, La.
Lubricating Grease (High Temperature)	MIL-G-81322 (See Note 2)		Mobilgrease 28, Mobil Oil Corp. Shoreham Building Washington D.C.

CHART 9105. LIST OF CONSUMABLE MATERIALS (cont)

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCT	VENDOR
Lubricating Grease (High Temperature) (Cont)			Aeroshell No 22 Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N Y.
Lubricating Grease (Aircraft and Instruments, Low and High Temperature)	MIL-G-23827 (See Note 2)		Supermil Grease No. A72832, Amcrican Oil Co. 910 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60680 Royco 27A, Royal Lubricants Co., River Road, Hanover, N.J. Shell 6249 Grease, Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, P.O. Box 95 New York, N.Y. 07936
Lubricating Grease (All Purpose)		Texaco Marfak All Purpose Grease or Mobile Mobilgrease 77 (or Mobilux EP2) Grease or Shell Alvania EP Grease 2	
Hydraulic Fluid	MIL-H-5606		Brayco 756D, Bray Oil Co. 3344 Medford Street Los Angeles, 63, Cal. TL-5874, Texaco, Inc. 135 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. PED 3565, Standard Oil Co. of California 225 Bush Street San Francisco 20, Cal.
Sealer		PR 1321 B 1/2	Products Research Co. 2919 Empire Avenue Burbank, Cal. 91504
Solvent	PD680		

CHART 9105. LIST OF CONSUMABLE MATERIALS (cont)

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCT	VENDOR
Toluol	TT-T-548		
Buffing and Rubbing Compounds		Automotive Type-DuPont #7	DuPont Company Wilmington, Del. 19898
		Ram Chemical #69 x 1	Ram Chemicals Gardena, Cal. 90248
		Mirror Glaze #1	Mirror Bright Polish Co., Inc. Irvin, Cal. 92713
Cleaners		Fantastic Spray Perchlorethylene VM&P Naphtha (Lighter Fluid)	Local Suppliers
ABS-Solvent Cements		Solarite #11 Series	Solar Compounds Corp. Linden, N.J. 07036
Solvents		Methylethyl Ketone Methylene Chloride Acetone	Local Suppliers
Epoxy Patching Compound		Solarite #400	Solar Compounds Corp. Linden, N.J. 07036
Hot Melt Adhesives Polyamids and Hot Melt Gun		Stick Form 1/2 in. dia. 3 in. long	Sears Roebuck & Co. or Most Hardware Stores
Sealant		PRC5000	Behr-Manning Division Norton
Tapes, Vinyl Foam	1/8 in. x 1 in. 510 Series, Type II		Norton Tape Division Troy, New York
Black Vinyl Plastic	2 in. x 9 mil. and/or 1-1/2 in. x 9 mil.		Norton Tape Division Troy, New York
Vinyl Foam	1 in. x 1/8 in. 530 Series, Type I		Norton Tape Division Troy, New York

CHART 9105. LIST OF CONSUMABLE MATERIALS (cont)

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCT	VENDOR
Teflon Tape	Teflon .003 x .50 wide/-1		Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. 3M Center St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Teflon Tape	Teflon .003 x .50 wide/-1		Shamban W.S. & Co. 713 Mitchell Road Newbury Park, Cal. 91320
Teflon Tape	Teflon .003 x .25 wide/-2		Johnson & Johnson, Inc. Permacel Division 501 George Street New Brunswick, N.J. 08903
Safety Walk, Pressure Sensitive		Flextured 300	Wooster Products, Inc. Loehr and Wyant Sts. Wooster, Ohio 44691
Leak Detector Solution For Oxygen	MIL-L-25567C	Alpha 73 Oxygen Leak Detector Type I	U.S. Gulf Corp. P.O. Box 233 Stoneybrook, N.Y. 212-683-9221
		Leak Tec #16-OX	American Gas and Chemical Co. Ltd. 220 Pegassus Avenue Northvale, N.J. 201-569-5200
Neoprene Rubber Adhesive	PMS-C1002-S	Scotch Grip 2210	3M, St. Paul Minnesota
		Contact Adhesive B10161	Delta Laboratories, Inc. Deala, Florida

CHART 9105. LIST OF CONSUMABLE MATERIALS (cont)

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCT	VENDOR
Rain Repellent	FSCM 50159	Repcon	Unelko Corporation 727 110th Street Chicago, Illinois 60628
Tube Fitting		Swageloc Fitting	Crawford Fitting Co. 29500 Solon Road Solon, Ohio 44139

—NOTES—

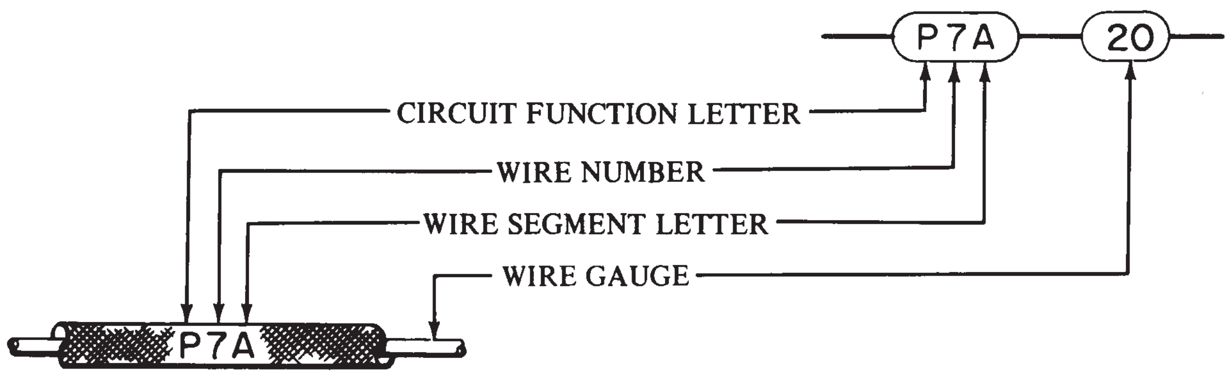
1. If 100 Octane (green) fuel is not available, use 100 octane low lead (blue) fuel.

2. Precautions should be taken when using MIL-G-23827 and MIL-G-81322, since these greases contain chemicals harmful to painted surfaces.

3. Refer to latest revision of Lycoming Service Instruction No. 1014 for Lubricating Recommendations.

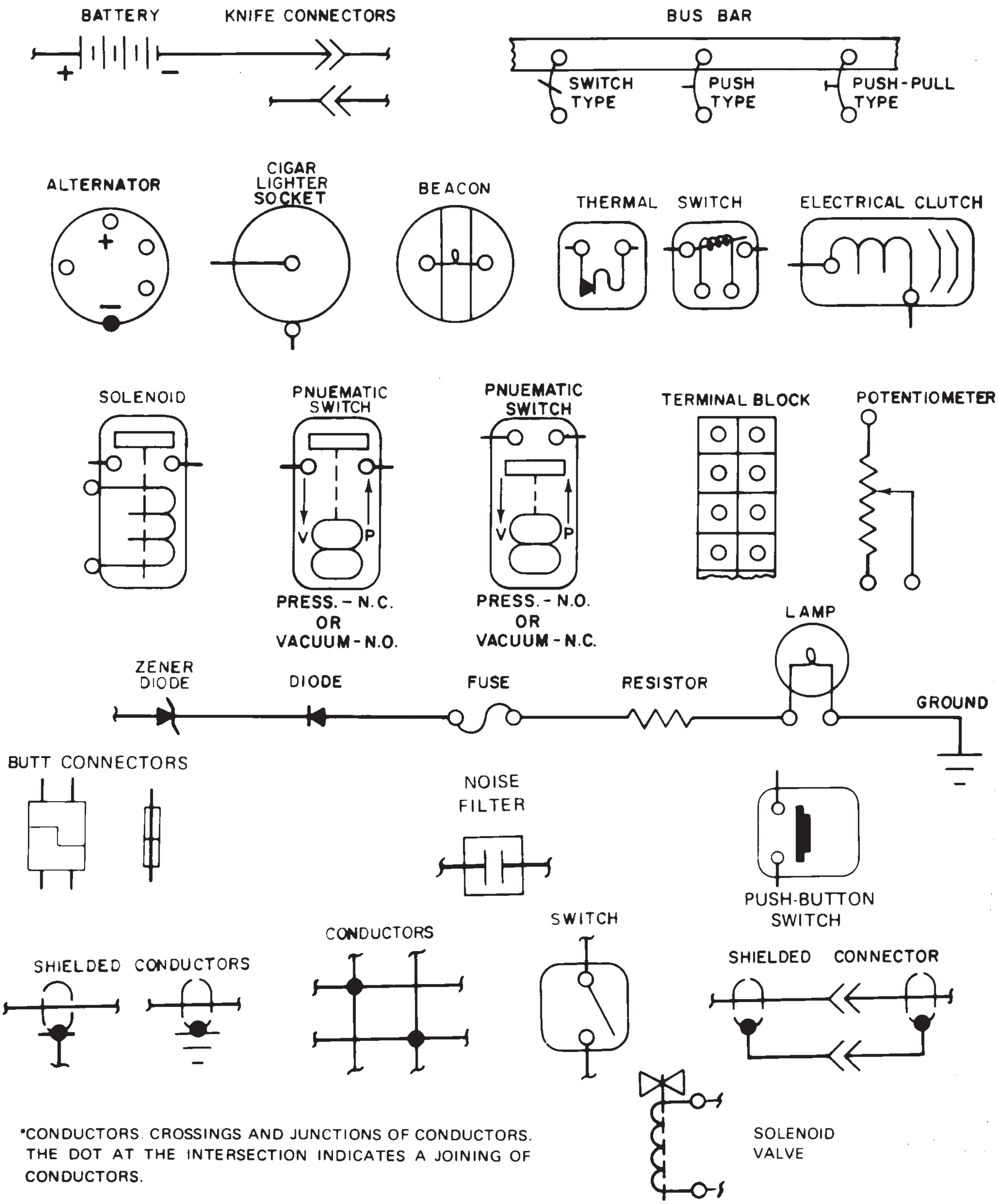
ELECTRICAL WIRE CODING AND SYMBOLS.

CHART 9106. ELECTRICAL WIRE CODING



CIRCUIT FUNCTION LETTER	CIRCUITS
A	AUTOPILOT
C	CONTROL SURFACE
E	ENGINE INSTRUMENT
F	FLIGHT INSTRUMENT
G	LANDING GEAR
H	HEATER - VENTILATION & DEICING
L	LIGHTING
P	POWER
Q	FUEL & OIL
RP	RADIO POWER
RG	RADIO GROUND
RZ	RADIO AUDIO & INTERPHONE
J	IGNITION
W	WARNING
K	STARTER

CHART 9107. ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



*CONDUCTORS: CROSSINGS AND JUNCTIONS OF CONDUCTORS. THE DOT AT THE INTERSECTION INDICATES A JOINING OF CONDUCTORS.

ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC INDEX

ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC INDEX (cont.)

ELECTRICAL SCHEMATIC INDEX (cont.)

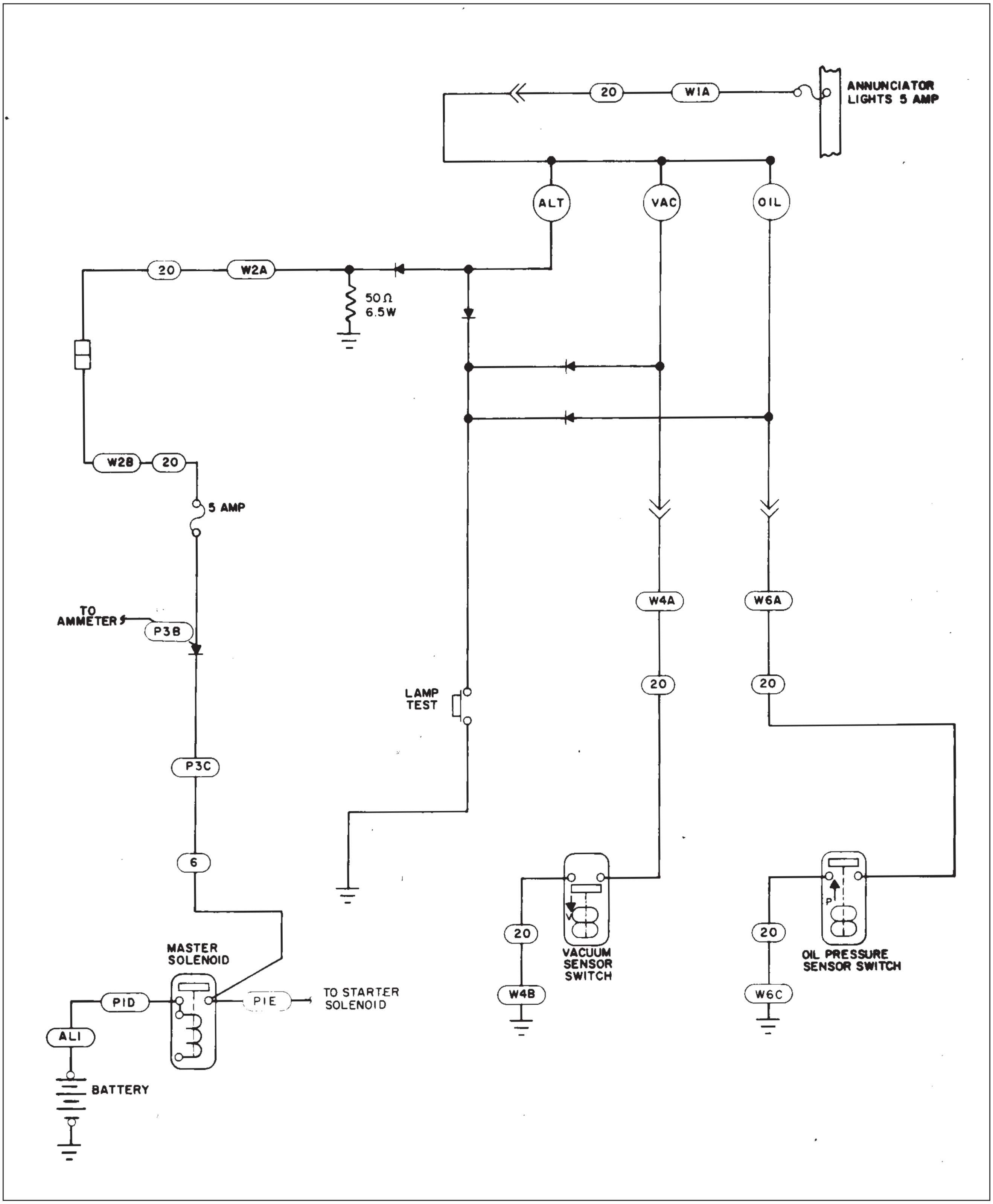


Figure 91-1. Annunciator, PA-28RT-201 (Early Models)

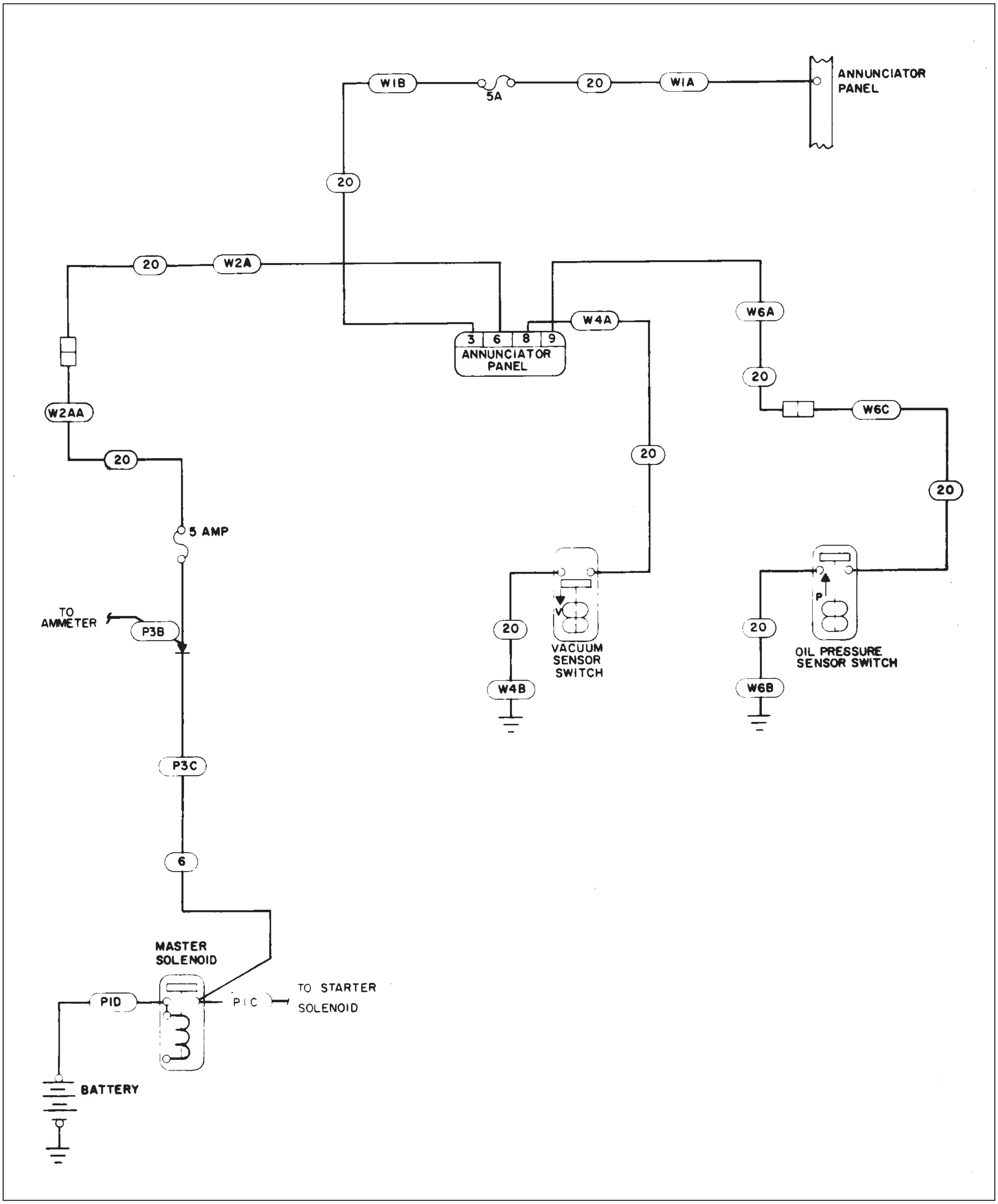


Figure 91-2. Annunciator, PA-28RT-201 (Later Models w/Panel)

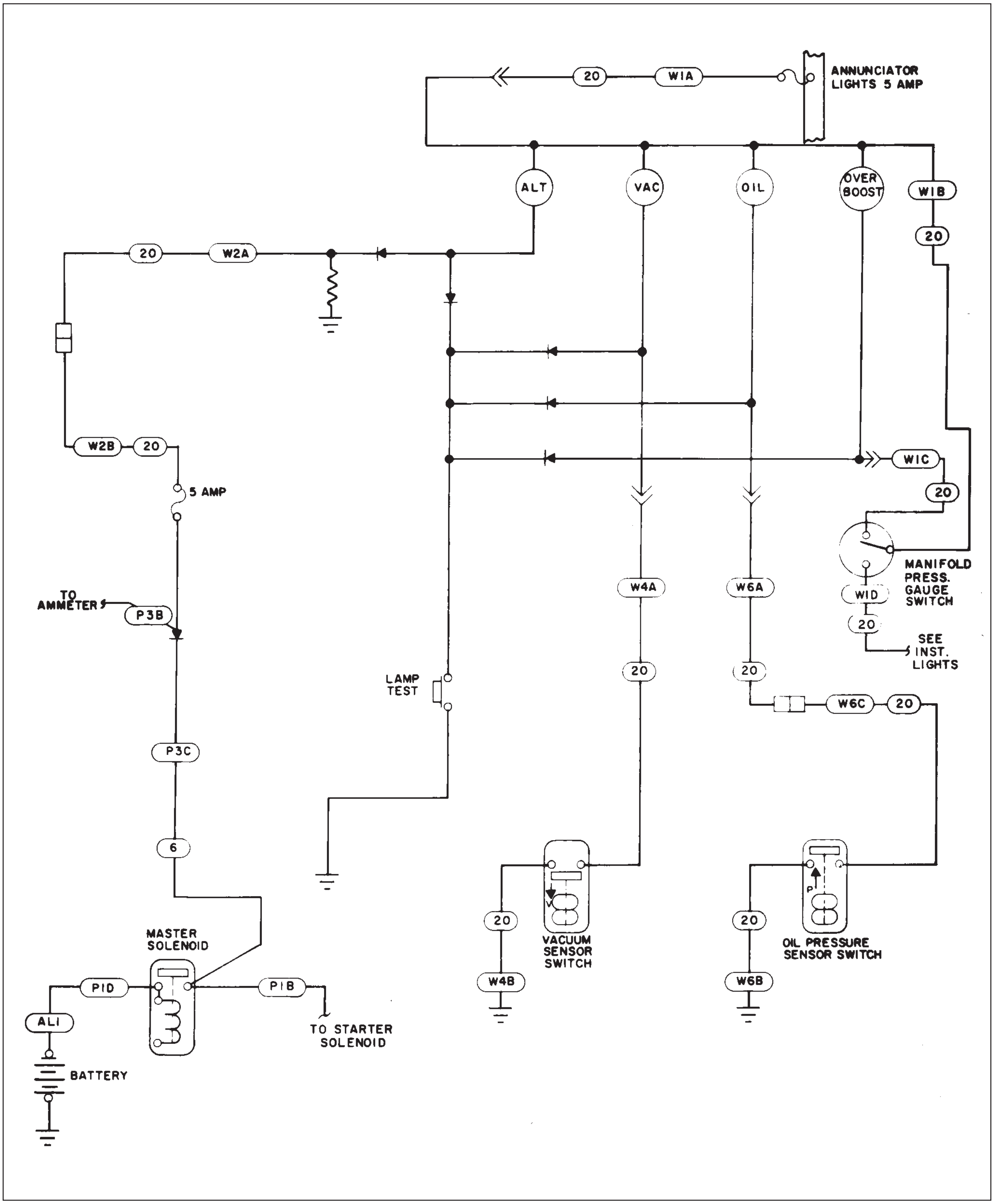


Figure 91-3. Annunciator, PA-28RT-201T (Early Models)

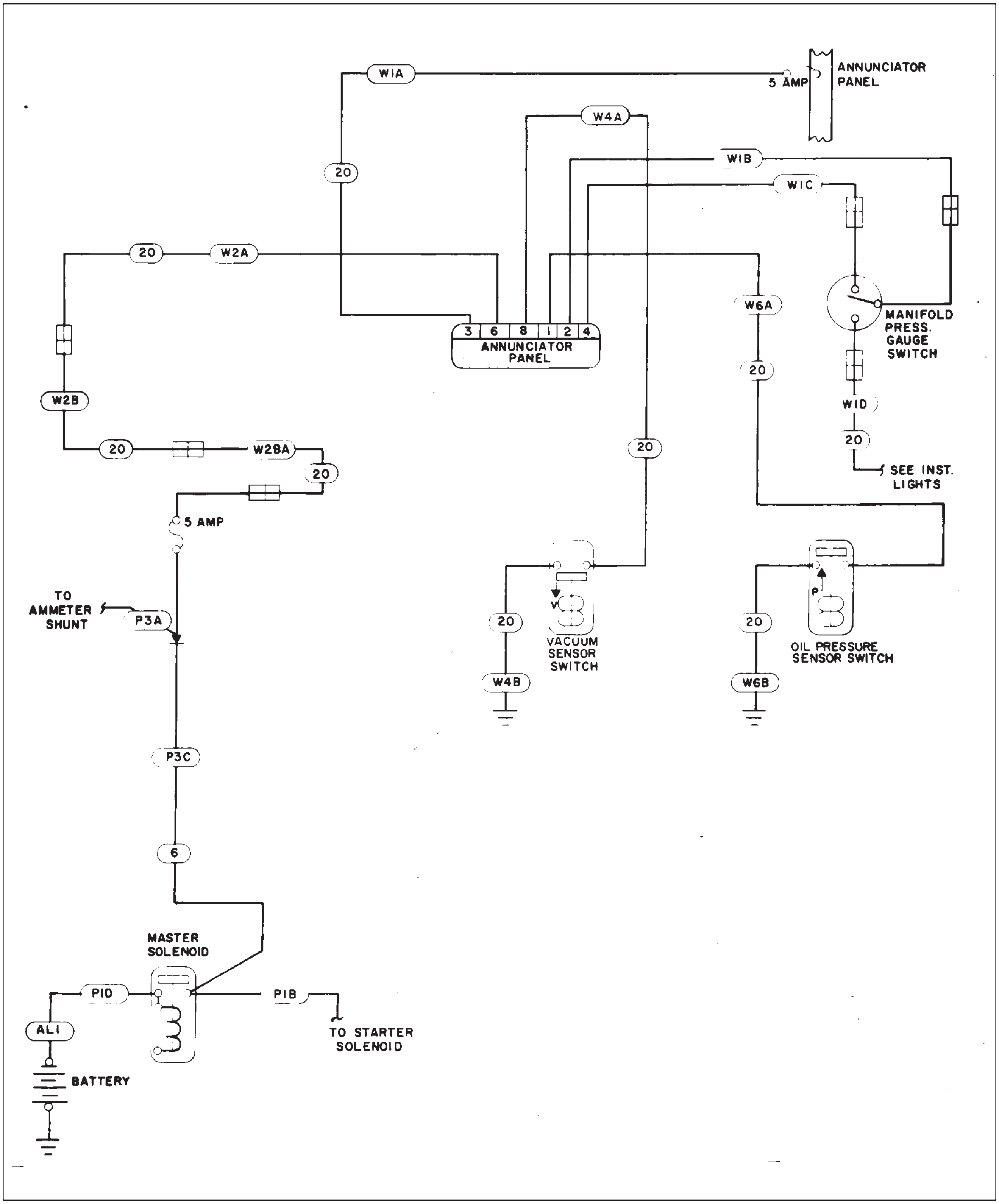


Figure 91-4. Annunciator, PA-28RT-201T (Later Models w/Panel)

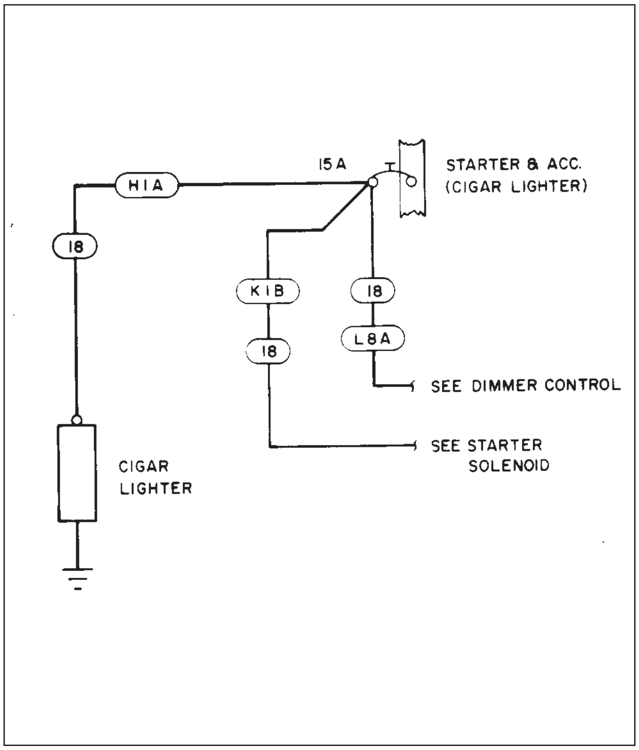


Figure 91-5. Cigar Lighter, PA-28RT-201/201T

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

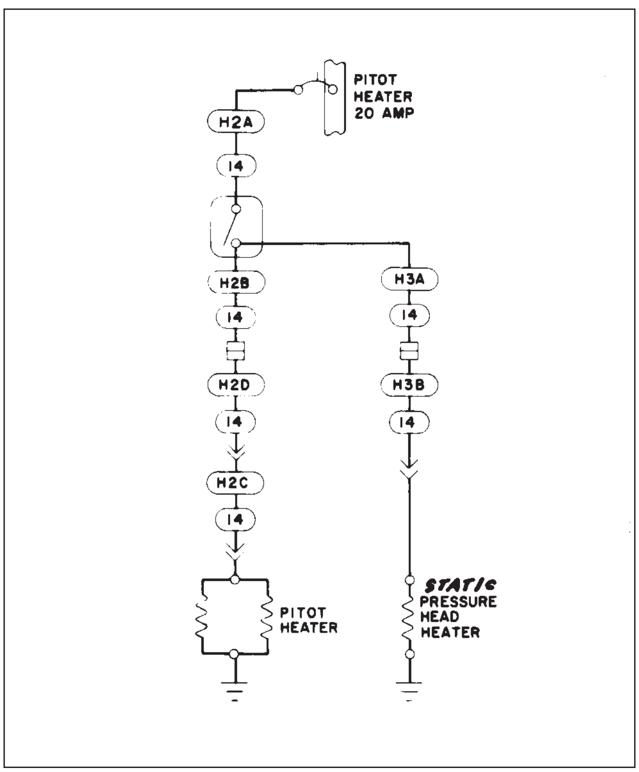


Figure 91-6. Pitot/Static, PA-28R-201 and 201T

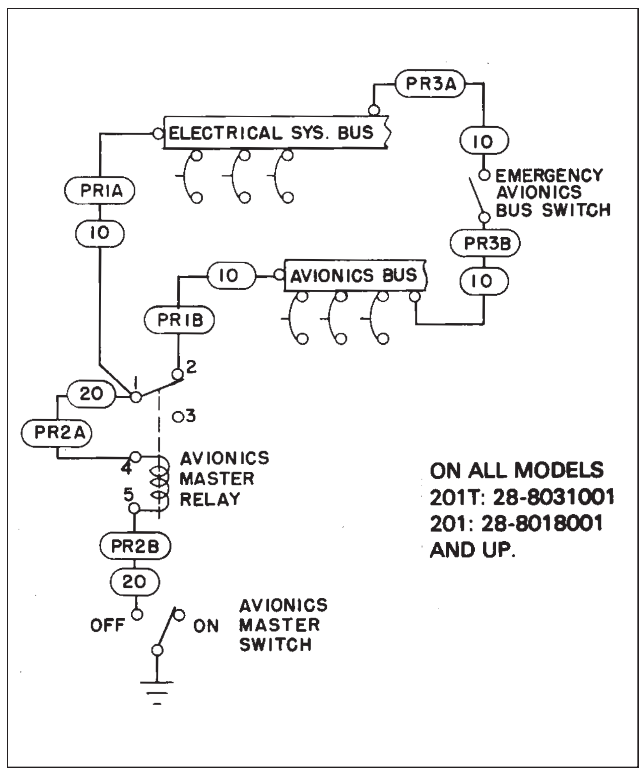


Figure 91-7. Avionics Switching/Emergency Bus

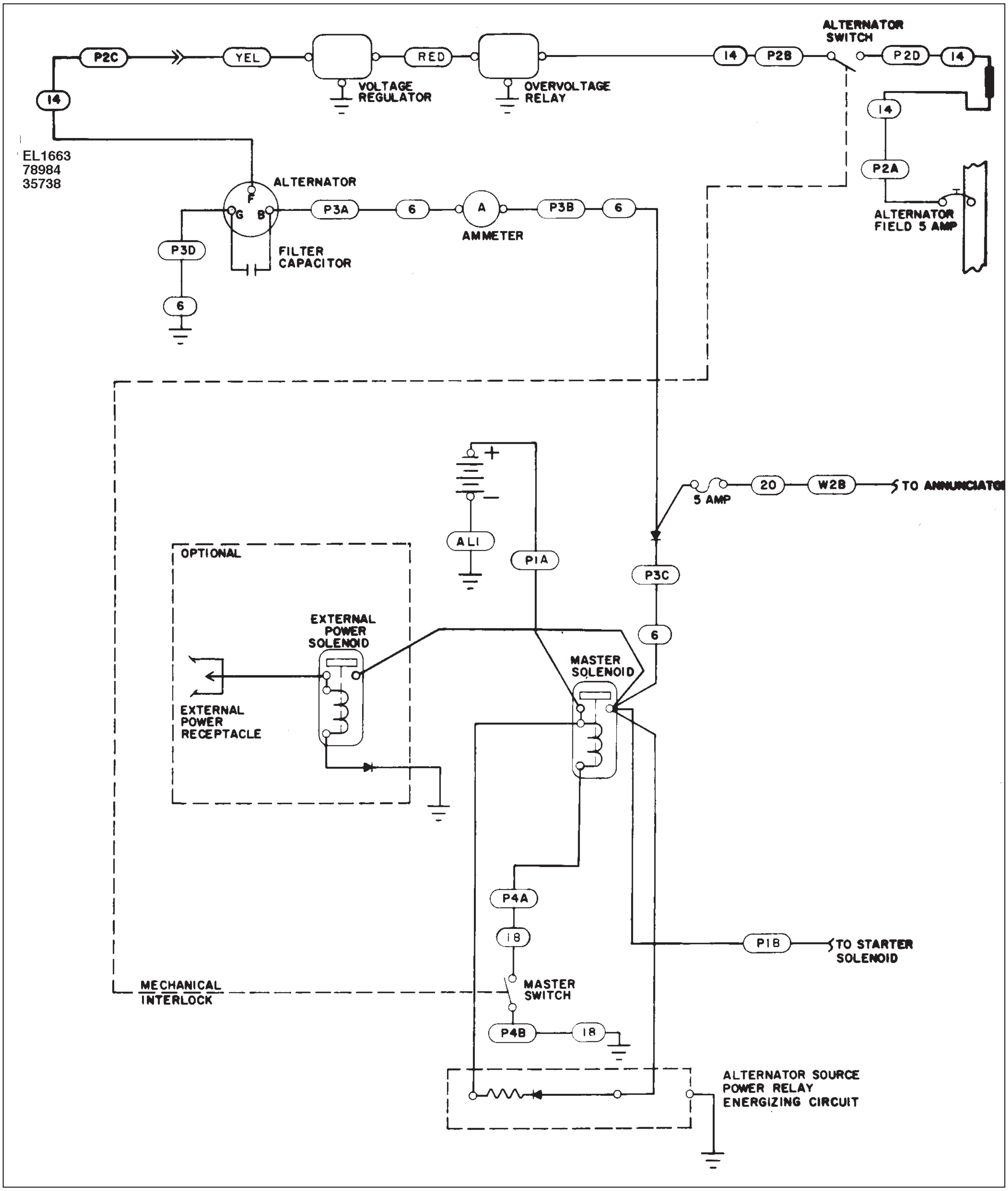


Figure 91-8. Alternator System/External Power, PA-28RT-201 S/N’s: 28R-7918001 to 7918306, PA-28RT-201T S/N’s: 28R-7931001 to 7931353

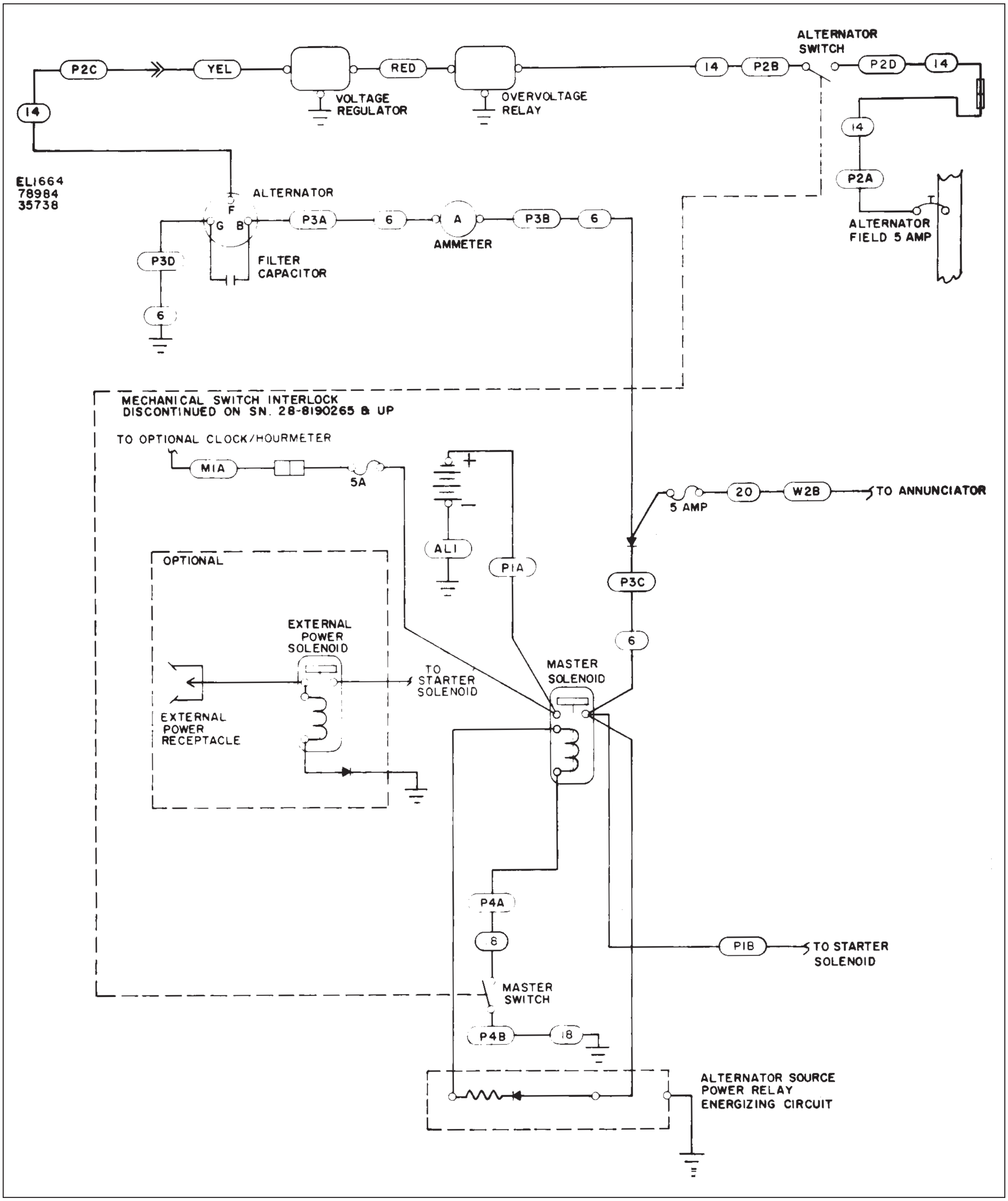


Figure 91-9. Alternator System/External Power, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-8018001 to 8118005, PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-8031001 to 813005

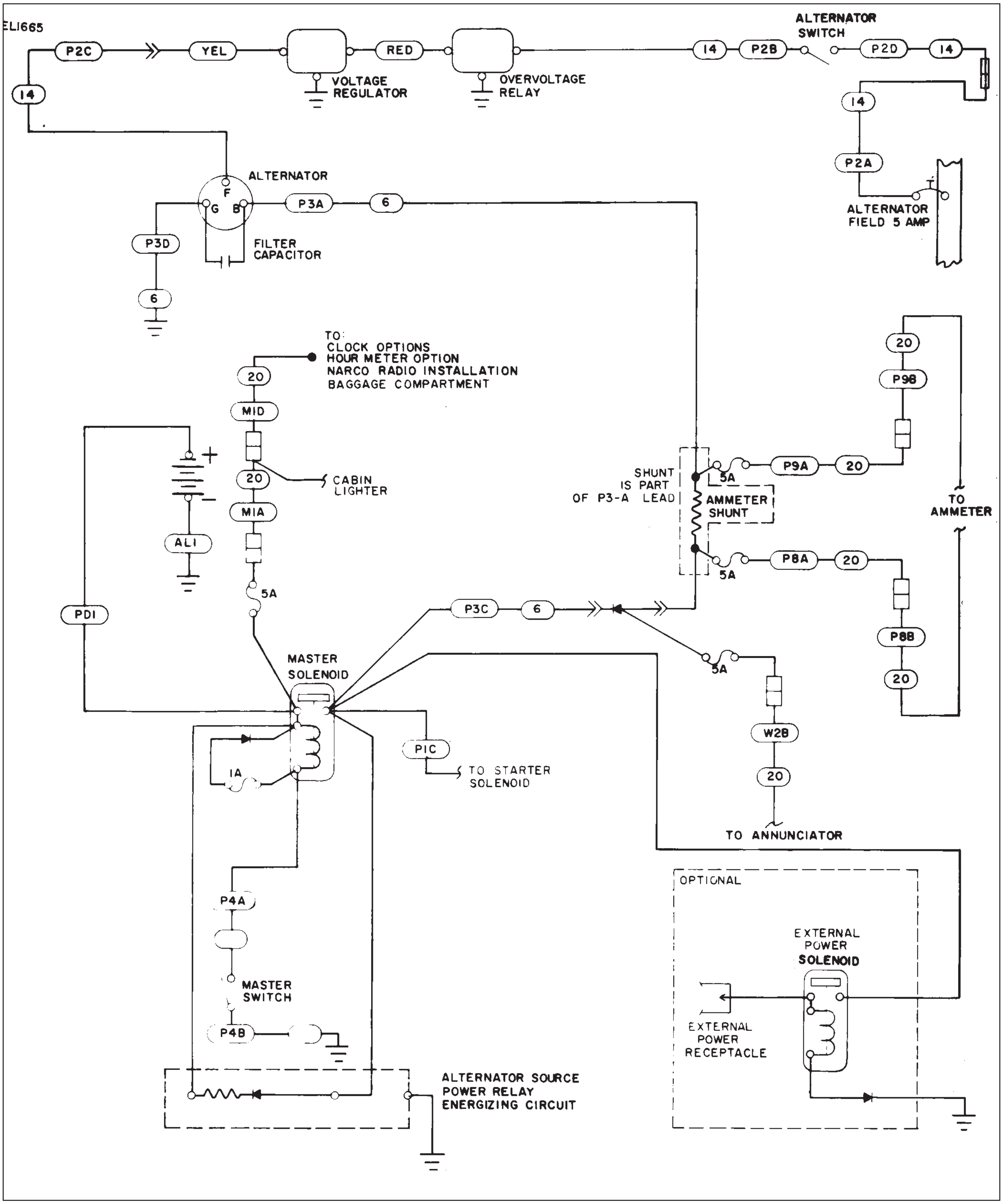


Figure 91-10. Alternator System/External Power, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-8118006 and up, PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-8131006 and up

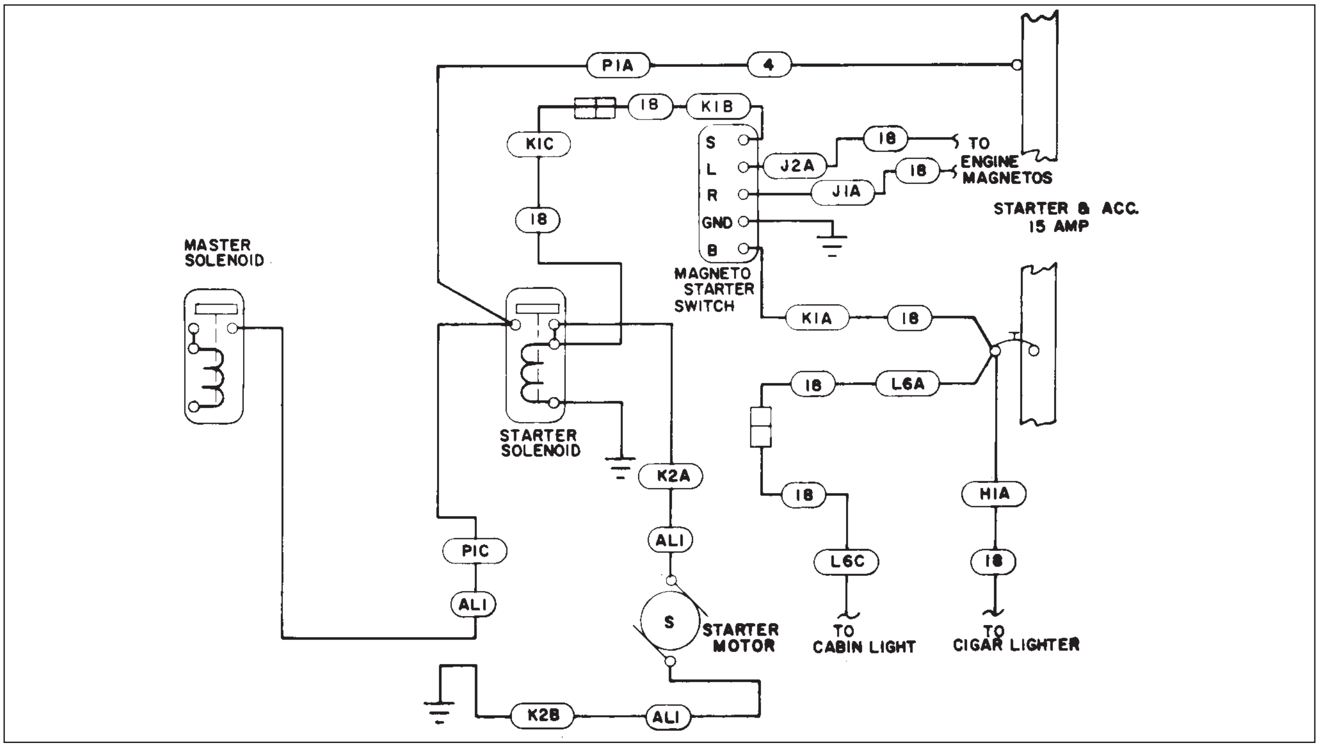


Figure 91-11. Starter; PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-7918001to8018116,
PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-7931001 to 8031188

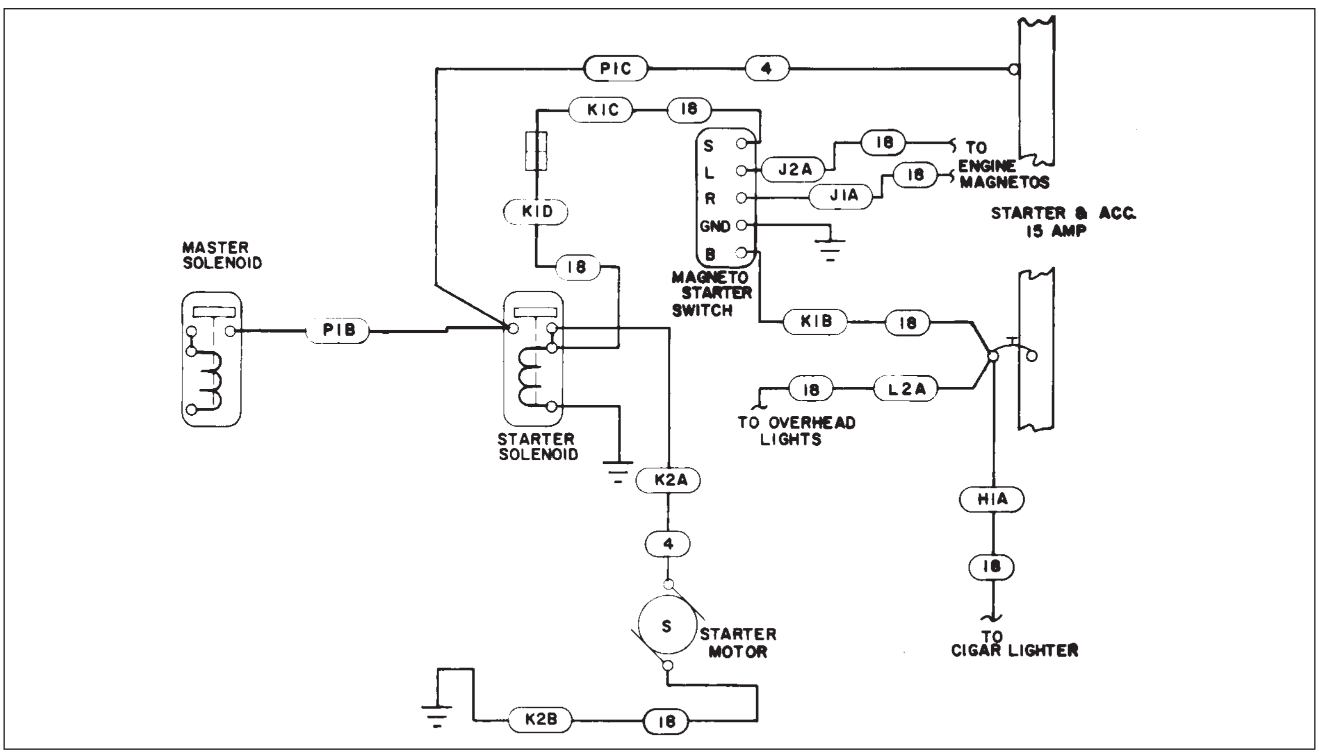


Figure 91-12. Starter, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-8118001 and up,
PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-8131001 and up

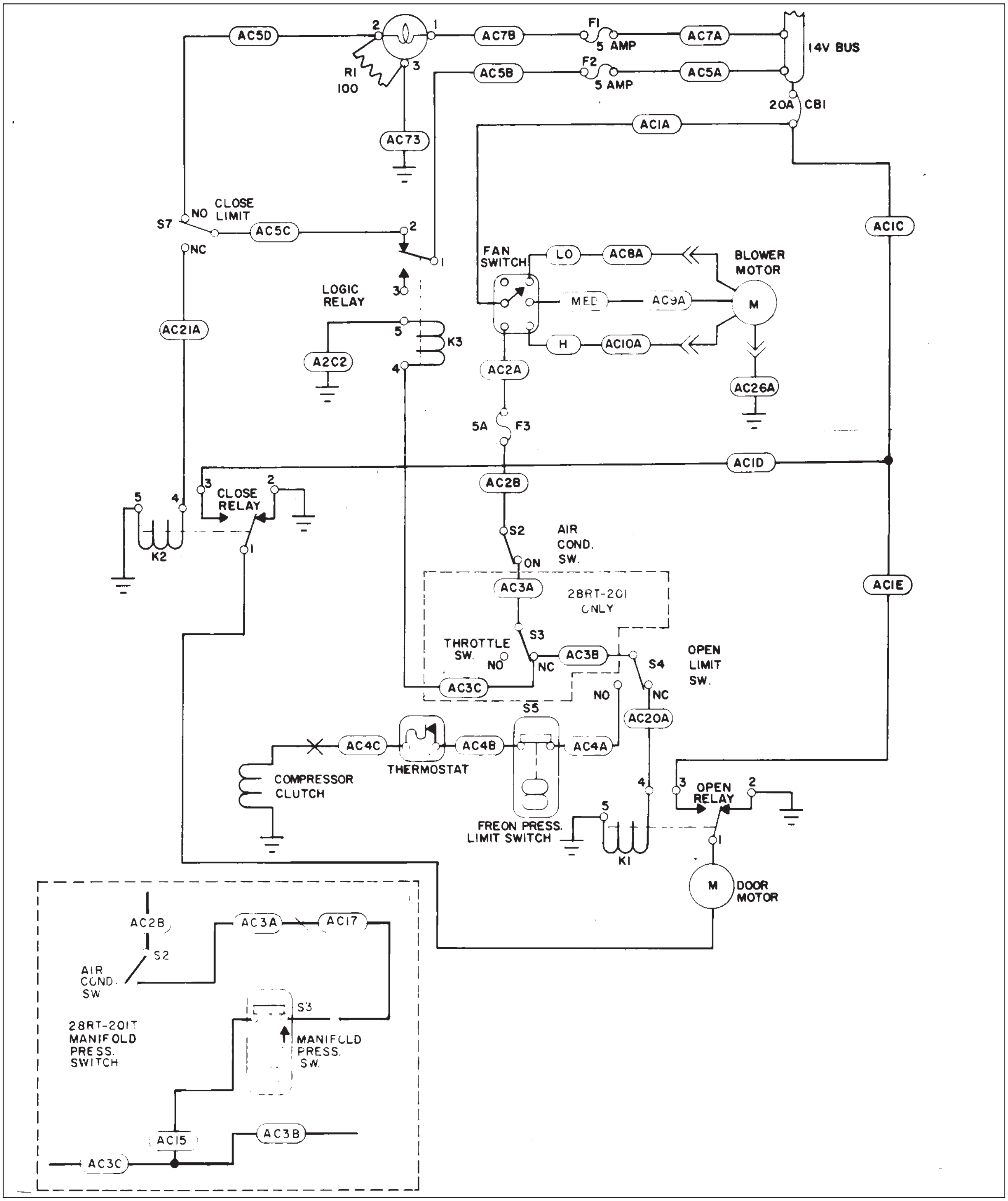


Figure 91-13. Air Conditioning, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-7918001 to 8018116,
PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-7931001 to 8031188

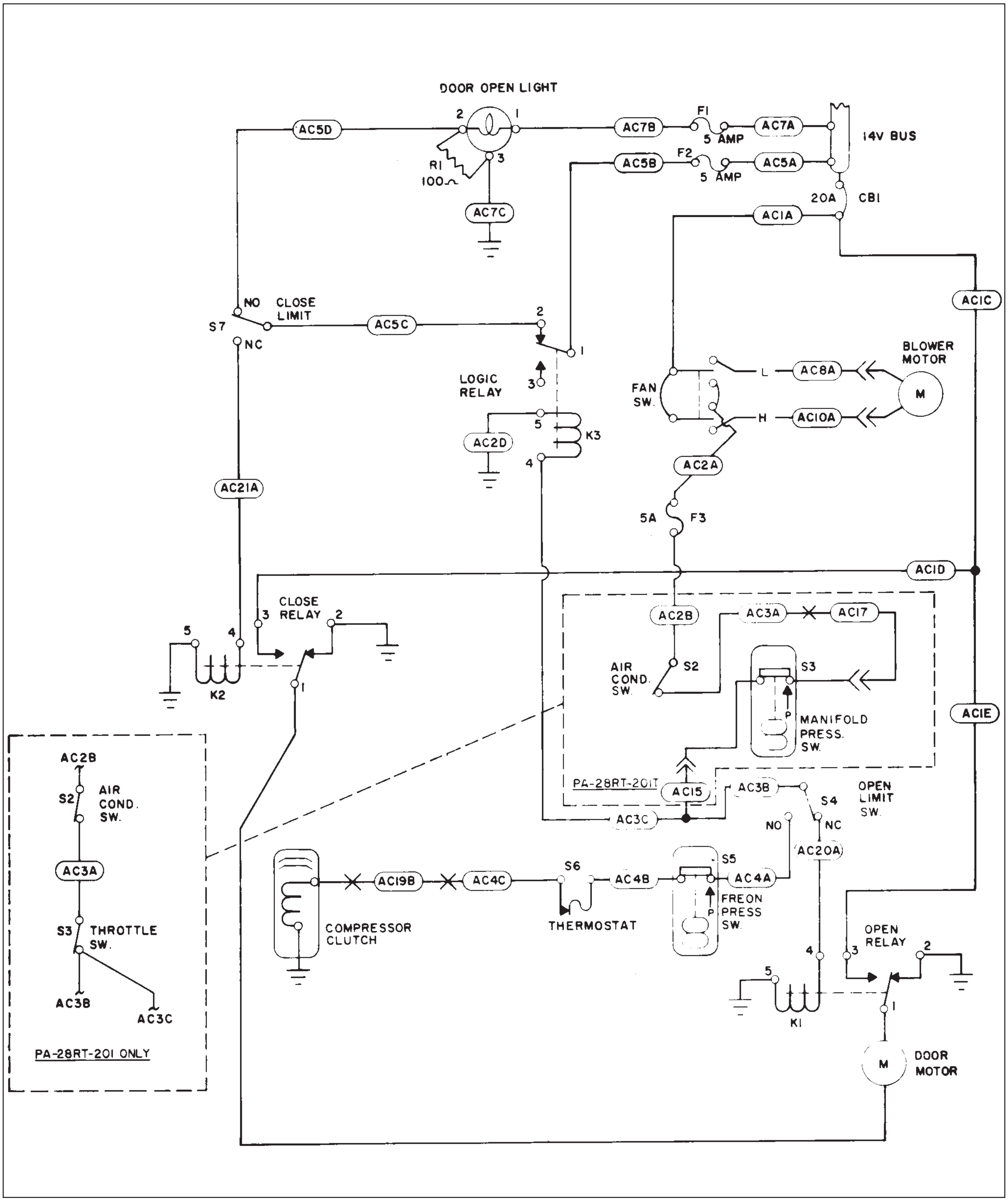


Figure 91-14. Air Conditioning, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-8118001 and up, PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-8131001 and up

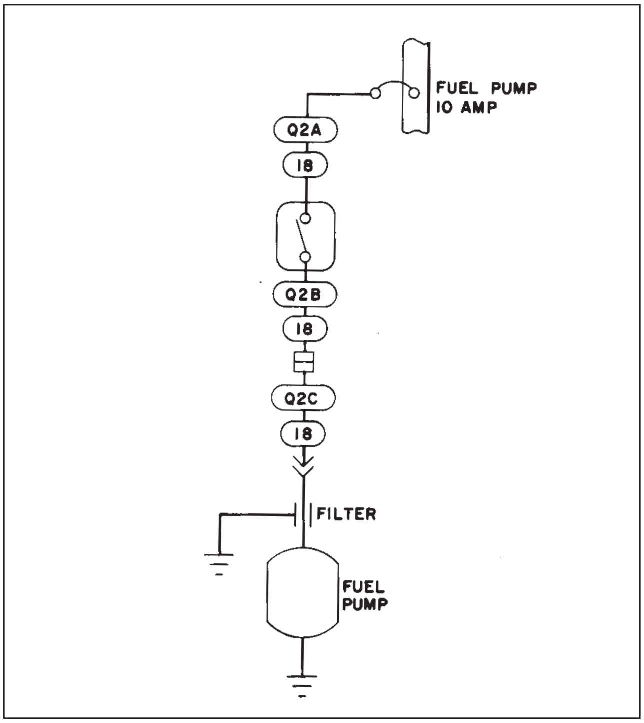


Figure 91-15. Fuel Pump, PA-28RT-201

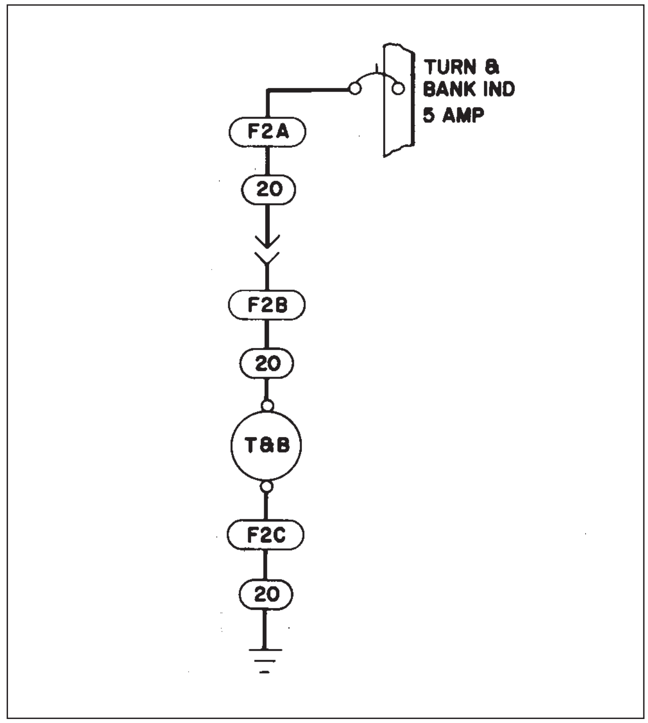


Figure 91-16. Turn and Bank, PA-28RT-201 and 201T

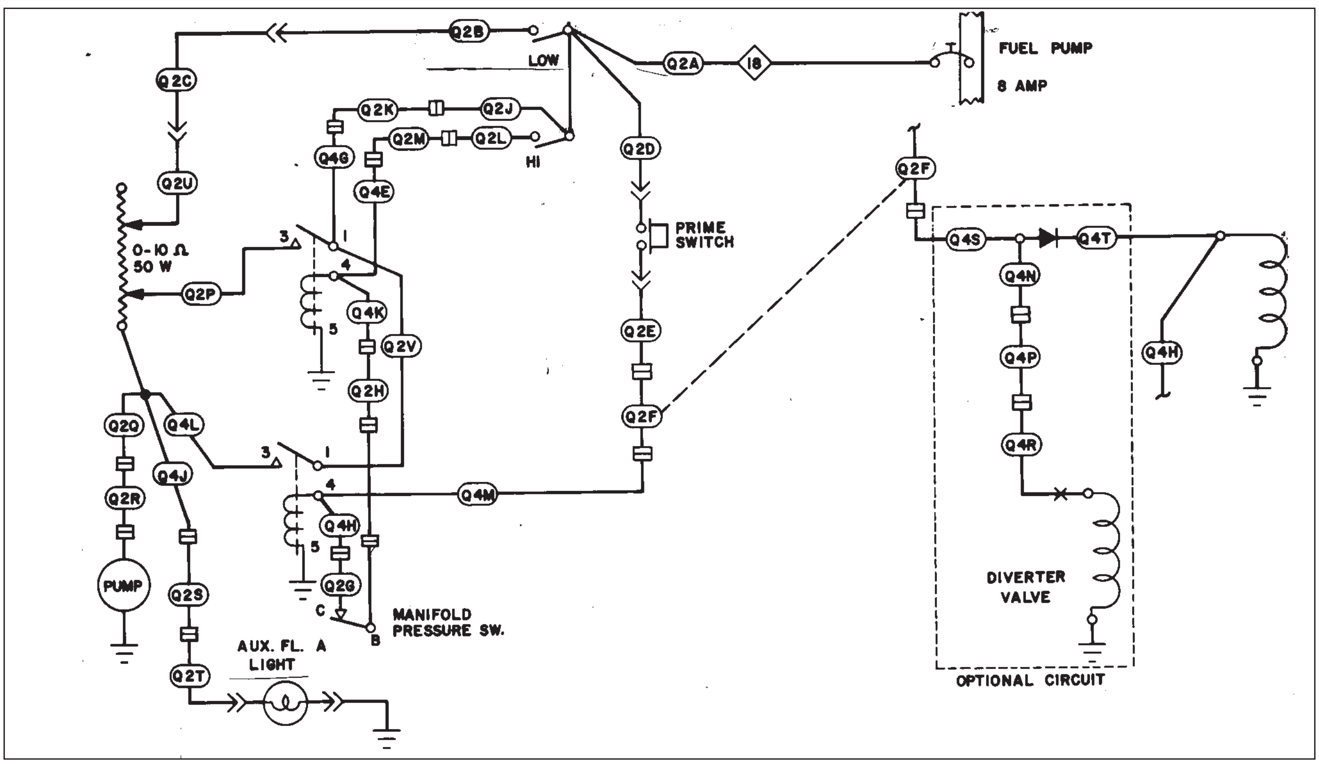


Figure 91-17. Fuel Pump, Prime Switch, Diverter Valve and Manifold Pressure Switch, PA-28RT-201T

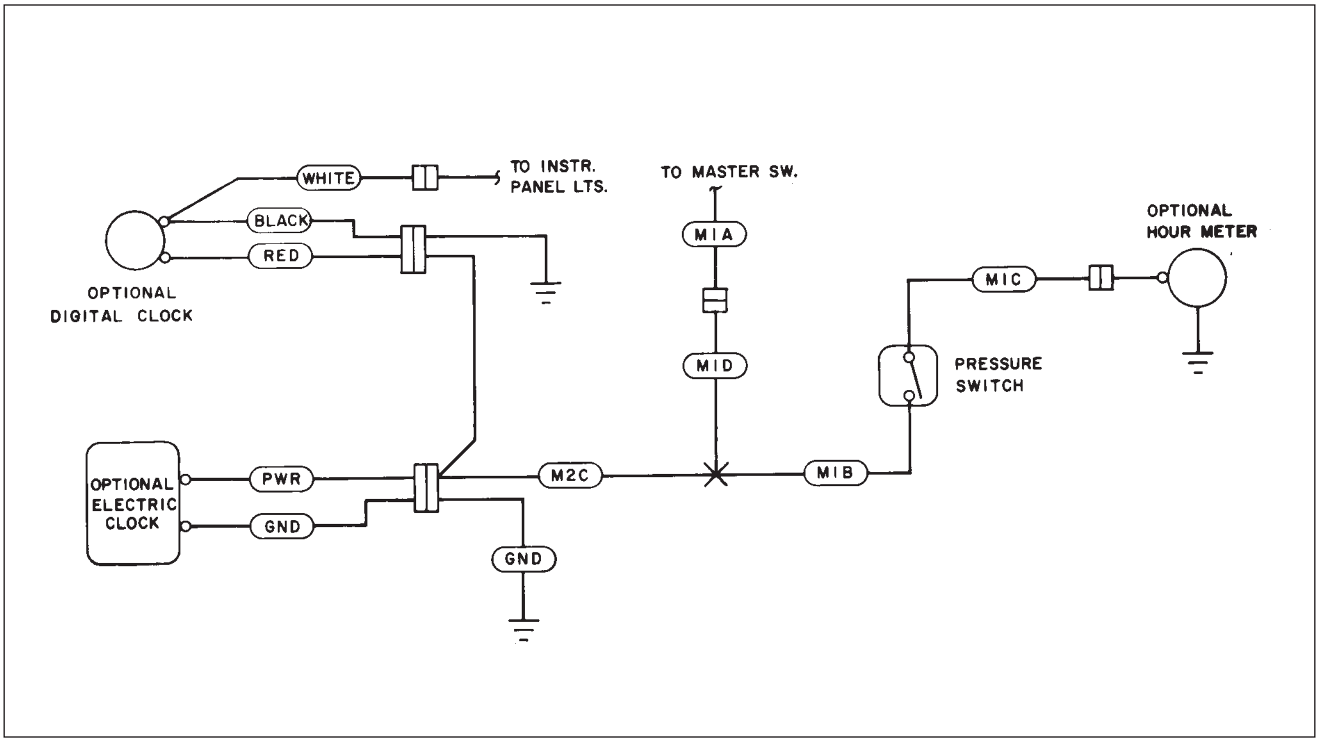


Figure 91-18. Electric Clock, Digital Clock and Hourmeter Installation (Optional)

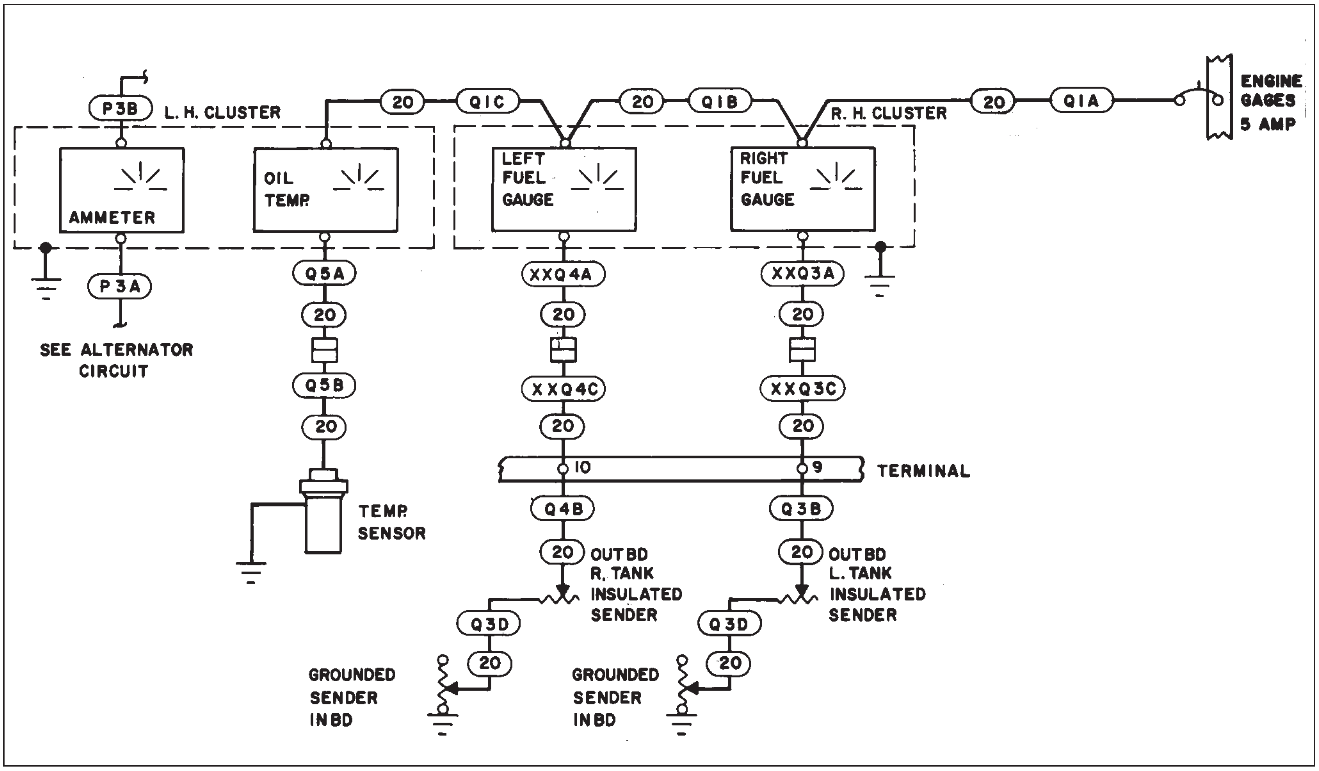


Figure 91-19. Engine Gauges and Senders, PA-28RT-201

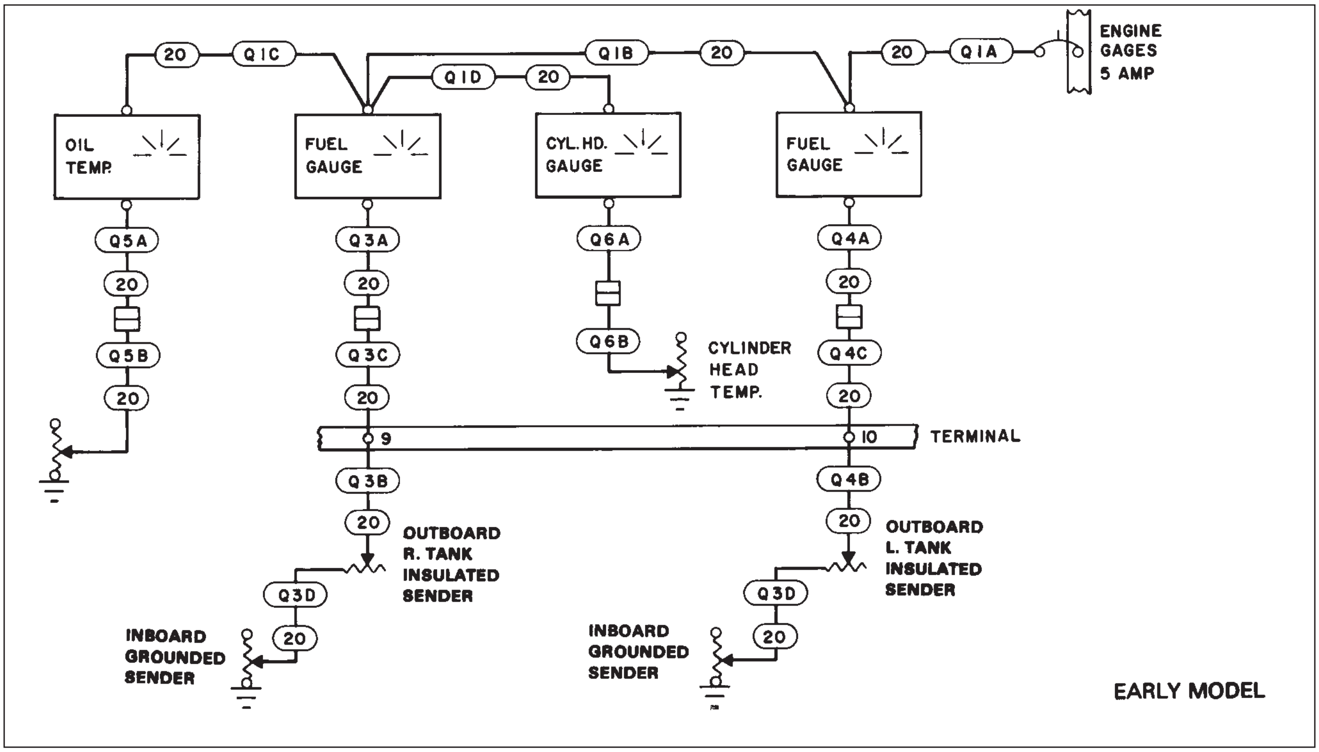


Figure 91-20. Engine Gauges and Senders, PA-28RT-201T

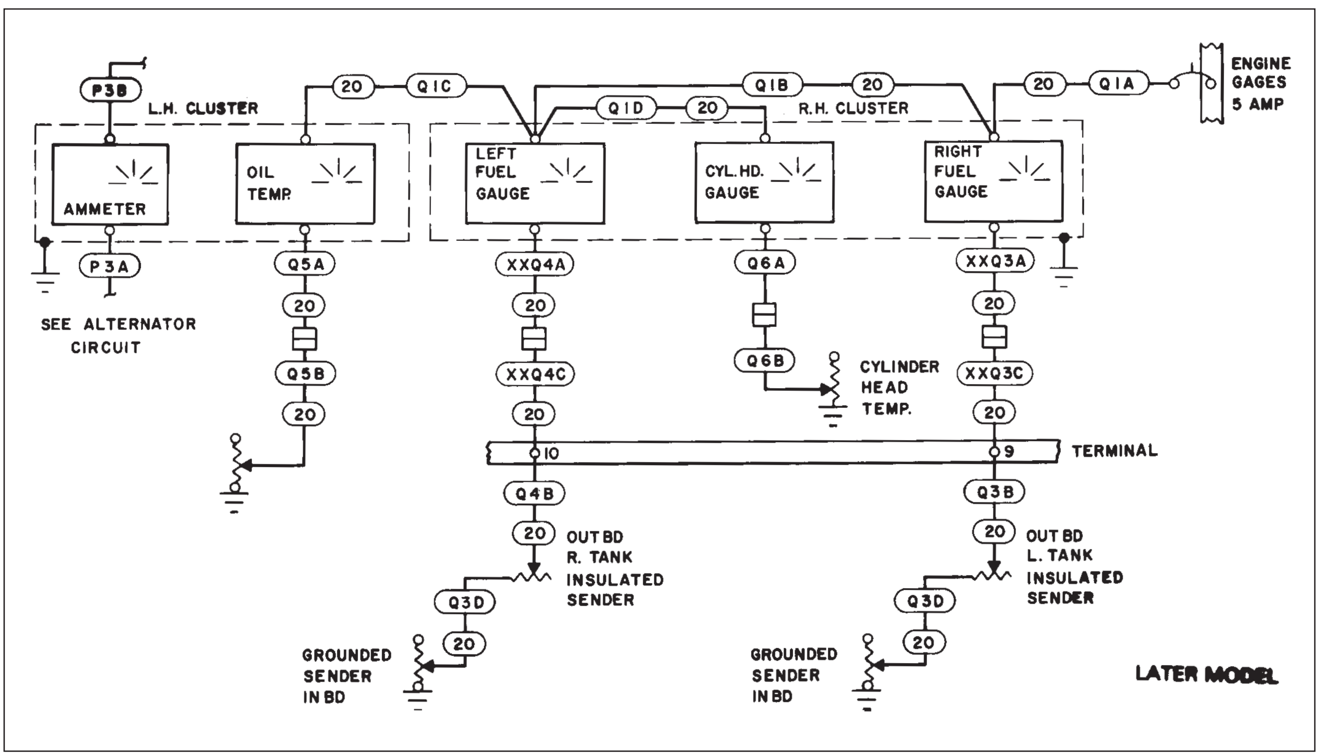


Figure 91-21. Engine Gauges and Senders, PA-28RT-201T

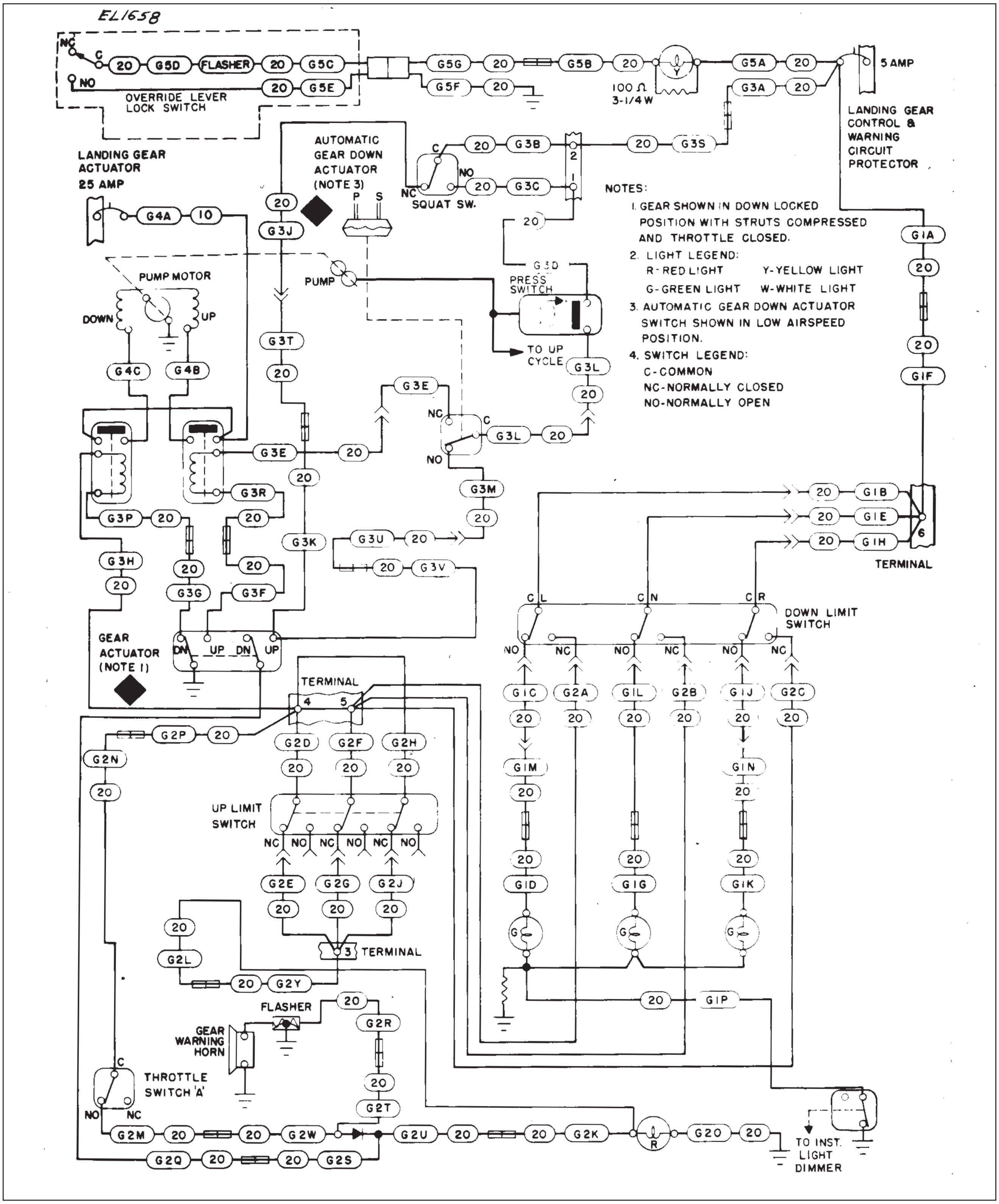


Figure 91-22. Landing Gear, PA-28RT-201/201T (Early Models)

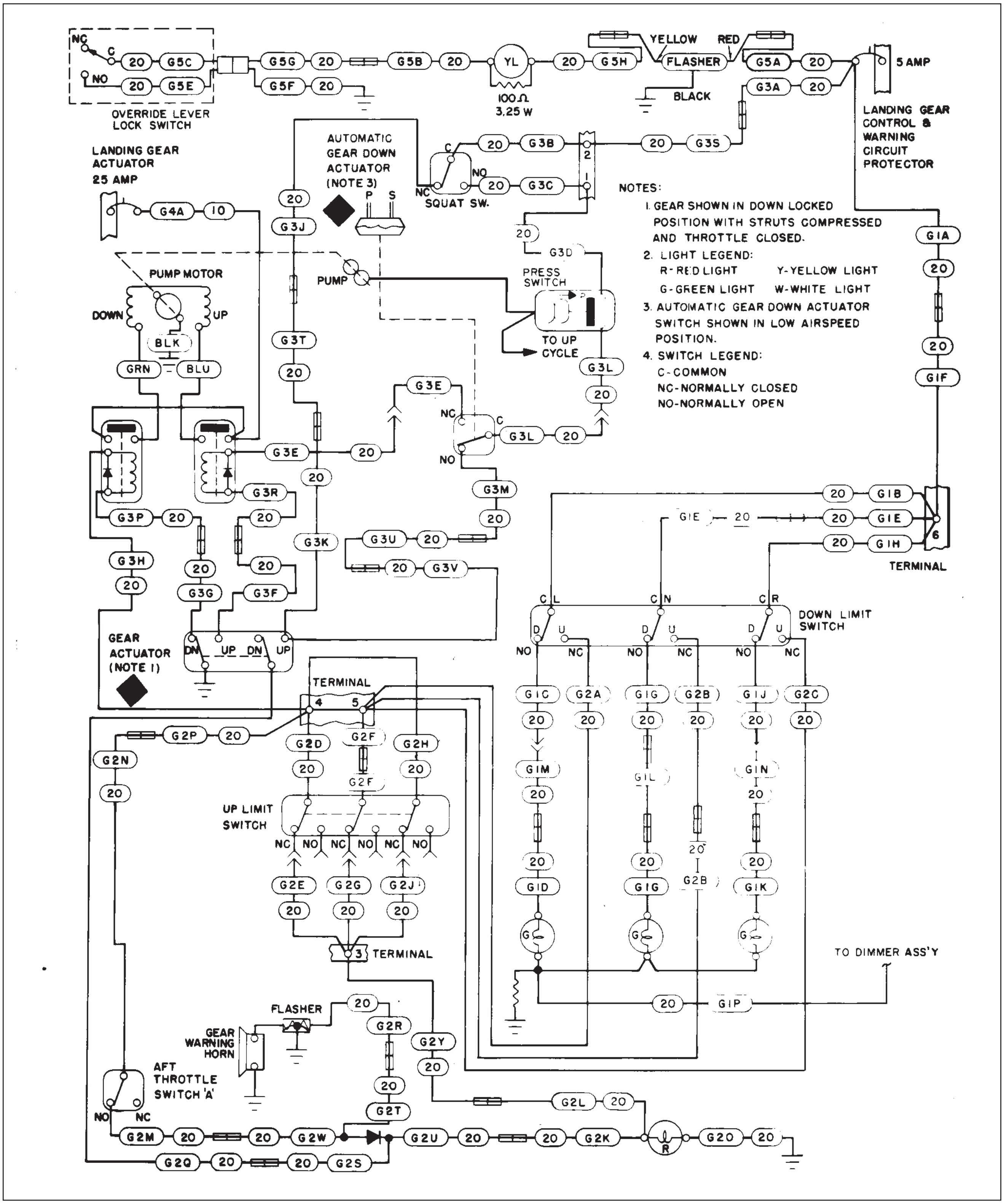


Figure 91-23. Landing Gear, PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-7837025 and up,
PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-7803057 and up

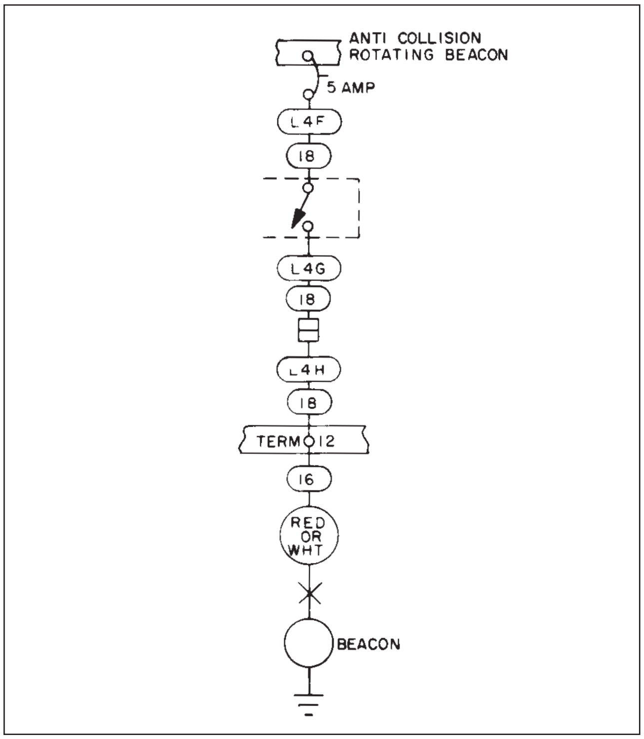


Figure 91-24. Anti-Collision Beacon,
PA-28RT-201 only

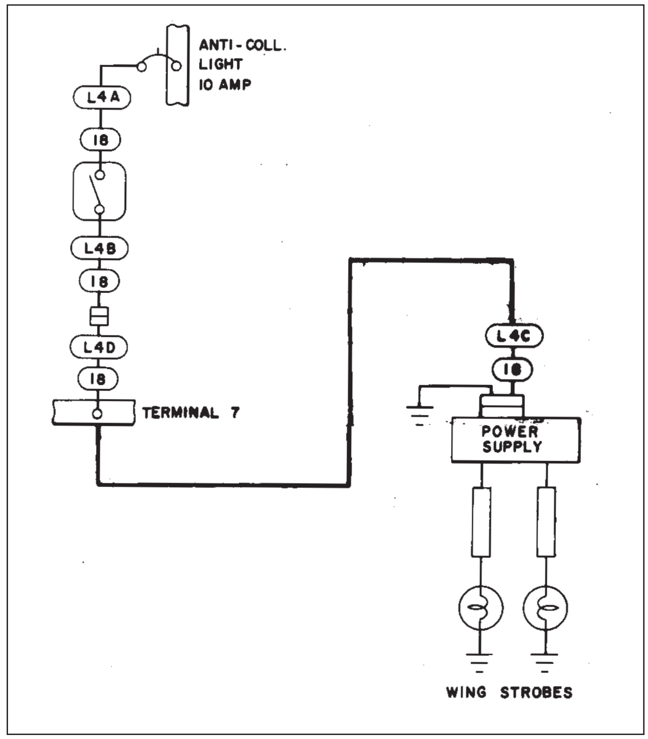


Figure 91-25. Anti-Collision Strobe,
PA-28RT-201 and 201T

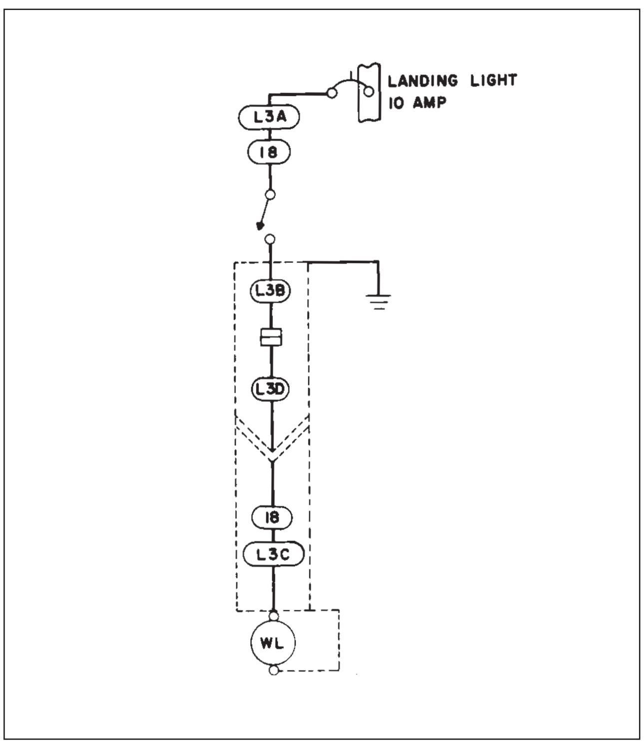


Figure 91-26. Landing Light,
PA-28RT-201 and 201T

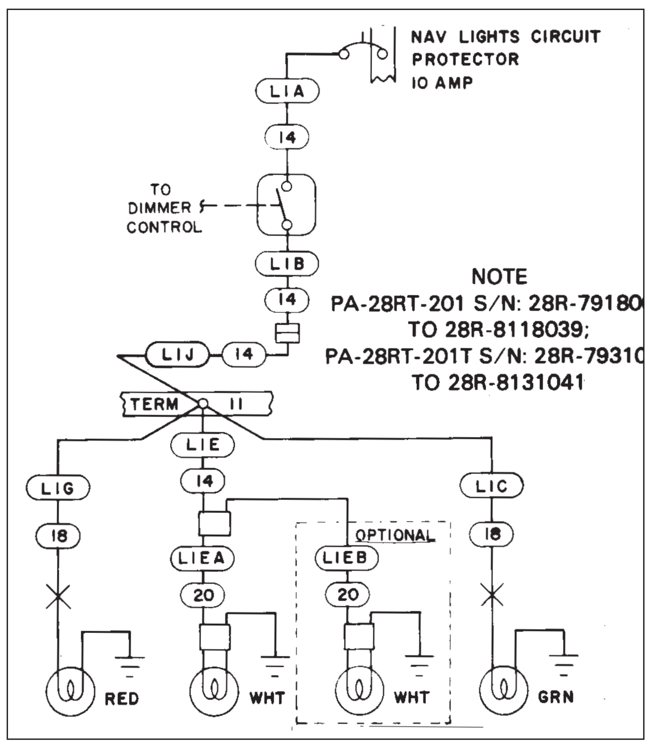


Figure 91-27. Navigation Lights

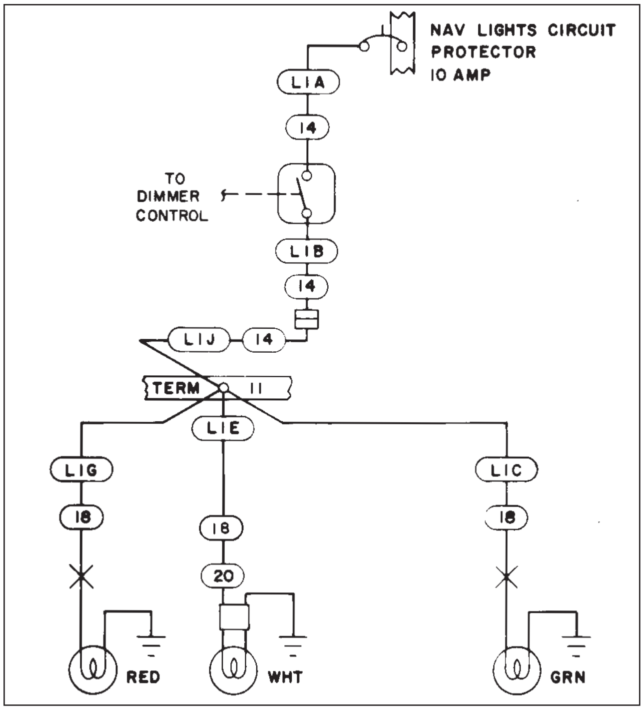


Figure 91-28. Navigation Lights,
PA-28RT-201 S/N's: 28R-8118040 and up,
PA-28RT-201T S/N's: 28R-8131042 and up

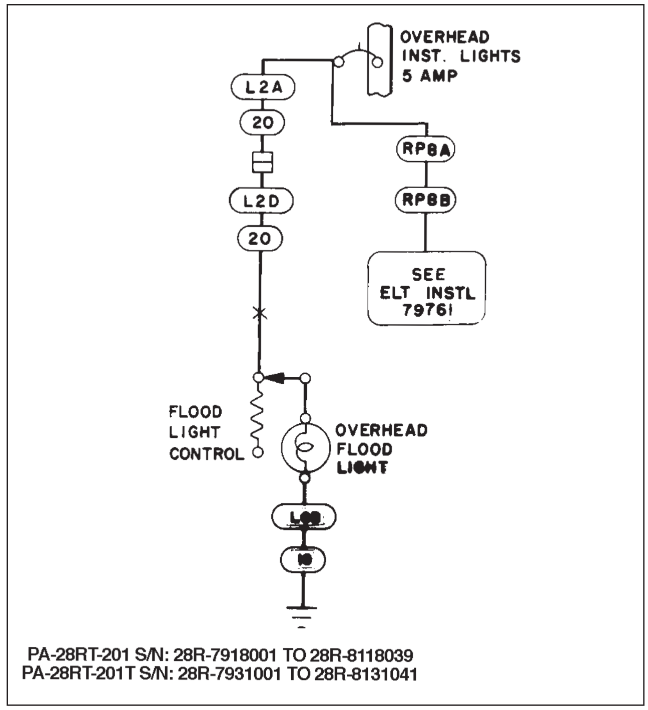


Figure 91-29. Cabin/Overhead Flood Light

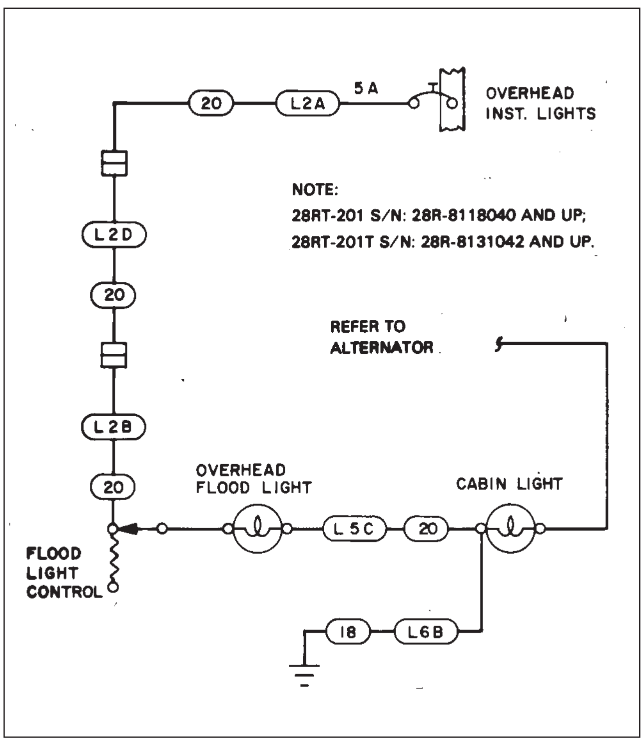


Figure 91-30. Cabin/Overhead Flood Lights

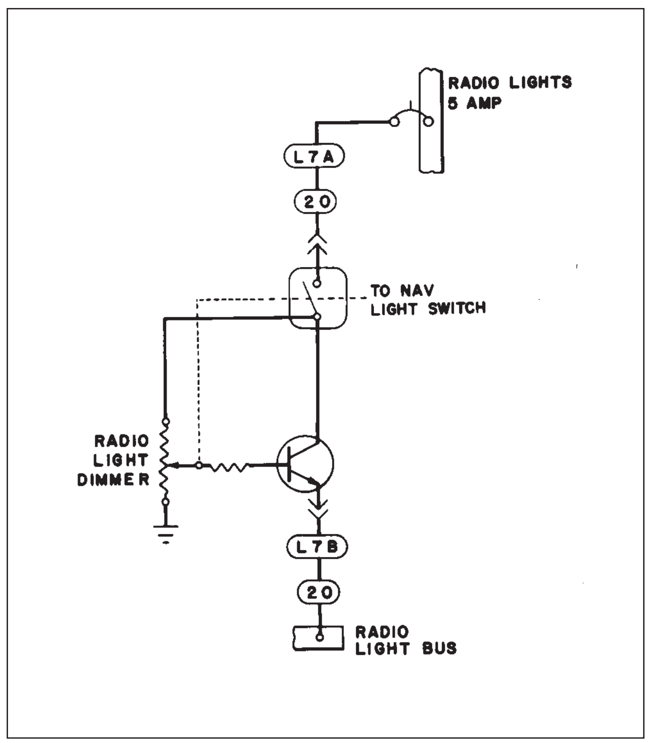


Figure 91-31. Dimmer/Switch and Radio Lights,
PA-28RT-201 (Early Models)

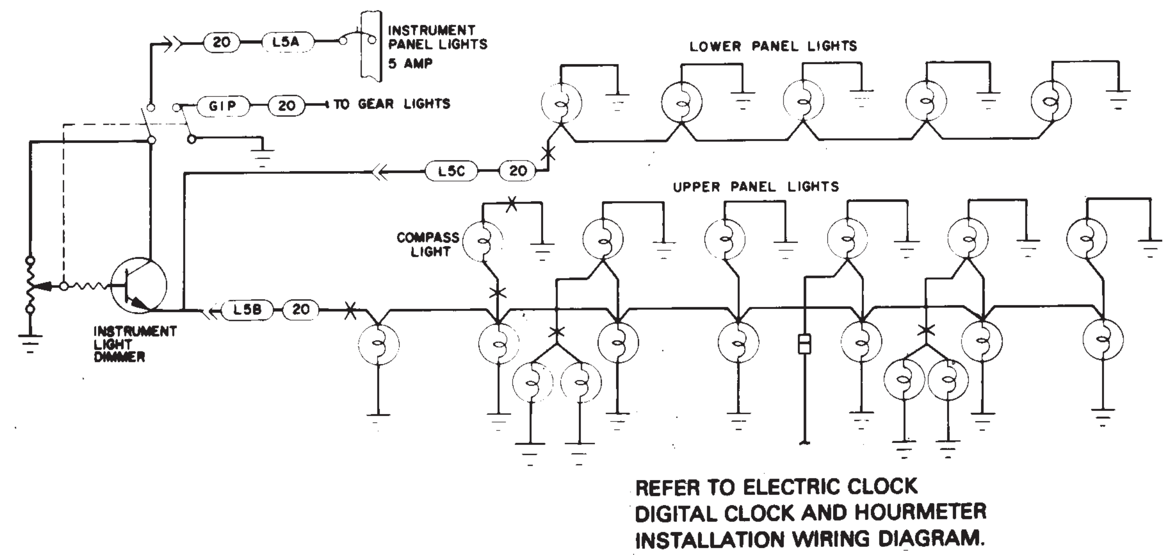


Figure 91-32. Dimmer/ Instrument Lights Control,
PA-28RT-201T (Early Models)

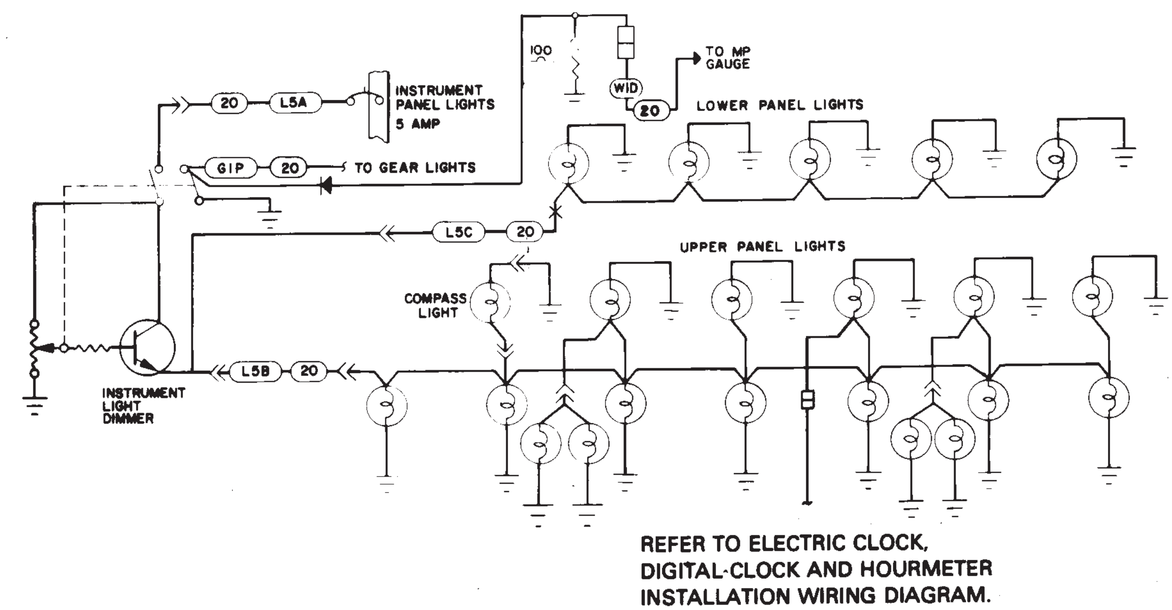


Figure 91-33. Dimmer/ Instrument Lights Control,
PA-28RT-201T (Later Models)

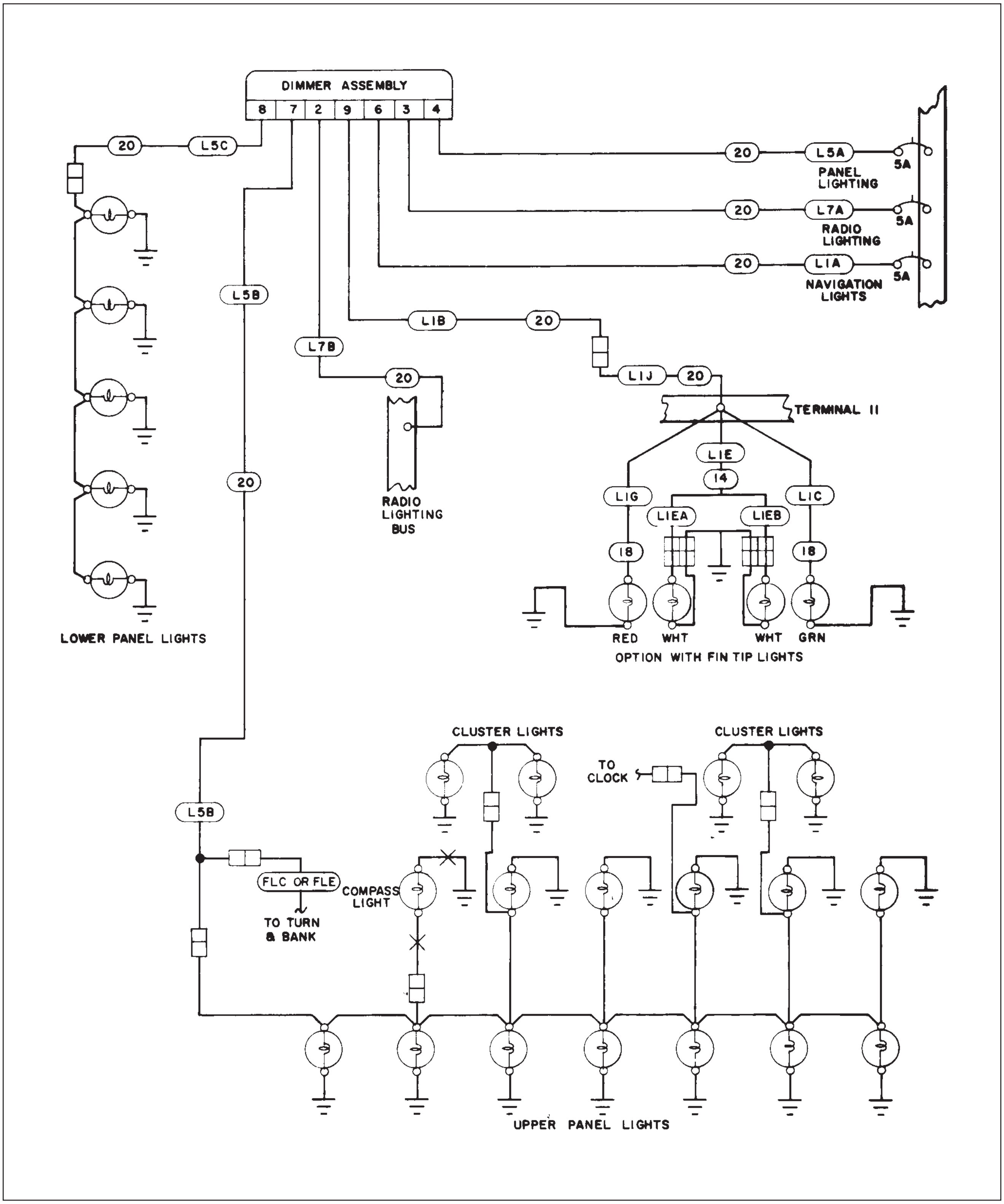


Figure 91-34. Dimmer Control Assembly, PA-28RT-201/201T

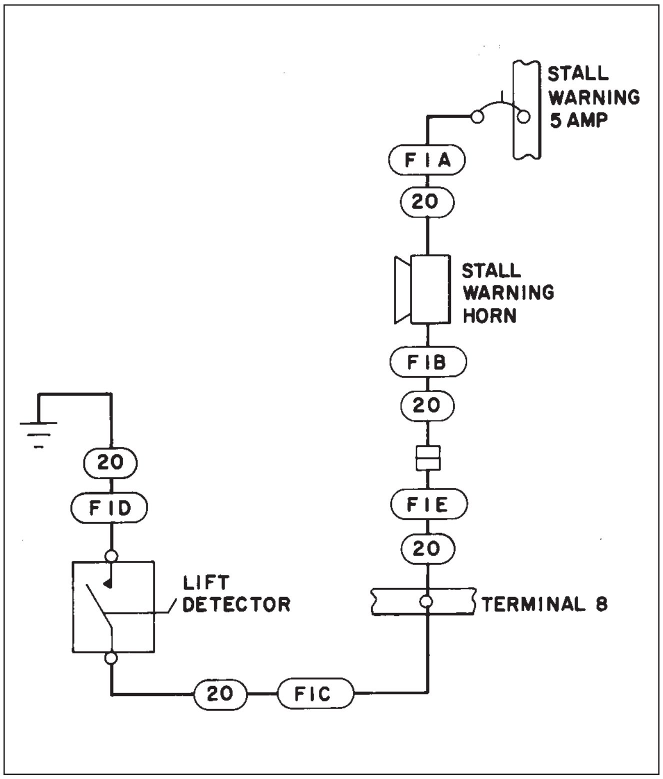


Figure 91-35. Stall Warning,
PA-28RT-201 and 201T

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK

—END—

3J3 THRU 3J24
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CHAPTER

95

SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER 95 - SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS/EFFECTIVITY

GENERAL.

This chapter contains various equipment of a special nature used to perform maintenance on the PA-28RT-201/201T.

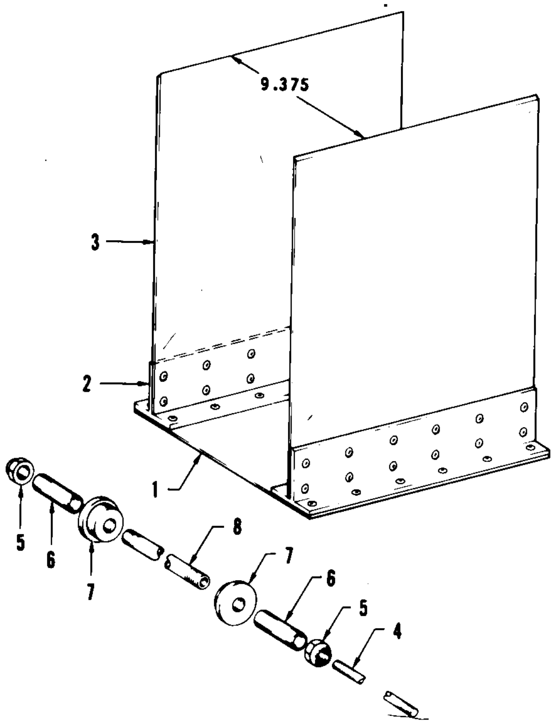
TOOLS AND TEST EQUIPMENT.

Some special tools other than normal shop tools will be required to service the aircraft. An illustrated list of tools required follows.

—NOTE—

Tools with Part Numbers given are available through the Piper Service Department. Specifications for fabricated tools may be found by referring to the appropriate illustration Figure number in the maintenance manual following the list of tools.

THIS SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



The following list of materials were used in making the balancer:

-1	1 ea.	Base	12 x 11	0.190 2024 T3 clad aluminum alloy
-2	2 ea.	Tee	2.5 x 2 x 11	0.190 2024 T4 extruded aluminum alloy
-3	2 ea.	Sides	14 x 11	0.125 2024 T3 clad aluminum alloy
-4	1 ea.	Axle	0.125 x 10.25	4130 steel, normalized
-5	2 ea.	Nuts	AN 365-624	
-6	2 ea.	Spacer	0.50 x 2.25	5052-0 aluminum tubing
	2 ea.	Spacer	0.50 x 1.25	5052-0 aluminum tubing
-7	2 ea.	Bushing	1.480 x 1.625 x 1.00	phenolic or aluminum
	2 ea.	Bushing	2.240 x 1.37 x 1.00	pheonolic or aluminum
-8	1 ea.	Pipe	1/8 x 9.3	black steel pipe
*	2 ea.	Bearings	Save two of each size worn wheel bearings from previous inspections.	

Figure 95-1. Tire Balancer Fixture

TIRE BALANCER BUILDING INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Chamfer top edges of -3 sides, leaving 1/16 inch flat on top inboard edge. Rivet -2 tee's to -3 sides using AN 470-AD5 rivets 2" spacing. Use AN 426-AD5 rivets 2" center to center to secure -2 tee's to -1 base. If tee extrusion is unavailable, heavy angle extrusion could be used. -3 sides must be vertical.
2. The -4 axle must slide through the -8 pipe. The -5 nuts were made by reaming the existing threads in the AN 365-624 nuts with an R drill, then tapping with a 1/8-27 pipe tap.
3. The -6 spacers were made from 1/2 inch aluminum tubing. The two lengths of spacers are suitable for balancing most any aircraft wheel.
4. The -7 bushings may be made from one inch phenolic or aluminum using a 1-1/2 inch hole saw to cut out the smaller bushing and a 1-3/4 inch hole saw to cut out the larger. By inserting a 1/4 inch long threaded bolt through the pilot hole and securing with a washer and nut, a drill press and file may be used to make the off-set on the bushing. The turned-down part should just slide inside the bearing race. Ream the pilot hole to slide over the -8 pipe threads.
5. The -8 pipe was made from a piece of 1/8 inch black pipe and threaded with a 1/8-27 pipe die. Thread 3 inches in from each end of the pipe.

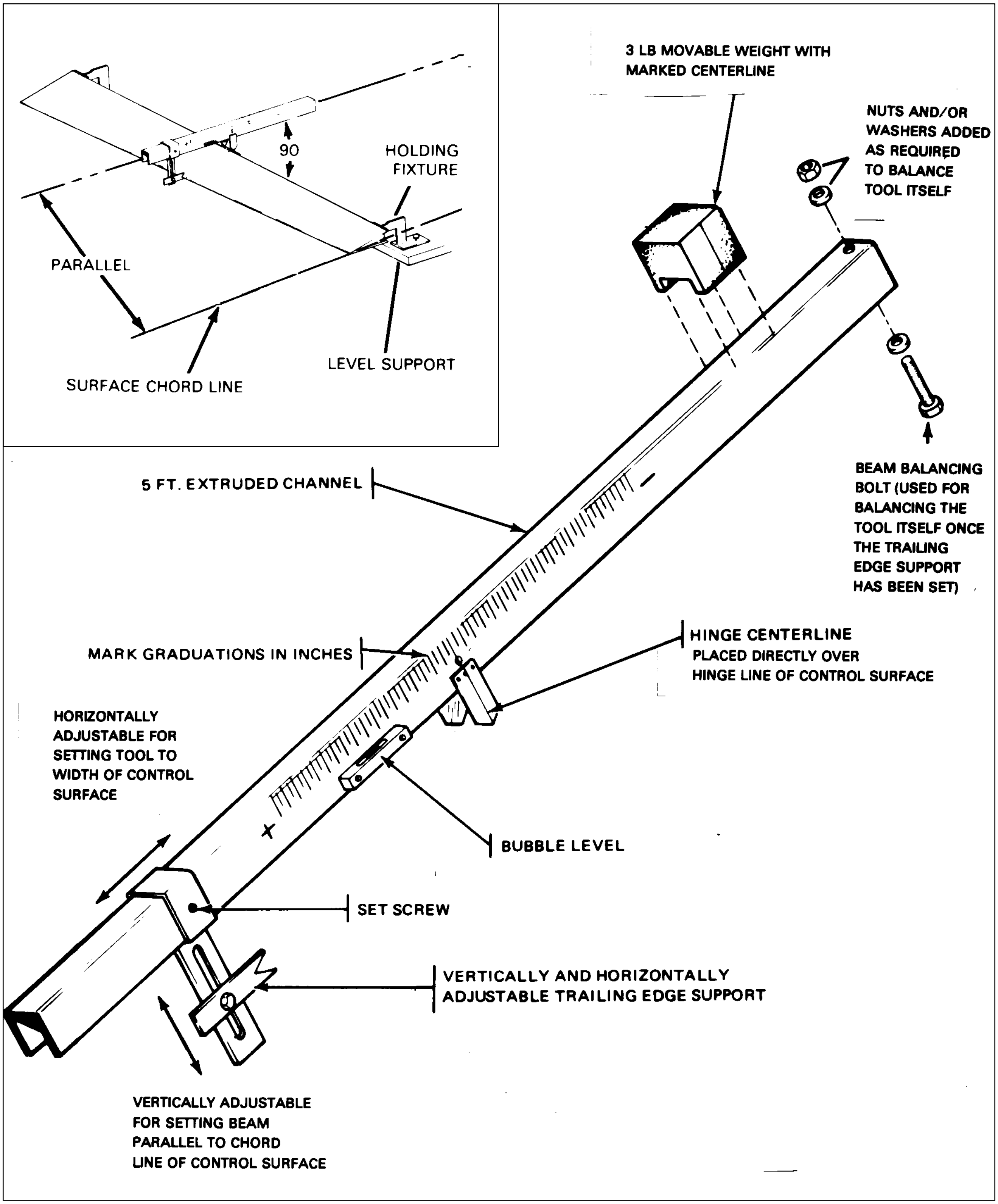


Figure 95-2. Control Surface Balancing Tool

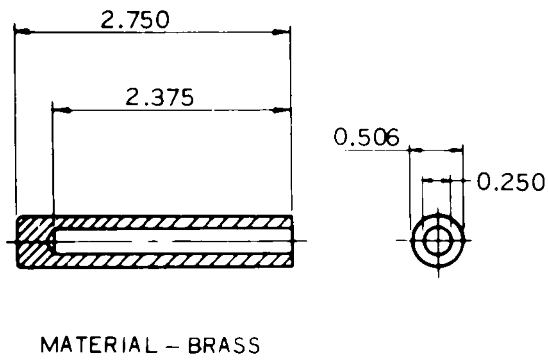


Figure 95-3. Ignition Harness Ferrule Seating Tool

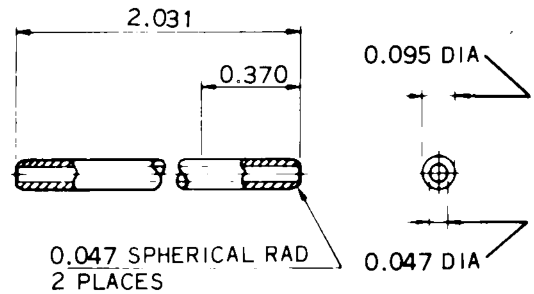


Figure 95-4. Needle

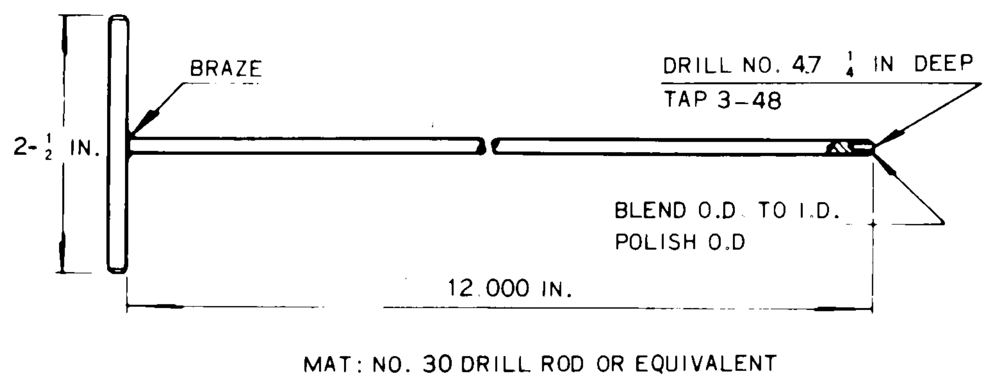
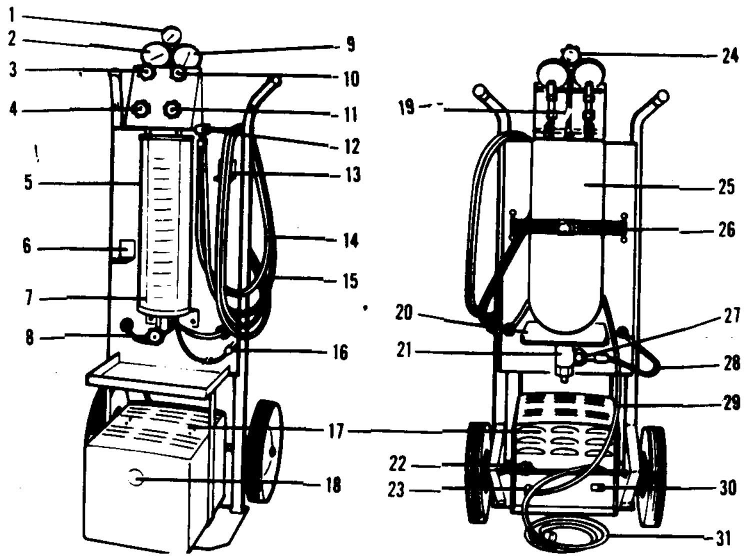


Figure 95-5. Assembly Tool For Ignition Harness Insulating Sleeve Installation



1. CYLINDER PRESSURE GAUGE
2. COMPOUND GAUGE
3. VALVE, LOW PRESSURE CONTROL
4. VALVE, VACUUM CONTROL
5. CHARGING CYLINDER
6. BRACKET
7. SIGHT GLASS
8. CYLINDER BASE VALVE
9. HIGH PRESSURE GAUGE
10. VALVE, HIGH PRESSURE CONTROL
11. VALVE, REFRIG. CONTROL
12. CHARGING LINE HOSE HOLDER
13. BRACKET
14. LOW PRESSURE CHARGING LINE
15. HIGH PRESSURE CHARGING LINE
16. HEATING ELEMENT PLUG
17. VACUUM PUMP
18. OIL FILL LOCATION
19. NECK ASSEMBLY
20. REFRIGERANT DRUM SUPPORT
21. REFRIGERANT DRUM VALVE
22. VACUUM PUMP VALVE
23. VACUUM PUMP EXHAUST PORT
24. TOP CYLINDER VALVE
25. REFRIGERANT DRUM
26. WEB STRAP
27. REFRIGERANT DRUM REDUCER
28. CHARGING CYLINDER HOSE
29. VACUUM PUMP INTAKE HOSE
30. VACUUM PUMP SWITCH
31. VACUUM PUMP POWER CORD

Figure 95-6. Charging Stand

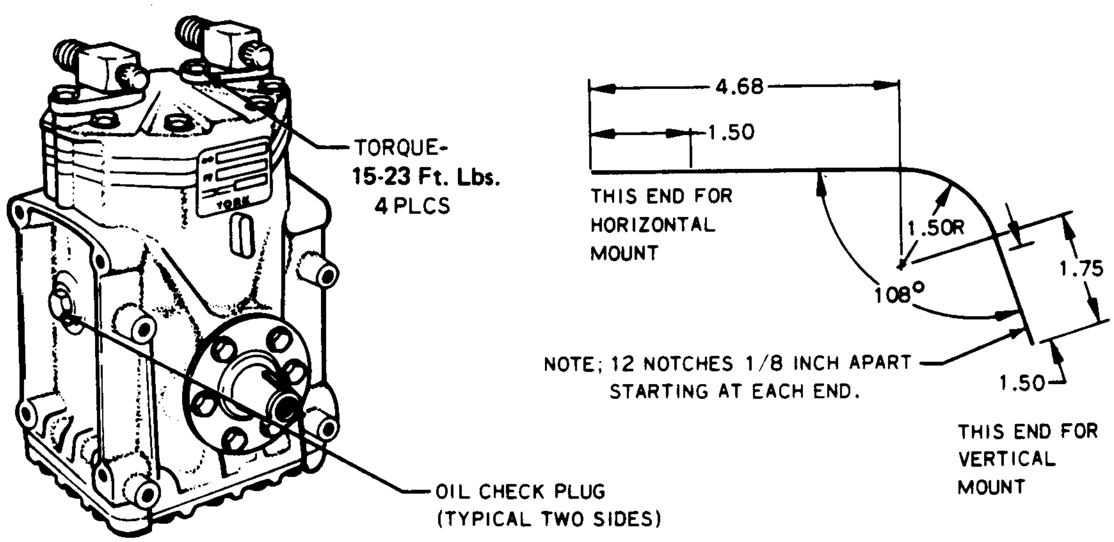


Figure 95-7. York Compressor and Fabricated Oil Dipstick (PA-28RT-201)

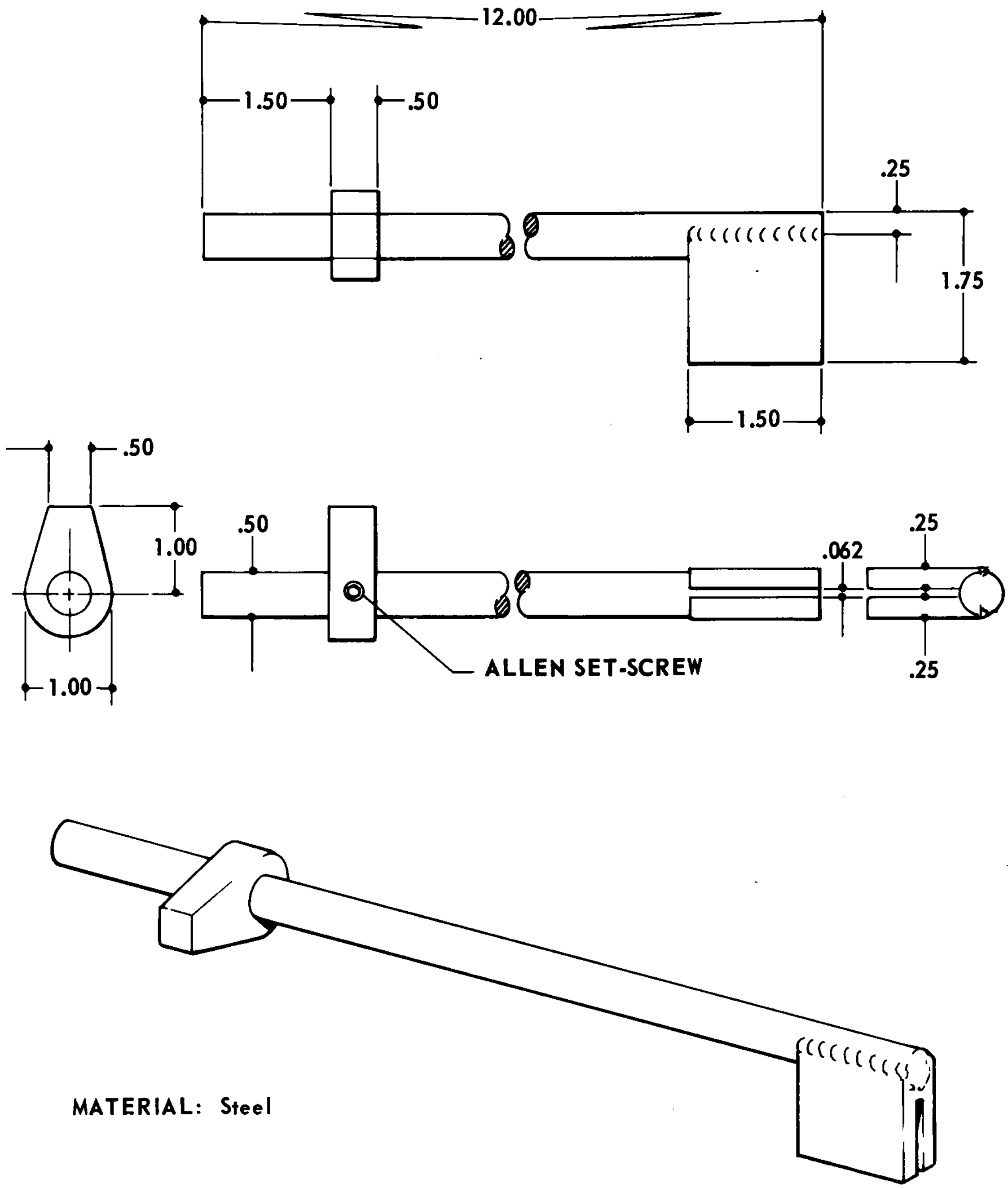


Figure 95-8. Fabricated Gear Back-Up Extender Actuator Aligning Tool

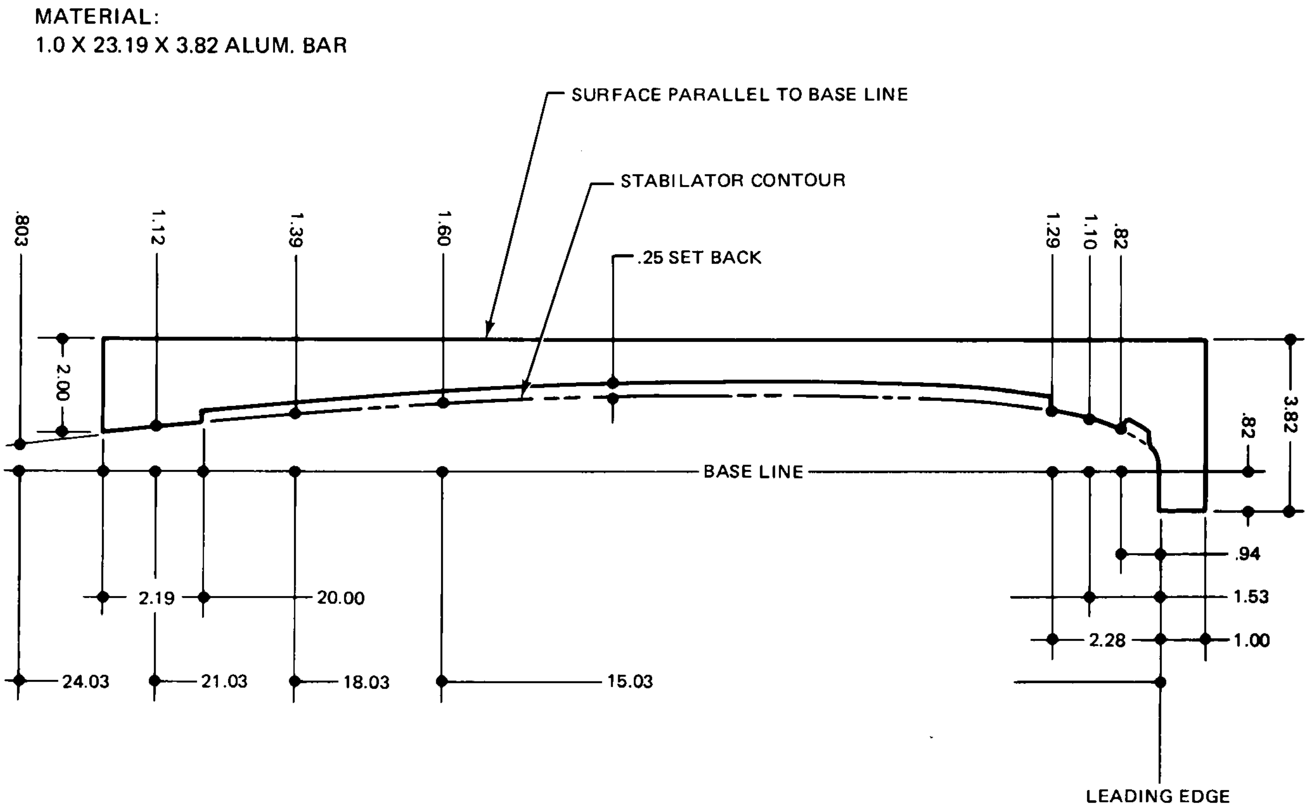


Figure 95-9. Fabricated Stabilator Rigging Tool

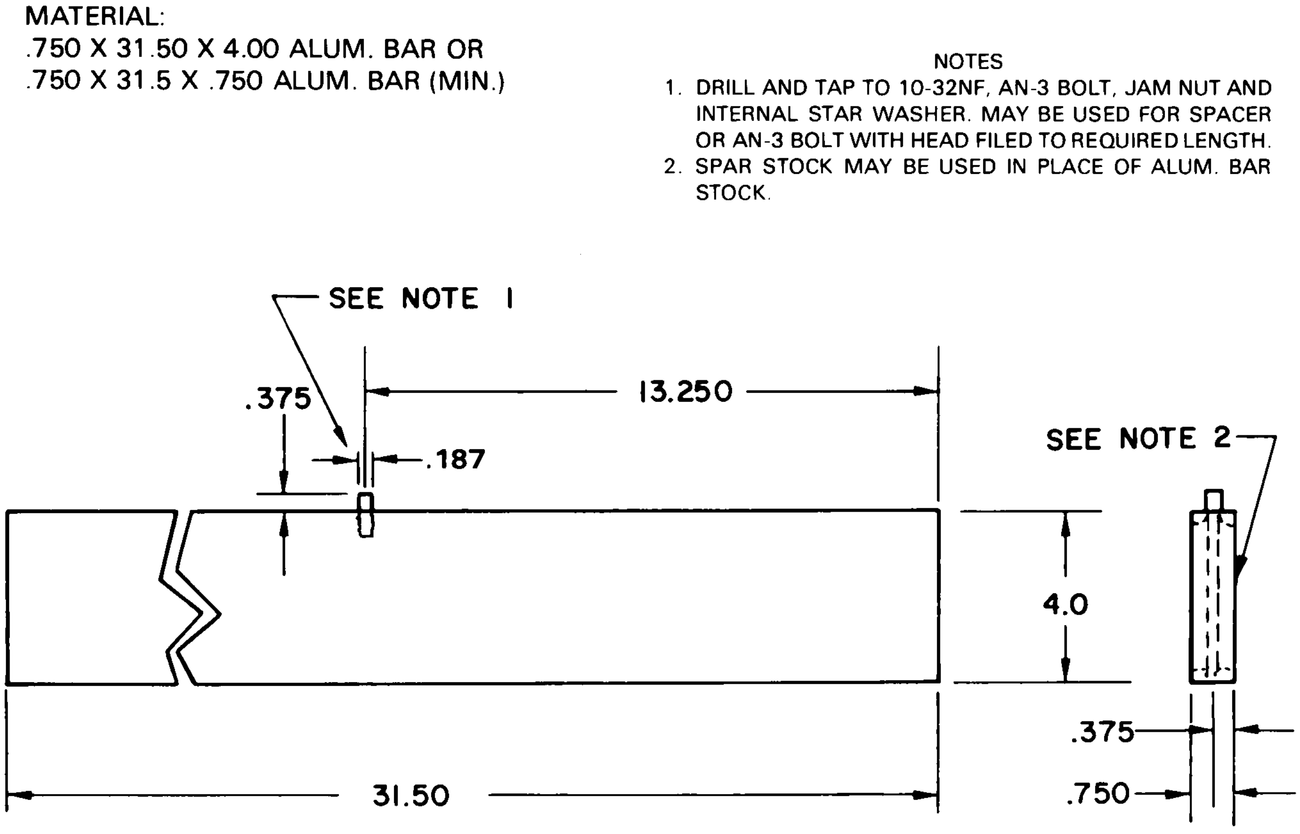


Figure 95-l0. Fabricated Aileron and Flap Rigging Tool

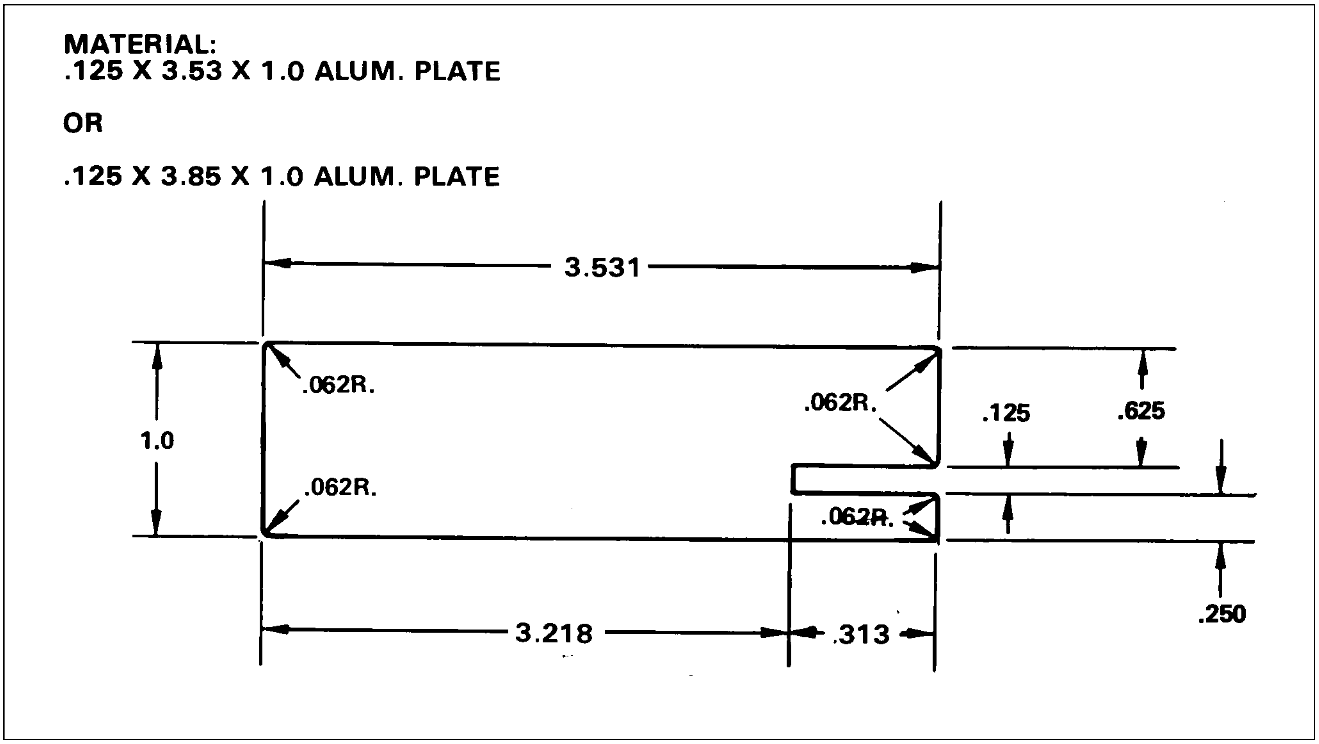


Figure 95-11. Fabricated Aileron Bellcrank Rigging Tool

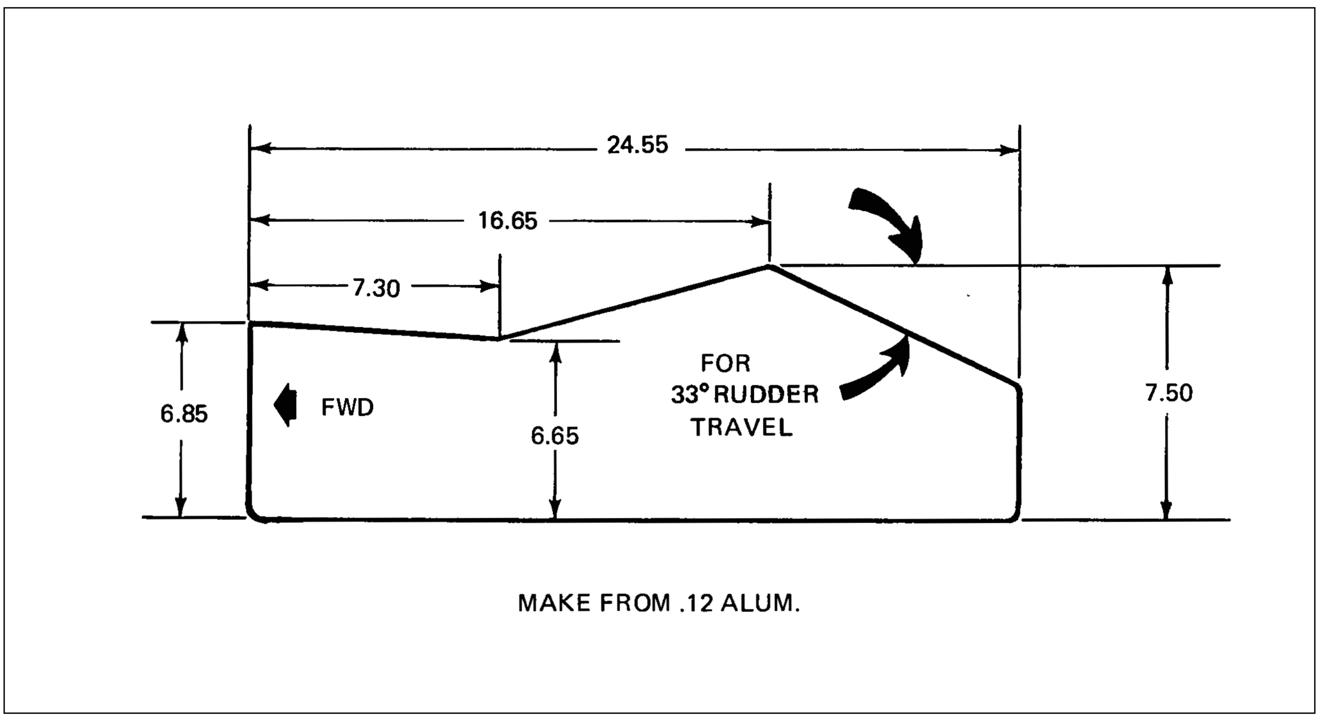


Figure 95-12. Fabricated Rudder Rigging Tool

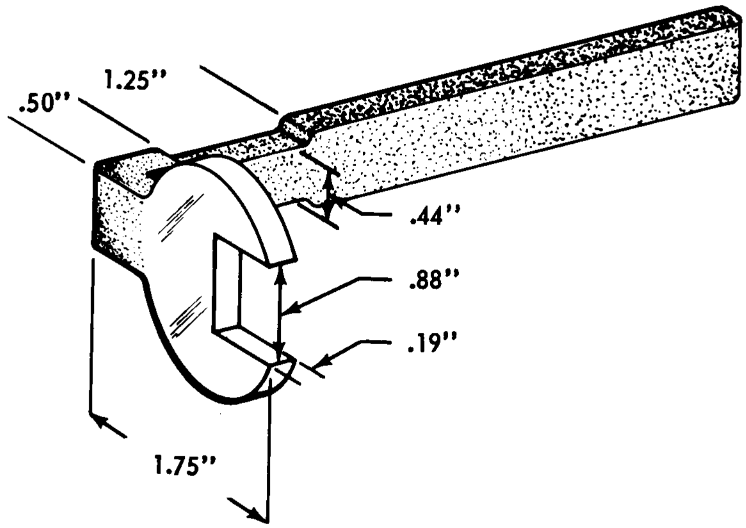


Figure 95-13. Fabricated Tool for Baggage Door Lock

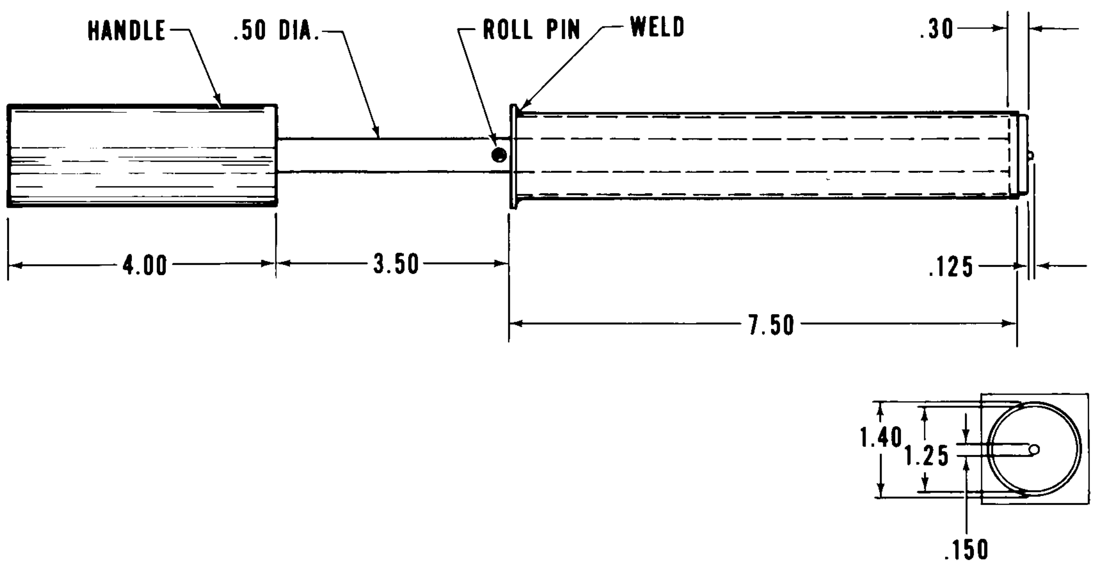


Figure 95-14. Retainer Ring Tool

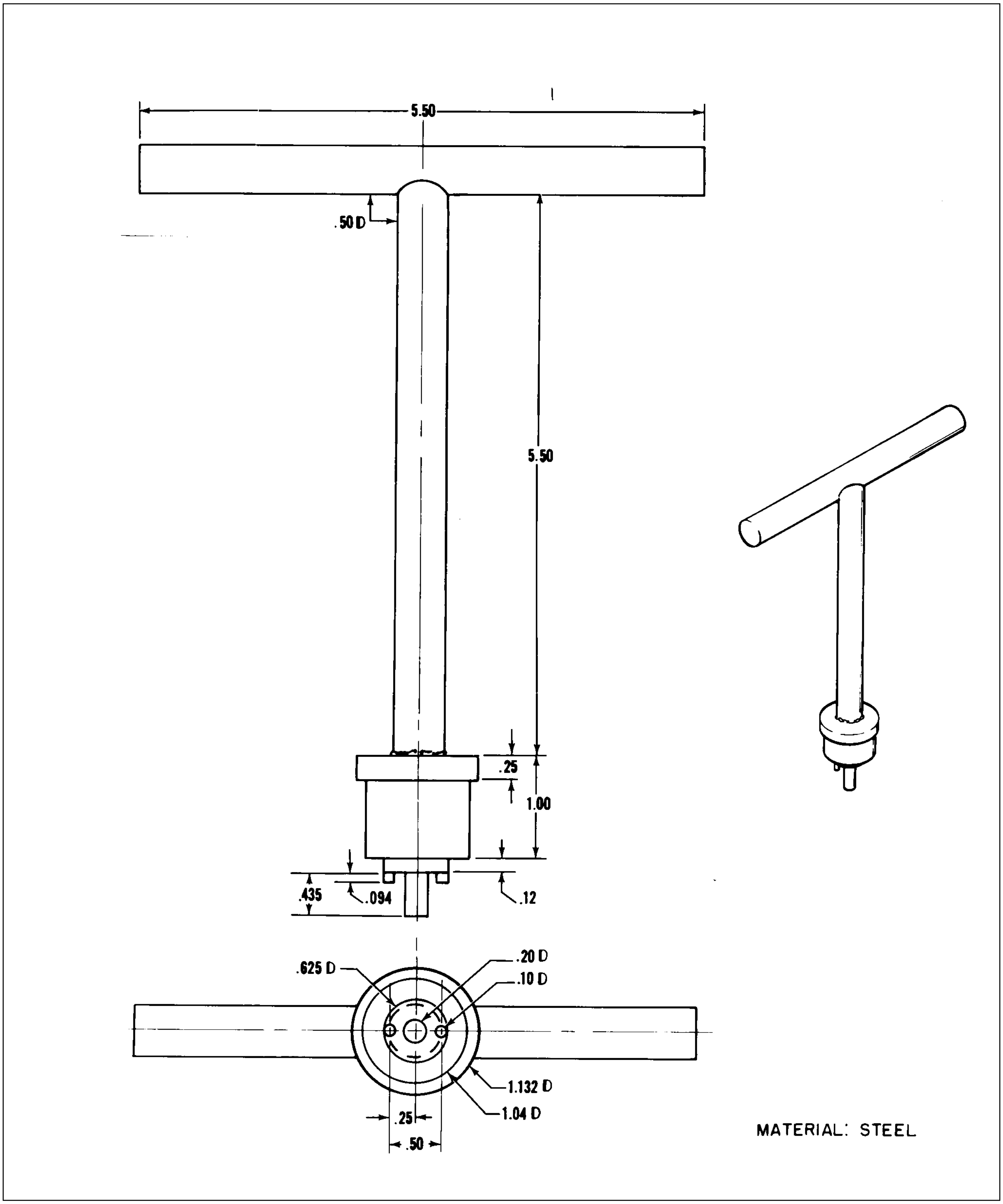


Figure 95-15. Orifice Replacement Tool

3K14 THRU 3L24
INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK