

take-off run. Any signs of rough engine operation or sluggish engine acceleration is good cause for discontinuing the take-off. If this occurs, you are justified in making a thorough full-throttle, static runup before another take-off is attempted. The engine should run smoothly and turn approximately 2230-2330 RPM with carburetor heat off.

For improved take-off and climb performance, an optional McCauley 1C172/EM 7651 climb propeller is available. This propeller has a full-throttle static RPM range of 2320-2420 RPM.

Full-throttle runups over loose gravel are especially harmful to propeller tips. When take-offs must be made over a gravel surface, it is very important that the throttle be advanced slowly. This allows the airplane to start rolling before high RPM is developed, and the gravel will be blown back of the propeller rather than pulled into it. When unavoidable small dents appear in the propeller blades, they should be immediately corrected as described in Section IV under propeller care.

Prior to take-off from fields above 5000 feet elevation, the mixture should be leaned to give maximum RPM in a full-throttle, static runup.

WING FLAP SETTINGS.

Normal and obstacle clearance take-offs are performed with wing flaps up. The use of 10° flaps will shorten the ground run approximately 10%, but this advantage is lost in the climb to a 50-foot obstacle. Therefore, the use of 10° flaps is reserved for minimum ground runs or for take-off from soft or rough fields with no obstacles ahead.

If 10° of flaps are used in ground runs, it is preferable to leave them extended rather than retract them in the climb to the obstacle. The exception to this rule would be in a high altitude take-off in hot weather where climb would be marginal with flaps 10°.

Flap settings of 30° to 40° are not recommended at any time for take-off.

PERFORMANCE CHARTS.

Consult the take-off chart in Section V for take-off distances under various gross weight, altitude, and headwind conditions.

CROSSWIND TAKE-OFFS.

Take-offs into strong crosswinds normally are performed with the

minimum flap setting necessary for the field length, to minimize the drift angle immediately after take-off. The airplane is accelerated to a speed slightly higher than normal, then pulled off abruptly to prevent possible settling back to the runway while drifting. When clear of the ground, make a coordinated turn into the wind to correct for drift.

CLIMB.

CLIMB DATA.

For detailed data, refer to the Maximum Rate-Of-Climb Data chart in Section V.

NOTE

If your aircraft is equipped with a 7651 climb propeller, slight improvement in climb performance may be expected over that shown in Section V.

CLIMB SPEEDS.

Normal climbs are performed at 80 to 90 MPH with flaps up and full throttle for best engine cooling. The mixture should be full rich unless the engine is rough due to too rich a mixture. The best rate-of-climb speeds range from 80 MPH at sea level to 77 MPH at 10,000 feet. If an obstacle dictates the use of a steep climb angle, the best angle-of-climb speed should be used with flaps up and full throttle. These speeds vary from 65 MPH at sea level to 71 MPH at 10,000 feet.

NOTE

Steep climbs at these low speeds should be of short duration to improve engine cooling.

GO-AROUND CLIMB.

In a balked landing (go-around) climb, the wing flap setting should be reduced to 20° immediately after full power is applied. Upon reaching a safe airspeed, the flaps should be slowly retracted to the full up position.

CRUISE.

Normal cruising is done between 65% and 75% power. The power settings required to obtain these powers at various altitudes and outside air temperatures can be determined by using your Cessna Power Computer of the OPERATIONAL DATA, Section V.

NOTE

The Cruise and Range Performance chart on page 5-4 outlines complete cruise figures for the Model 172 equipped with a standard propeller. The table on page 5-5 shows the RPM and speed differentials for a given %BHP to be considered when figuring cruise performance if your airplane is equipped with a 7651 climb propeller.

Cruising can be done most efficiently at high altitudes because of lower air density and therefore lower airplane drag. This is illustrated in the following table which shows performance at 75% power at various altitudes.

OPTIMUM CRUISE PERFORMANCE			
ALTITUDE	RPM	TRUE AIRSPEED	RANGE
Sea Level	2450	123	520
5000 ft.	2560	128	540
7000 ft.	Full Throttle	130	550

All figures are based on lean mixture, 36 gallons of fuel (no reserve), zero wind, standard atmospheric conditions, and 2300 pounds gross weight.

Carburetor ice, as evidenced by an unexplained drop in RPM, can be removed by application of full carburetor heat. Upon regaining the original RPM (with heat off), use the minimum amount of heat (by trial and error) to prevent ice from forming. Since heated air causes a richer mixture, readjust the mixture setting when carburetor heat is used continuously in cruising flight.

STALLS.

The stall characteristics are conventional and aural warning is provided by a stall warning horn which sounds between 5 and 10 MPH above the stall in all configurations.

Power-off stall speeds at maximum gross weight and aft c.g. position are presented on page 5-2 as calibrated airspeeds since indicated airspeeds are unreliable near the stall.

LANDING.

Normal landings are made power-off with any flap setting. Slips are prohibited in full flap approaches because of a downward pitch encountered under certain combinations of airspeed and sideslip angle.

SHORT FIELD LANDINGS.

For a short field landing, make a power-off approach at approximately 67 MPH with flaps 40°, and land on the main wheels first. Immediately after touchdown, lower the nose gear to the ground and apply heavy braking as required. Raising the flaps after landing will provide more efficient braking.

CROSSWIND LANDINGS.

When landing in a strong crosswind, use the minimum flap setting required for the field length. Use a wing-low, crab, or a combination method of drift correction and land in a nearly level attitude. Hold a straight course with the steerable nosewheel and occasional braking if necessary.

The maximum allowable crosswind velocity is dependent upon pilot capability rather than airplane limitations. With average pilot technique, direct crosswinds of 15 MPH can be handled with safety.

COLD WEATHER OPERATION.

STARTING.

Prior to starting on a cold morning, it is advisable to pull the pro-