

4.33 GO-AROUND (4.5n)

To initiate a go-around from a landing approach, the mixture should be set to full RICH, the propeller control should be at full INCREASE, and the throttle should be advanced to full power while the pitch attitude is increased to obtain the bailed landing climb speed of 80 KIAS. Retract the landing gear and slowly retract the flaps when a positive climb is established. Allow the airplane to accelerate to the best angle of climb speed (81 KIAS) for obstacle clearance or to the best rate of climb speed (110 KIAS) if obstacles are not a factor. Reset the longitudinal trim as required.

4.35 AFTER LANDING (4.5o)

When clear of the active runway, move the induction air control to PRIMARY, retract the flaps, and turn the air conditioner on as desired. Turn OFF the radar, emergency (EMERG) fuel pump, and strobe lights. Turn OFF the landing and taxi lights as required.

4.37 STOPPING ENGINE (4.5p)

Prior to shutdown, all radio and electrical equipment and external lights should be turned OFF.

The air conditioner should be turned OFF, the propeller control set in the full INCREASE position, and the throttle should be CLOSED until there is a decided decrease in CHT. Increase throttle to 1000 rpm. Maintain speed for approximately 30 seconds to ensure adequate scavenging of turbocharger oil system. Stop the engine by pulling the mixture control back to idle cut-off. After the engine stops, both magneto switches, alternator switches, and battery master switches must be turned OFF.

4.39 MOORING (4.5q)

If necessary, the airplane should be moved on the ground with the aid of the nose wheel tow bar.

The parking brake should be set and the aileron and elevator controls should be secured by looping the safety belt through the control wheel and pulling it snug. The flaps should be fully retracted. Wheel chocks should be positioned in place.

Tiedowns can be secured to the wing tiedown rings and to the tail skid. The rudder is held in position by its connections to the nose wheel steering and normally does not have to be secured.

4.41 STALLS

The stall characteristics of the Malibu are conventional. An approaching stall is indicated by a stall warning horn which is activated between five and ten knots above stall speed. Mild airframe buffeting and pitching may also precede the stall.

The gross weight stalling speed with power off, landing gear extended, and full flaps is 58 KIAS. With the landing gear retracted and flaps up, this speed is increased to 69 KIAS. Loss of altitude during stalls can be as great as 700 feet, depending on configuration and power.

NOTE

The stall warning system is inoperative with the battery and alternator switches OFF.

During preflight, the stall warning system should be checked by turning the battery switch on and pressing the stall warning test switch to determine if the horn is actuated.

4.43 TURBULENT AIR OPERATION

In keeping with good operating practice used in all aircraft, it is recommended that when turbulent air is encountered or expected, the airspeed be reduced to maneuvering speed to reduce the structural loads caused by gusts and to allow for inadvertent speed build-ups which may occur as a result of the turbulence or of distractions caused by the conditions. (Refer to paragraph 2.3 for maneuvering speeds.)