#### A) AIRCRAFT GENERAL

- 1. What is the wingspan and height of the DC-3C with the tail down?
- 2. What is the MTOW of the DC-3C?
- 3. What is the maximum recommended cross-wind takeoff component?
- 4. During a turn while taxiing, if the wing clears an object, will the tail necessarily clear the same object?
- 5. How are the flaps held in position?
- 6. How many trim tabs are there?
- 7. Is the aileron trim tab located on the left or right side?
- 8. How many flap sections?
- 9. What's the angle of the flaps in the full down position?
- 10. Are the elevators interchangeable?
- 11. How long are the ailerons?
- 12. What is the maximum speed in knots for full flaps?
- 13. What are the maximum airspeeds associated with the flap settings?
- 14. What condition is commonly known to affect rudder control during engine failures and incorrect application of controls?
- 15. What's the purpose of the small aluminum air scoop located on the outboard side of each engine nacelle forward and below the exhaust stack?

#### B) ELECTRICAL

- 1. What are the generator voltage and amperage ratings?
- 2. What does the speed of the inverters control?
- 3. What is the nominal voltage of the DC bus system?
- 4. Where are the batteries located?

#### C) FUEL SYSTEM

- 1. In which direction must the fuel quantity indicator switch be turned?
- 2. How much fuel is considered unusable for each of the 4 tanks?
- 3. What is the total capacity of each Main tank?
- 4. What is the total capacity of each Auxiliary tank?

#### D) POWER PLANT

- 1. What type of engines are installed?
- 2. What is the reduction gear ratio?
- 3. Does the tachometer read engine or prop RPM?
- 4. What is maximum power on the R1830-90D?
- 5. What is the maximum allowable cylinder head temperature?
- 6. What is the maximum allowable inlet oil temp?
- 7. What is maximum oil pressure?
- 8. What is the total capacity of the oil tank?
- 9. Where does the feathering pump get its oil supply?
- 10. Does the firewall shutoff valve shut off all oil through the firewall?
- 11. At what temperature indications can the engine be used with increased power settings?
- 12. What items does the firewall shutoff valve secure?
- 13. What is the maximum permissible RPM drop during Run-Up?
- 14. What are the maximum continuous Takeoff Power horsepower and settings?
- 15. What MP setting should a power check be completed at?
- 16. What RPM indicates a normal power check during run-up?
- 17. How many cylinders on the R1830 engine?
- 18. Where is the number 1 cylinder?
- 19. Which spark plugs are fired by which magneto?
- 20. What are the visual differences between the R1830-92 series engine and the -75 / -94 series?
- 21. What are the four positions for the mixture control?

#### E) PROPELLER

- 1. What kind of propeller is installed?
- 2. What is the minimum low pitch angle?
- 3. What is the maximum prop diameter? Needle blades and Paddle blades?
- 4. Where is the propeller governor located?
- 5. How many gallons of oil are always available for prop feathering?
- 6. Where does the oil for feathering operation come from?
- 7. What is the propeller speed when the tachometer reads 1600 RPM?

### F) FIRE PROTECTION

- 1. How many fire zones are there, and where are they located?
- 2. Where is the engine fire bottle located?
- 3. What does the perforated metering line connect to on the top side of the accessory section of the engine?

## G) HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM

- 1. What color is the hydraulic fluid?
- 2. What is the numerical indicator/identifier for the hydraulic fluid?
- 3. What five systems operate off the main hydraulic system?
- 4. What purpose does the accumulator serve?
- 5. Why are the gear and flap handles split after shutdown?
- 6. What is the hydraulic system capacity?
- 7. What is the hydraulic system tank capacity?
- 8. Where is the hydraulic tank located?
- 9. What is the hydraulic tank reserve capacity?
- 10. What is the normal hydraulic system operating pressure?
- 11. The fluid present in the sight glass represents what capacity?
- 12. The hand pump is used mostly during what operations?
- 13. What are the selectable positions for the cowl flap selector valve?

#### H) VACUUM SYSTEM/PITOT STATIC SYSTEM

- 1. What instruments are connected to the vacuum system?
- 2. What instruments are connected to the static system?
- 3. What's the purpose of the alternate static source?
- 4. How many pitot tubes are employed on the DC-3?
- 5. Where are the static ports located?

#### I) LANDING GEAR AND BRAKES

- 1. What is the maximum gear extension speed?
- 2. What holds the landing gear down?
- 3. What pressure should the landing gear pressure gage read before returning the gear handle to neutral position after lowering the gear?
- 4. After unlocking the tail wheel, a slight turn to which direction may be necessary to retract the locking pin?
- 5. During normal flight, what holds the landing gear in the up position?
- 6. What must be in place with respect to the landing gear, whenever the aircraft is not in operation?
- 7. What stops the landing gear from going into the wheel well?
- 8. What are the sizes of the main and rear tires?
- 9. What is the normal tire pressure for the main and rear tires?
- 10. What is used to adjust the clearance on the main struts?

### J) PERFORMANCE

- 1. What airspeed is V1/V2?
- 2. What airspeed is VMC?
- 3. What are normal cruise power settings?
- 4. Describe MP and RPM settings for Takeoff power and METO power?
- 5. What are Climb and Alternate Climb power settings?
- 6. What power settings are used for descent?
- 7. Why do you not reduce MP below RPM setting?
- 8. What airspeed do you maintain until Cruise altitude?

- 9. What is the preferred descent airspeed?
- 10. At what airspeed do you descend with the landing gear in the down position?
- 11. At what position are the Cowl Flaps set during takeoff and climb?
- 12. What position are the cowl flaps set during cruise and descent?
- 13. In which situations would oscillations be encountered which could result in a ground loop?
- 14. At what airspeed should aft pressure be imposed on the control yoke to bring the tail down after landing?
- 15. What is the most common and preferred type of landing?

### **K) EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

- 1. In the event of a slight power loss during intense rain storms or while flying through clouds what items should be applied immediately?
- 2. What transponder squawk code is used for emergencies?
- 3. What transponder squawk code is used for radio/communication failures?
- 4. What is the first thing that the crew is required to do once the aircraft has stopped and all operating systems are not in use?

#### **ANSWER SHEET**

## A) AIRCRAFT GENERAL

- A-1 95' wingspan/16' 11 1/8"
- A-2 26,900 lbs
- A-3 13 knots
- A-4 Yes
- A-5 By trapped hydraulic fluid
- A-6 4
- A-7 Right Side
- A-8 4
- A-9 45 degree angle
- A-10 Yes
- A-11 24 feet
- A-12 97 KIAS
- A-13 1/4 135 KIAS, 1/2 99 KIAS, 3/4 97 KIAS, Full 97 KIAS
- A-14 Rudder Lock
- A-15 Cooling of the engine mounts near the exhaust stack

### **B) ELECTRICAL**

- B-1 24v/88 amp
- B-2 Alternating Currents (AC)
- B-3 24v
- B-4 Under the nose of the fuselage, aft of the pitot mast

#### C) FUEL SYSTEM

- C-1 Clockwise
- C-2 4 Gallons in each tank/16 Gallons total
- C-3 202 Gallons
- C-4 200 Gallons

### D) POWER PLANT

- D-1 Pratt & Whitney R1830-90D
- D-2 16:9
- D-3 Engine RPM
- D-4 1200 HP
- D-5 245 Degrees C
- D-6 104 Degrees C
- D-7 120 PSI
- D-8 32 Gallon Tank (Will only hold 29 Gallons)
- D-9 Oil Tank
- D-10 No
- D-11 100 CHT & 40 degrees oil temp
- D-12 Oil and Hydraulic fluid
- D-13 100 RPM
- D-14 METO 42"/2550 RPM
- D-15 Ambient Atmospheric Pressure
- D-16 2300 RPM
- D-17 14
- D-18 Top, back row
- D-19 Left mag-rear/Right mag-front
- D-20 Where the magnetos are placed
- D-21 Idle cutoff, Auto Lean, Auto Rich, Emergency

#### E) PROPELLER

- E-1 Hamilton Standard Hydromatic quick feathering constant speed prop
- E-2 18 degrees
- E-3 Needle blades and Paddle blades 11'6 3/8" / 11' 3 3/8"
- E-4 Top of nose case
- E-5 3 gallons
- E-6 Bottom of oil tank, below stand pipe
- E-7 900 RPM (16:9)

#### F) FIRE PROTECTION

- F-1 3/ Zone 1-Power Section/Zone 2-Accessory Section/Zone 3-Wheel Well
- F-2 Behind the co-pilot seat
- F-3 Carb throat

#### G) HYDRAULIC POWER SYSTEM

- G-1 red
- G-2 MIL 5606
- G-3 Wipers/Brakes/Flaps/Gear/Cowl flaps
- G-4 Acts as a cushion to absorb shock to the system
- G-5 To relieve pressure in the system
- G-6 28 quarts
- G-7 13 quarts
- G-8 Behind the copilot's bulkhead (hydraulic panel)
- G-9 3 quarts
- G-10 600-875 psi, varies (750-950)
- G-11 The fluid above the standpipe
- G-12 Ground operations
- G-13 Open/off/trail/off/closed

### H) VACUUM SYSTEM/PITOT STATIC SYSTEM

- H-1 DG/Attitude Indicator
- H-2 Airspeed/Altimeter/VSI
- H-3 If primary static source becomes clogged
- H-4 2
- H-5 On the pitot masts

## I) LANDING GEAR AND BRAKES

- I-1 148 kts
- I-2 Hydraulic pressure
- I-3 System Pressure
- I-4 Right
- I-5 Trapped Hydraulic Pressure
- I-6 Safety Pins
- I-7 Gear Bumper
- I-8 17x16 Mains/9x6 Rear
- I-9 55psi Mains/60psi Tailwheel
- I-10 Hydraulic fluid and nitrogen

#### J) PERFORMANCE

- J-1 84 kts
- J-2 77 kts
- J-3 25-28" MP @ 2100 RPM
- J-4 48"/2700 –TO, 42"/2550-METO
- J-5 35"/2300-Climb, 33"/2300-Alt Climb
- J-6 25"/2100 RPM
- J-7 To prevent Reverse Loading
- J-8 115 KIAS
- J-9 135-140 KIAS
- J-10 125 KIAS

J-11 Trail
J-12 Close and Off
J-13 Beginning Take Off and at the end of the landing (Tail coming down)
J-14 60 KIAS
J-15 Wheel Landing

# K) EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- K-1 Carb Heat
- K-2 7700
- K-3 7600
- K-4 Chock the tires, Install the Rudder Lock and Landing Gear Pins