## FAA-S-ACS-6B June 2018 Private Pilot Airplane

### **Airman Certification Standards**

Cessna 172: mixture rich, carb heat out if below the green arc for maneuvers.

<u>Task</u>	ACS	<u>Settings</u>
Traffic Pattern	<ol> <li>Altitude: +/-100ft</li> <li>Airspeed: +/- 10kts</li> <li>Wind Correction for correct ground track</li> </ol>	2100-2200 rpm
Normal Takeoff	<ol> <li>Maintains centerline</li> <li>Rotates at Vr</li> <li>Climbs at Vy +10/-5kts</li> <li>Used correct wind correction.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Flaps zero</li> <li>Vr = 60kts</li> <li>Vy = 75kts</li> </ol>
Normal Approach/Landing	<ol> <li>Stabilized approach at not more than 1.3Vso</li> <li>Adds Gust factor</li> <li>Touches down during stall.</li> <li>At Touchdown point -0/+400ft</li> <li>With mains on each side of centerline (no drift)</li> </ol>	On Final: 1. Flaps 30 degs 2. 60-65kts 3. Maintain centerline
Soft Field Takeoff Soft Field Approach/Landing	<ol> <li>Lift off at lowest safe airspeed (read this as bottom of green arc)</li> <li>Stay in Ground effect until Vx</li> <li>Climb at Vx +10/-5kts</li> <li>After obstacle, climb at Vy +10/-5kts.</li> <li>Maintain runway centerline throughout ground roll and climb</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Flaps 10deg</li> <li>Keep pressure off nosewheel</li> <li>Rotate 50kts</li> <li>Vx =60-65ts</li> <li>Flaps up clear of obstacle</li> <li>Vy = 70-75kts</li> <li>Final 60-65kts</li> </ol>
Soft Field Approach/Landing	<ol> <li>Stabilized approach at not more than 1.3Vso</li> <li>Adds Gust factor</li> <li>Keeps nose wheel off the surface until elevator loses effectiveness</li> <li>Keeps elevator full up until exits the soft area</li> <li>Maintains centerline between the mains at all times</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Final 60-65kts</li> <li>20deg flaps</li> <li>Use flatter approach</li> <li>Land with 1200rpm</li> <li>Keep nosewheel up</li> <li>Power idle</li> <li>Nosewheel up until exit runway</li> </ol>

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Short Field Takeoff/Max Perf	1.	Rotates at Vr	1.	Flaps Zero
Climb	2.		2.	Full brakes and
	3.	,	_	power
		Flaps.	3.	Release brakes
	4.		4.	Vr = 50-55kts
	5.	Maintains centerline during	5.	Vx = 60-65kts
		ground roll and climb	6.	Vy = 70-75kts
Short Field Approach/Landing	1.	Stabilized approach at not more	1.	Final: 55kts
		than 1.3Vso	2.	Flaps 40deg
	2.	Adds Gust factor		
	3.	Touches down at -0ft/+200ft of		
		point selected. Landing short is a		
		guaranteed failure		
	4.	Maintain centerline throughout		
	5.	, ,		
		any tire slippage.		
Forward Slip to Landing	1.	Applies proper forward slip	1.	Wing down into
		techniques (wind low into wind,		the wind
		opposite rudder)	2.	Opposite Rudder
	2.	Touches down -0/+400ft of		
		touchdown point selected		
Go Around/Rejected Landing	1.	Makes a timely decision	1.	Add full power
_	2.	Establishes Vx or Vy +10/-5kts	2.	Increase airspeed
	3.	Retracts flaps as appropriate	3.	Flaps up slowly
	4.	Establishes Vy +10/-5kts	4.	Vy = 70-75kts
	5.			
Steep Turns (360deg turn at		$R \cap R \cap A \cap A \cap A \cap A$	1.	2100-2200RPM
45deg bank)	2.	Bank Angle: +/-5deg	2.	45deg bank
	3.	Rollout +/-10deg	3.	Adjust trim
	4.	Airspeed +/-10kts	4.	Add 200rpm
			5.	Decrease 200rpm
				on rollout.
			6.	Adjust trim
S Turns (at 600 to 1000ft AGL)	1.	Altitude: +/-100ft	1.	2000ft MSL
	2.	Airspeed: +/-10kts	2.	2200rpm
	3.	Maintains coordinated flight	3.	Radius 1/2mile
			4.	Equal semicircles
Turns Around a Point (600 to		Altitude: +/-100ft	1.	2000ft MSL
1000ft AGL)	2.	Airspeed: +/-10kts	2.	2200rpm
	3.	Maintains coordinated flight	3.	Radius 1/2mile

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Pilotage (plan can be paper or electronic)	<ol> <li>+/-3miles from centerline of planned route</li> <li>Altitude: +/-200ft</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Make checkpoints no more than a total</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Heading: +/-15deg</li> <li>Arrives at checkpoint within 5mins of estimated.</li> </ol>	of 15miles from start

Radio/Electronic Navigation	1.	Altitude +/-200ft	1.	Tune VOR
	2.	Heading +/-15deg	2.	Center needle TO
	3.	Must use Radio and Electronic	3.	Turn to heading
		navigation to track a course and	4.	Keep needle
		obtain location		centered
Diversion	1.	Altitude: +/-200ft		
	2.	Heading: +/-15deg		
	3.	Appropriate diversion to an airport		
	4.	Calculates: Time, Heading,		
		Groundspeeed, Arrival time, and		
		fuel consumption		
Lost Procedures	1.	Uses the 5 C's to determine course	1.	Confess
		of action	2.	Climb
			3.	Communicate
			4.	Conserve
			5.	
Slow Flight	1.	>1500ft AGL Thoughout	1.	1500rpm
	2.	Airspeed 5 to 10kts above stall	2.	Flaps 20deg
		speed.	3.	Adjust power to
WHEN DID	Y O 3.	···· , ···		maintain altitude
	4.		4.	Airspeed 5kts
	5.	Airspeed: +10/-0kts		above stall horn
	6.	Bank angle: +/-10degs from specified		
Power Off Stall	1.		1.	1500rpm
	2.	Established a stabilized descent	2.	Flaps 30deg
	3.	Heading: +/-10deg	3.	60kts
	4.	Bank: 20deg +/-10deg	4.	500ft/min
	5.	Recover after a full stall		descent
	6.	Recovers appropriately	5.	Throttle idle
	7.	Returns to altitude, heading and	6.	Full stall
		airspeed specified by examiner	7.	Power, Pitch,
				Cleanup, carb
				heat

Power On Stalls	1. >1500ft AGL throughout	1. Flaps zero
	2. Establish takeoff, departure or	2. RPM 1500rpm
	cruise config as specified by	3. Airspeed 65kts
	examiner	4. RPM 2100rpm
	3. Set power now less than 65%	5. Pitch up for full stall
	BHP	6. Power pitch cleanup
	4. Heading: +/-10deg	
	5. Bank Angle: +/-10deg	
	6. Recover at full stall	
	7. Vx then Cleanup	
	8. Return to Altitude, Heading and	
	Airspeed specified by examiner	
Spin Awareness	1. Assess situations where spins	
	may occur	
	2. Explain spin recovery procedure	e
Basic Instrument	1. Altitude: +/-200ft	1. Straight&Level
(constant airspeed climbs,	2. Heading: +/-20deg	2. Climb 500ft/min
descents, turns, ATC	3. Airspeed: +/-10kts	3. Descend 500ft/min
communitications)		4. Turns
Unusual Flight Attitudes	1. Altitude: +/-200ft	
	2. Heading: +/-20deg	
	3. Airspeed: +/-10kts	
Emergency Descent	1. Selects appropriate	1. Throttle Idle
	configuration for the descent.	2. Flaps zero
	2. Completes appropriate	3. Bank 30-45deg
	checklist	4. Airspeed Va
	OUR DREAM STAL	-5/+0kts
Simulated engine loss approach	1. ABC (Airspeed, Best place to	1. Airspeed 65kts
and landing	land, Checklist)	2. Best place to land
	2. Airspeed: +/-10kts	within 15 sec's
	3. Prepare for landing	3. Checklist
		4. Verify best place to
		land
		5. Recover above
		500ftAGL
Systems Malfunctions (at least	5. Power loss	14. InOp Trim
three of the items listed)	6. Engine Roughness	
	7. Carb/Induction Icing	
1. Door opening in flight	8. Loss of Oil Pressure	Per Checklist
2. Icing	9. Fuel Starvation	
3. Smoke/fire/engine	10. Electrical	
compartment	11. Vacuum Pressure	
4. Glass Cockpit	12. Pitot/Static	
	<ol><li>Flap/Landing Gear</li></ol>	

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