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CIVIL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

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LENTOTURVALLISUUSHALLINTO
FLIGHT SAFETY AUTHORITY

LENTOKELPOISUUSMÄÄRÄYS
AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVE



M 2423/97

14.1.1997

Lentokelpoisuussääntöjen noudattaminen on ilma-aluksen jatkuvan lentokelpoisuuden edellytyksenä. Sääntöjen mukaisen toimenpiteen saa tehdä ja kuitata, ellei sääntöissä toisin mainita, se jolla ilmailusääntöjen AIR M2-1, AIR M4-1, AIR M5-3, AIR M5-10, AIR M6-1, OPS M2-10, JAR-OPS 1 tai JAR OPS 3 mukaisesti on oikeus tehdä kyseisen ilma-aluksen tai -välineen määräaikaishuoltoja. Tehty toimenpide on merkittävä ilma-aluksen teknilliseen päiväkirjaan tai purjelentokoneen matkapäiväkirjaan. Lentokelpoisuussääntö on annettu ilmailulain (281/95) 17§:n perusteella.

Mitsubishi. Lentokäsikirjan muutos.

Koskee: Kaikkia lentokoneita Mitsubishi MU-2B-10/15/20/25/26/26A/30/35/36/36A/40 ja -60.

Viite: FAA AD 96-25-02.

Voimaantulo: 15.2.1997

Voimassaoloaika: Tämä määräys on voimassa toistaiseksi.

Toimenpiteet: Laita 24 tunnin kuluessa tämän määräyksen liitteen kohdan A mukainen teksti lentokäsikirjan rajoitusosaan (LIMITATIONS SECTION), kohdan B mukainen teksti lentokäsikirjan vähimmäisvarusteluutteluun (MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST - MEL) ja kohdan C mukainen teksti lentokäsikirjan menetelmäosaan (PROCEDURES SECTION). Tarkoituksena on välttää jäätämisen aiheuttamat vaaratilanteet.

Tämän määräyksen mukaiset toimenpiteet saa tehdä myös lentokoneen ohjaaja. Määräys on kuitattava tehdyksi lentokoneen matkapäiväkirjaan ja lentokäsikirjan muutossivulle.

A. LIMITATIONS SECTION

LIMITATIONS SECTION

ICING LIMITATIONS

The minimum airspeed for sustained level flight in icing conditions is 180 knots indicated airspeed (IAS).

Sustained flight in icing conditions with flaps extended is prohibited except for approach and landing.

WARNING

Severe icing may result from environmental conditions outside of those for which the airplane is designed. Flight in freezing rain, freezing drizzle, or mixed icing conditions (supercooled liquid water and ice crystals) may result in ice build-up on protected surfaces exceeding the capability of the ice protection system, or may result in ice forming aft of the protected surfaces. This ice may not be shed using the ice protection system, and may seriously damage the performance and controllability of the airplane. In some cases the ice may appear to be of relatively small proportions. Often the appearance of the ice causing the most severe consequences is glaze ice or a combination of glaze ice and rime ice.

During flight, severe icing conditions that exceed those for which the airplane is certificated shall be determined by the following visual cues. If one or more of these visual cues exist, immediately request priority handling from Air Traffic Control to facilitate a route or an altitude change to exit the icing conditions.

- Airspeed losses greater than 20 knots that are not regained after a boot de-ice cycle.
- Decrease in rate of climb during a constant airspeed climb to 300 feet per minute.
- Unusually extensive ice accreted on the airframe in areas not normally observed to collect ice.
- Accumulation of ice on the lower surface of the wing aft of the protected area.
- Accumulation of ice on the propeller spinner farther aft than normally observed.
- Accumulation of ice on the upper surface of the wing aft of the de-icing boots visible from the pilot's position that is not removed by de-ice boot operation.

Note: Ice accretion beyond the limit of the boots on the upper surface may be visible from the pilot's position as a solid or partial ridge of ice.

Since the autopilot may mask tactile cues that indicate adverse changes in handling characteristics, use of the autopilot is prohibited when any of the visual cues specified above exist, or when unusual lateral or lateral/yaw trim requirements are encountered while the airplane is in icing conditions.

B. (MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST)

All icing detection lights (tip tank taxi lights and wing illumination light) must be operable prior to flight into known or forecast icing conditions at night. [NOTE: This supersedes any relief provided by the Minimum Equipment list (MEL).]

C. (PROCEDURES SECTION)

ABNORMAL PROCEDURES SEVERE ICING ENCOUNTER

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBES SOME OF THE WEATHER CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE CONDUCTIVE TO SEVERE IN-FLIGHT ICING:

- Visible rain at temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius ambient air temperature.
- Droplets that splash or splatter on impact at temperatures below 0 degrees Celsius ambient air temperature.

PROCEDURES FOR EXITING SEVERE ICING ENVIRONMENT:

These procedures are applicable to all flight phases from takeoff to landing. Monitor the ambient air temperature. While severe icing may form at temperatures as cold as - 18 degrees Celsius, increased vigilance is warranted at temperatures around freezing with visible moisture present. If the visual cues specified in the Limitations Section of the AFM for identifying severe icing conditions are observed, accomplish the following:

- Immediately request priority handling from the Air Traffic Control to facilitate a route or an altitude change to exit the severe icing conditions to avoid extended exposure to flight conditions more severe than those for which the airplane has been certificated.
- Avoid abrupt and excessive maneuvering that may contribute to control difficulties.
- Do not engage the autopilot.
- If the autopilot is engaged, hold the control wheel firmly and disengage the autopilot.
- If an unusual roll response, an uncommanded roll, or an unusual trim is observed, lower the nose (reduce the angle of attack) and allow the airspeed to increase before any reduction in engine power.
- Do not extend flaps during extended operation in icing conditions. Operation with flaps extended can result in a reduced wing angle-of-attack, with the possibility of ice forming on the upper surface further aft of the wing than normal, possibly aft of the protected area.
- If the flaps are extended, do not retract them until the airframe is clear of ice.
- Report these weather conditions to Air Traffic Control.