

PERFORMANCE

3.1.1 Runway Length Calculation

For runway length calculations Aero Noord airplanes will in principle operate according to requirements as determined for airplane category Performance Class B.

Performance Class B (JAR-OPS 1.470):

Propeller driven airplanes with a maximum approved passenger seating configuration of 9 or less, and a maximum take-off mass of 5700 kg or less.

To calculate the required runway length, pilots shall factor the figures found in the POH/AOM as follows (as per JAR-OPS 1.530 JAR-OPS 1.550):

1. Take-off distance as per POH x 1,25 at least equal to or less than the take-off distance available.
2. Landing distance as per POH x 1,43 at least equal to or less than the landing distance available.

The pilot shall take into account:

- the mass of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run at the estimated time of landing,
- the pressure altitude at the aerodrome,
- the ambient temperature at the aerodrome,
- not more than 50% of the reported head-wind component or not less than 150% of the reported tail-wind component,
- the runway surface condition and the type of runway surface (see table below),
- the runway slope in the direction of take-off/landing (see table below).

When the POH/ AOM does not include correction factors for grass runways, the figures as determined in accordance with above shall be multiplied as follows:

TAKE-OFF

Grass (on firm soil) up to 13 cm long	Dry	1.20
	Wet	1.25
Paved	Wet	1.05
Slope for every 1% up slope		5%

LANDING

Grass (on firm soil) up to 13 cm long	Dry	1.20
	Wet	1.38
Wet paved runways		1.15
Slope for every 1% downslope		5%

Note 1: The soil is firm when there are wheel impressions but no rutting

Note 2: The correction factors for runways with slopes in excess of 2% need the acceptance of the N.L.A. (the Authority).