

SOP-PA28

Standard Operating Procedures – PA28

January 02, 2024



SECTION 0 - FRONT MATTER

0.1 - INTRODUCTION

To ensure safety and regulatory compliance, flights must be conducted in accordance with regulations, ATC clearances, personal capability, aircraft operating limitations described the applicable Pilot Operating Handbook, and WWFC's Flight Training Operations Manual. WWFC has attempted to ensure that the information contained here does not contradict anything listed in any of our fleet Pilot Operating Handbooks, but if there is any disagreement, **the Pilot Operating Handbook is the final authority.**

0.2 - SOP ORGANIZATION CHART



0.3 - VERSION INFORMATION



Jan 2024 version

- Updated section 4 profiles (page 10-12)
- Updated section 5.6 to remove reference to wing mirror (page 14)



0.4 - CONTENTS

SECTION 0 - FRONT MATTER	2
0.1 - INTRODUCTION	2
0.2 - SOP Organization Chart	2
0.3 - VERSION INFORMATION	2
0.4 - Contents	
0.5 - ACROYNMS	4
SECTION 1 - NORMAL CHECKLISTS	5
SECTION 2 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	7
SECTION 3 - PILOT BRIEFING CARD	
SECTION 4 - PROFILES	10
4.1 - NORMAL TAKEOFF	
4.2 - Normal Landing	
4.3 - NORMAL CIRCUIT	
SECTION 5 - TECHNIQUES & CONSIDERATIONS	13
5.1 - PREFLIGHT INSPECTION / BEFORE START	
5.2 - Engine Start	
5.3 - TAXI / RUN UP	13
5.4 - Takeoff / Departure	
5.5 - Cruise	
5.6 - Arrival / Landing	
5.7 - After Landing	14



0.5 - ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AFM	Aircraft Flight Manual
AGL	Above Ground Level
ASL	Above Sea Level
ATC	Air Traffic Control
DH	Decision Height
EFB	Electronic Flight Bag
FAF	Final Approach Fix
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
KIAS	Knots Indicated Airspeed
KTAS	Knots True Airspeed
MAP	Missed Approach Point
MDA	Minimum Descent Altitude
MSA	Minimum Sector Altitude
PIC	Pilot in Command
POH	Pilot Operating Handbook
SID	Standard Instrument Departure
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TOC	Top-of-Climb



SECTION 1 - NORMAL CHECKLISTS

Piper PA28R

PREFLIGHT

Cockpi	t
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Cockpit	
Checklists	CONFIRM VERSION
Control Wheel	release restraints
Gear Handle	DOWN
Parking Brake	DOWN
Avionics	OFF
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Magneto Switch	OFF
BATT MASTR Switch	ON
Fuel Gauges	check QUANTITY
Annunciator Panel	CHECK
BATT MASTR Switch	OFF
Primary Flight ControlsPl	ROPER OPERATION
Flaps	EXTEND
Trim	NEUTRAL
Pitot and Static Systems	DRAIN
Required Documents and POH	check ON BOARD
Tow Bar and Bags	STOW/SECURE
Baggage Door	CLOSE/SECURE
External Check	per POH

BEFORE START	R&D
Brakes	SET
Emergency Gear Extension Lever NORMAL	position
Circuit Breakers	IN
Alternate Air	OFF
PropellerFULL INCREAS	E RPM
Avionics	OFF
Lightsa	as req'd
Fuel Selector DESIRED) TANK

START R&D
NORMAL START
Throttle1/2 INCH OPEN
ALTR Switch ON
BATT MASTER Switch ON
Electric Fuel Pump ON
IF ENGINE IS COLD (omit if engine is warm)
Mixture Control RICH for 3-5 sec then LEAN
PropellerCLEAR
Starter ENGAGE
Mixture FULL RICH
Throttle ADJUST (1000 RPM)
Oil Pressure CHECK (indication w/in 30 sec)
OTHER START PROCEDURESrefer to POH

NORMAL PROCEDURES

AFTER START / TAXI	F&R or R&D
Flaps	RETRACT
RADIO MASTR Switch	ON
Avionics	configure
AP Master / Trim Master	ON
Autopilot / Electric Trim	CHECK
Lights	set for taxi
Taxi Area	CLEAR
Parking Brake	RELEASE
Propeller	HIGH RPM
Throttle	APPLY SLOWLY
Brakes	CHECK
Steering	CHECK
Flight Instruments	CHECK
	AFTER START / TAXI Flaps RADIO MASTR Switch Avionics AP Master / Trim Master Autopilot / Electric Trim Lights Taxi Area Parking Brake Propeller Throttle Steering Flight Instruments

RUN UP / BEFORE TAKEOFF R&	D
Run Up Areacheck SUITABL	E
Parking Brake	
IF OIL TEMP <75°	
Throttle 1400 to 1500 RPM until war	m
Propeller FULL INCREAS	SΕ
Throttle	
Magnetos CHECK (drop ≤ 175 RPM/diff. ≤ 50 RPM	(N
Vacuum4.8 to 5.1 inches H	١g
Oil TemperatureCHEC	ĸ
Oil PressureCHEC	ĸ
AmmeterCHEC	к
AnnunciatorPRESS-TO-TES	зт
Propeller EXERCISE – then FULL INCREAS	ε
Alternate AirCHEC	ĸ
Engine is warm for takeoff when throttle can be	
opened without engine faltering.	
Electric Fuel Pump OF	F
Fuel PressureCHEC	ĸ
ThrottleRETAR	D
BATT MASTR SwitchO	N
ALTR SwitchO	N
Flight Instruments CHEC	ĸ
Fuel Selector PROPER TAN	IK
Electric Fuel PumpO	N
Engine GaugesCHEC	ĸ
Alternate AirCLOSE	D
MixtureSET (lean for tax	ki)
Propeller SE	ΞT
Seats/Belts/Harness UP/FASTENED/CHEC	ĸ
Flaps SE	ΞT
TrimSE	ΞT
ControlsFRE	E
Doors LATCHED (two place	s)

LINE CHECK	F
Time	record
Ice Protectiona	s req'd
Lightsa	s req'd
Transponder	ALT
Sock	winds

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TAKEOFF	(Technique)
NORMAL TAKEOFF	
Mixture	RICH
Flaps	SET
Trim	SET
Accelerate to 65 to 75 KIAS	
Control Wheel	smoothly ROTATE
When positive rate established	and insufficient
runway remains	
Gear	UP
When desired climb speed is ob	otained
Flaps	slowly RETRACT
OTHER TECHNIQUES	per POH

AFTER TAKEOFF	F&R
Attitude pitch for	or desired speed
Vy (flaps up) 90 KIAS (78 I	(IAS gear down)
Vx (flaps up) 78 KIAS (72 I	(IAS gear down)
Enroute	104 KIAS
Lights	as req'd
Electric Fuel Pump OFF a	t desired altitude

CRUISE	F&R
PowerSET pe	er power table
Mixture	ADJUST
At intervals, to maintain fuel balance	
Electric Fuel Pump	ON
Fuel Selector	. switch tanks
Fuel Pressure	CHECK
Electric Fuel Pump	OFF

DESCENT	F
Power	AS DESIRED
Mixture Controls	ADJUST for smooth operation
Altimeter	SET

BEFORE LANDING	F&R
Fuel Selector	PROPER TANK
Seat Backs	ERECT
Belts/Harness	FASTEN
Lights	as req'd
Electric Fuel Pump	ON
Mixture	SET (full rich)
Propeller	FULL INCREASE
GearDOWN	I – 129 KIAS max
FlapsSE1	– 103 KIAS max
Trimset for desired approach	speed (75 KIAS)

NORMAL PROCEDURES

AFTER LANDING	F&R
Radios	ground frequency SET
Flaps	RETRACT
Electric Fuel Pump	OFF
Pitot Heat	OFF
Lights	as req'd
Transponder	standby / 1200
Mixture	SET (lean for taxi)

SHUTDOWN	R&D
ELT	check 121.5
RADIO MASTR Switch	OFF
Electrical Switches	OFF
Propeller	. FULL INCREASE
Throttle	CLOSED
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Magnetos	OFF
ALTR Switch	OFF
BATT MASTR Switch	OFF

SECURING	F
Parking Brake	SET
Flaps	FULL UP
Control Wheel	SECURED with belts
Wheel Chocks	IN PLACE
Parking Brake	RELEASE
Tie Downs	SECURE

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SECTION 2 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Piper PA28R

ENGINE FIRE DURING START

Starter	CRANK ENGINE
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Throttle	OPEN
Electric Fuel Pump	OFF
Fuel Selector	OFF
If fire continues	ABANDON

ENGINE POWER LOSS DURING T/O

If sufficient runway remains LAND AHEAD	
If area ahead is rough:	
Gear Selector Switch UP	
If altitude permits attempted restart:	
Safe airspeed MAINTAIN	
Fuel Selector SWITCH to tank containing fuel	
Electric Fuel PumpON	
MixtureRICH	
Alternate Air OPEN	
If power is not regained, proceed with power off	

ENGINE POWER LOSS IN FLIGHT

POWER OFE LANDING

Electric Fuel Pump...

Trim	
Suitable FieldLOCATE	
Establish a spiral pattern and arrive 1000 ft above field at downwind position for normal approach and landing.	
When field can easily be reached	
Proceed with Gear Down Emergency Landing or	
Gear Up Emergency Landing procedure.	
LOSS OF FUEL FLOW/PRESSURE	
Electric Fuel PumpON	

Fuel Selector CHECK on tank containing fuel

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

GEAR DOWN EMERGENCY LANDING

Touchdown should be made at the lowest possible airspeed with full flaps.

When committed to landing:	
Landing Gear Selector	DOWN
Flaps	AS DESIRED
Throttle	CLOSE
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
BATT MASTR Switch	OFF
ALTR Switch	OFF
Fuel Selector	OFF
Seat Belts and Harness	TIGHT

GEAR UP EMERGENCY LANDING

In the event a gear up landing is required:	
Flaps AS D	ESIRED
Throttle	CLOSE
Mixture IDLE C	UT-OFF
Ignition	OFF
BATT MASTR Switch	OFF
ALTR Switch	OFF
Fuel Selector	OFF
Seat Belt and Harness	. TIGHT
Contact surface at minimum possible airspeed.	

ENGINE FIRE

. OFF

Fuel Selector	OFF
Throttle	CLOSED
Mixture	IDLE CUT-OFF
Electric Fuel Pump	CHECK OFF
Heater and Defroster	OFF
Proceed with Power Off Landing Procedure	

ENGINE ROUGHNESS

Mixture ADJUST for maximum smoothness Alternate Air
Electric Fuel PumpON
Fuel Selector SWITCH TANKS
Engine GaugesCHECK
Magneto SwitchL then R then BOTH
If operation is satisfactory on either magneto, proceed on that magneto at reduced power with full RICH mixture to a landing at first available airport. If

roughness persists, prepare for precautionary landing.

LOSS OF OIL PRESSURE or

HIGH OIL TEMPERATURE

Land as soon as possible and investigate cause. Prepare for **Power Off Landing Procedure**

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ELECTRICAL FIR	E
Flashlight (at night)	LOCATE
BATT MASTR Switch	OFF
ALTR Switch	OFF
Vents	OPEN
Cabin Heat	OFF
Land	AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

ELECTRICAL FAILURE

ELECTRICAL OVERLOAD

PROPELLER OVERSPEED		
Proceed with flight. Ammeter MONITOR		
five minutes:		
If ammeter reading DOES begin to decrease within		
switch OFF to be avoided unless req'd by electrical system failure.		
NOTE: Operation w/ ALTR switch ON and BATT		
gear extension. Gear position lights will be INOP.		
CALITION: Battery depletion will require emergency		
BATT MASTR Switch OFF		
within five minutes:		
If ammeter reading does NOT Begin to decrease		
Ammeter MONITOR		
BATT MASTR Switch ON		
If ammeter reading DOES decrease:		
ALTR Switch OFF		
f ammeter reading does NOT decrease:		
BATT MASTR SwitchOFF		
Alternator over 20 amps above known load		

LER OVERSPEED

ThrottleRETARD
Oil PressureCHECK
Propeller ControlFULL DECREASE rpm, then
set if any control available
Airspeed REDUCE
ThrottleAS REQUIRED to remain <2700 rpm

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

GEAR UNSAFE INDICATION

If Gear Unsafe light remains on after extension or retraction or landing gear indicator lights do not illuminate upon extension. BATT MASTR Switch..... CHECK ON ALTR Switch CHECK ON Circuit BreakersCHECK NAV LIGHT Switch..... OFF (in daytime) Gear Indicator BulbsCHECK Emergency Gear Ext. Lever CHECK NORMAL

POSITION (up)

EMERGENCY GEAR EXTENSION NOTE: Refer to POH 4.39 for emergency gear

extension for training purposes.

- Gear Unsafe Indication Checklist COMPLETE If landing gear does not check down and locked: Airspeed...... REDUCE BELOW 87 KIAS
- Landing Gear SelectorGEAR DOWN If gear has still failed to lock down Emergence Gear Ext Lever...... EMERG. POSITION

If gear has still failed to lock down, yaw the airplane abruptly from side to side with rudder.

If nose gear will not lock down, slow aircraft to lowest safe speed and: Landing Gear SelectorGEAR DOWN

If landing gear does not check down, recycle gear through UP position then select gear DOWN.

SPIN RECOVERY

Rudder FULL OPPOSITE to SPIN DIRECTION
Control Wheel FULL FWD/AILERONS NEUTRAL
Throttle IDLE
RudderNEUTRAL (when rotation stops)
Control Wheel AS REQUIRED to recover from dive
Level Flight Attitude REGAIN

OPEN DOOR

Airspeed	slow to 87 KIAS
Cabin Vents	CLOSE
Storm Window	OPEN
If upper latch is open	
Upper Latch	LATCH position
If side latch is open	
ArmrestP	ULL to close door
Side Latch Handle	LATCH position
If both upper and side latch are open	, latch side latch
then top latch.	

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SECTION 3 - PILOT BRIEFING CARD

PA28R

Passenger Briefing

Smoking / Seatbelts / Doors Emergency Exits/Equipment

Takeoff Briefing

Takeoff Procedure Runway Flap Setting / Retraction Schedule Speeds: Rotation Initial Climb Go/No-Go Memory items for engine failures: On the runway After takeoff w/ and w/out rwy rem. Threats

Speeds – all KIAS

V_S 60 V_{So} 55 V_A (2750) 118 / (1865) 96 V_{TURB} 103 V_{NO} 146 V_{NE} 183 V_G 79 (clean!) V_{FE} 103 $\begin{array}{c} V_{LO} \ (ret) \ 107 \\ V_{LO} \ (ext) \ \& \ V_{LE} \ 129 \\ V_{R} \ flap \ 0^{\circ} \ 65{\text{-}}75 \\ V_{R} \ flap \ 25^{\circ} \ 55{\text{-}}65 \\ Gear \ Up \ (Flaps \ 0^{\circ}) \\ V_{\gamma} \ 90 \ / \ V_{x} \ 78 \\ Gear \ Down \ (Flaps \ 0^{\circ}) \\ V_{\gamma} \ 78 \ / \ V_{x} \ 72 \end{array}$

Pilot Briefing Card

Arrival Briefing				
VFR				
	Field Elevation			
	Circuit Altitude			
	Circuit Joining Procedure			
	Type of Landing (planned config)			
	Stable Call Altitude			
IFR	IFR			
	Approach Type & Name			
	Minimum Altitudes			
	Overshoot (Missed) Procedure			
	Radios / RNAV Config'd			
	Timing / Type of Landing			
	Special / Stable Call Altitude			

2nd Stage Climb 104 V_{APP} 75 V_{REF} 72 (norm. ***&*** eng. out) MDXW 17

2200/22" = 115^{UP} / 95_{DOWN}

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SECTION 4 - PROFILES

4.1 - NORMAL TAKEOFF

PA28R – Normal Takeoff





4.2 - NORMAL LANDING

PA28R – Normal Landing





4.3 - NORMAL CIRCUIT

PA28R – Normal Circuit



SECTION 5 - TECHNIQUES & CONSIDERATIONS

This section is reserved to address type-specific techniques and essential pilot considerations. The guidance here is intended to supplement the procedures provided by the Aircraft Manufacturer in the POH.

5.1 - PREFLIGHT INSPECTION / BEFORE START

- (1) **Walkaround**. Note the temperature of the engine during the external check. If it is <u>hot or warm to</u> <u>the touch</u>, plan to omit the priming step of the Normal Start procedure.
- (2) **Emergency Gear Extension Lever:** <u>After boarding</u>, ensure the lever has not been pushed down accidentally and is in the Normal Position (up). This is easy to step on during boarding, and if it's pushed down, the gear may indicate an unsafe state.

5.2 - ENGINE START

- (1) **Consider engine temperature.** A hot or warm engine does not require priming. Ambient temperature is irrelevant the actual temperature of the engine is the determining factor.
- (2) **Startup difficulties.** If the engine was primed for a cold start is the start attempt is unsuccessful, assume the engine is flooded.

5.3 - TAXI / RUN UP

(1) "**Propeller – Exercise**". Perform during run up as described in POH amplified procedure; move propeller control through full range but take care not to allow RPM to drop more than 500 RPM during the check (i.e., move the control quickly back to full RPM). Repeating three times is important in cold weather.

5.4 - TAKEOFF / DEPARTURE

- (1) **Rotation Speeds.** Selection of exact rotation speed within the POH-specified range of rotation speeds (65 to 75 KIAS) should be based on weight.
- (2) **Initial Climb Speeds**. Consider that Best Angle (VX) and Best Rate (VY) differ for Gear UP and Gear DOWN configurations, so a speed change at that point of the departure is required to achieve maximum performance.
- (3) Autopilot Engagement. Activation of the autopilot (i.e., mode selection) should take place no earlier than when the aircraft is established in an enroute climb on a constant heading. STEC55 APs require a roll mode (HDG, NAV) to be active before any vertical modes (VS, ALT) may be enabled.

5.5 - CRUISE

(1) **Cruise Power Selection.** Cruise at or below 75% power using the performance tables in the POH.

- (2) **Fuel Balance.** The aircraft does not have a lateral imbalance limitation, but fuel should be used alternately to maintain balance.
- (3) **Electric Fuel Pump Use.** Per the POH, the electric pump should normally be turned off during cruise unless changing fuel tanks.

5.6 - ARRIVAL / LANDING

- (1) **Autopilot Disengagement.** Unless flying an instrument approach procedure, cancel all autopilot modes before passing below 1000' AGL.
- (2) **Flap Setting**. Per the POH, full flaps should be used for landing unless wind conditions make reduced settings more desirable.
- (3) GUMPF Check. The GUMPF check is an important defense technique against inadvertent gearup (or otherwise improperly configured) landings. The GUMPF check is only effective if it is employed properly - is not the normal point of landing gear extension. It must happen <u>separately</u> <u>and at a later point</u> than the planned landing gear extension.

5.7 - AFTER LANDING

(1) **Flap Retraction.** To reduce the risk of an inadvertent landing gear retraction, leave flaps in the landing position until the aircraft is stopped at a suitable point to complete the after-landing checklist and confirm the correct lever is used.