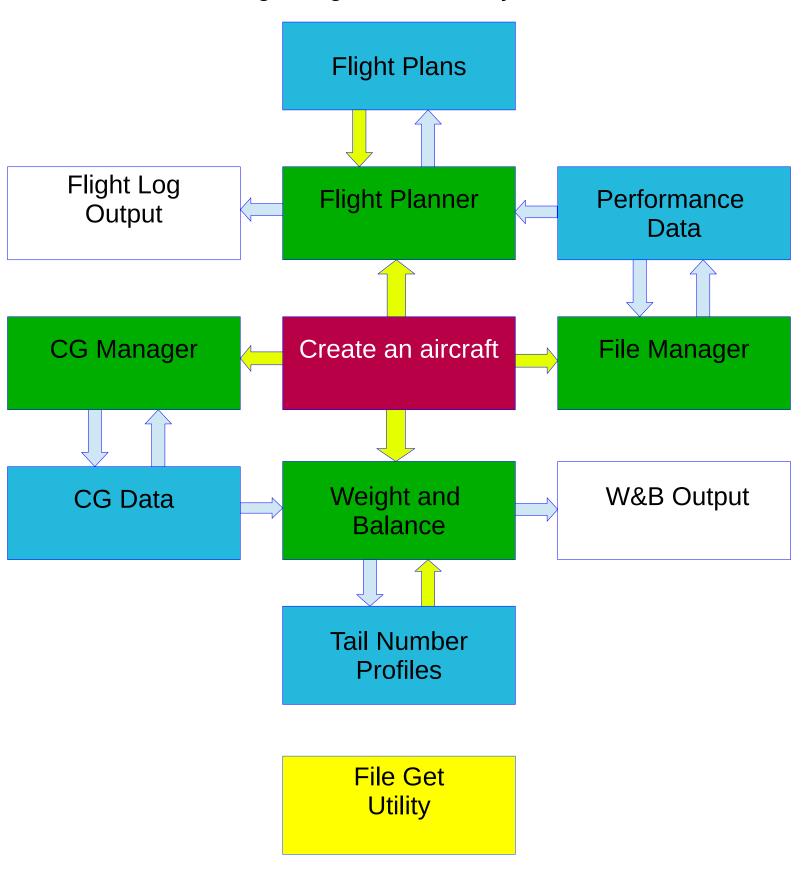


V 5.2

Flight Log Maker 5

Designed by Ronald Lewis

Flight Log Maker 5.0 Layout



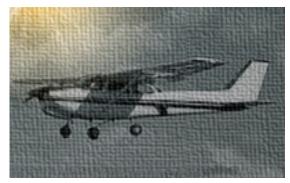
Aircraft included with Flight Log Maker 5



Cessna 152



Cessna 172



Cessna 172 RG



Cessna 182



Cessna 210 M



Beechcraft A36



Piper Warrior II



Piper Arrow III



Cirrus SR20



Cessna 310 Q

Flight Planner

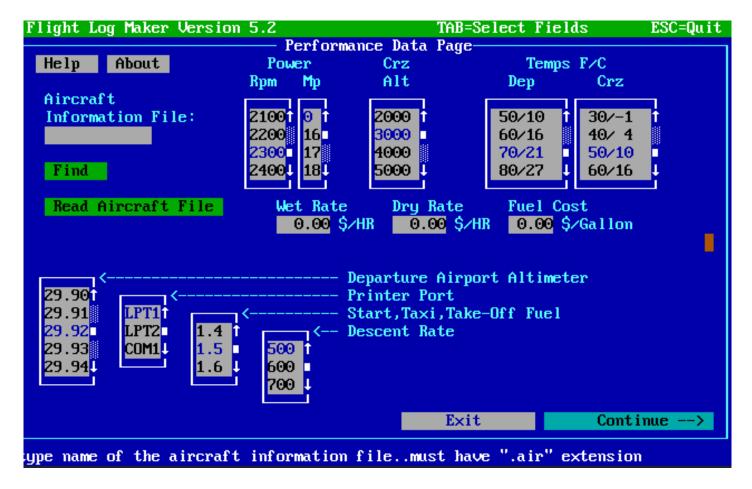
The flight planner is the main program for planning flights. Start the program by typing FLM5 and pressing <enter>. The program will load and the first thing to do is to select an aircraft from the list of aircraft that have been created.

You will see list boxes for power, altitude, take off airport temperature, cruise altitude temperature, barometric pressure, printer output, and taxi fuel. Set the list boxes to the appropriate settings. An information push button and a help push button are available also.

If you have not created your aircraft yet, you will have to the run the NEW_AC.EXE program and fill out a form that tells the other utilities what file names to create and open for the new aircraft. The CREATE AN AIRCRAFT section will explain more on how to do this.

The "Continue" push button will take you to the next page where you can fill out or retrieve previously saved flight plan routing and airport information.

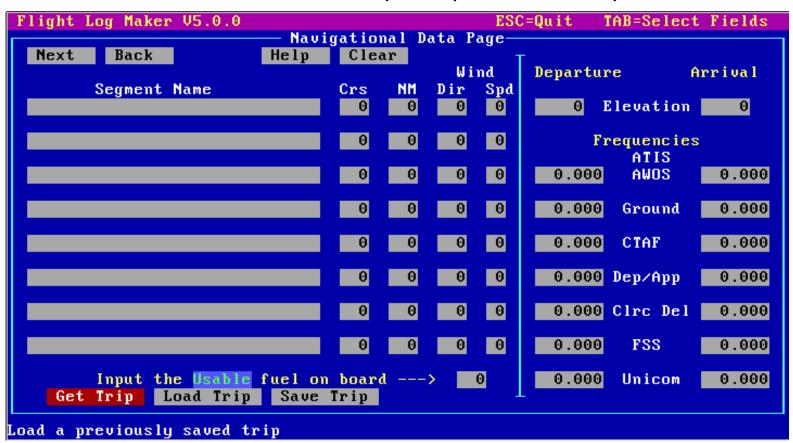
Flight Planner



After you find or type in the name of the aircraft information file, press the "read aircraft file" push button to load its contents into the flight planner. If loaded successfully, the aircraft name will appear at the bottom of the page and will also specify whether or not the aircraft is high performance (constant speed propeller and uses a manifold pressure) or regular performance (fixed pitch propeller, no manifold pressure). Make sure you set the correct power setting for your aircraft. If you want to exit the program, you can use the ESC key or the exit push button from any of the pages in the flight planner.

Flight Planner

When typing in a name by hand, be sure the filename has the .air extension at the end. (example: C182.AIR)



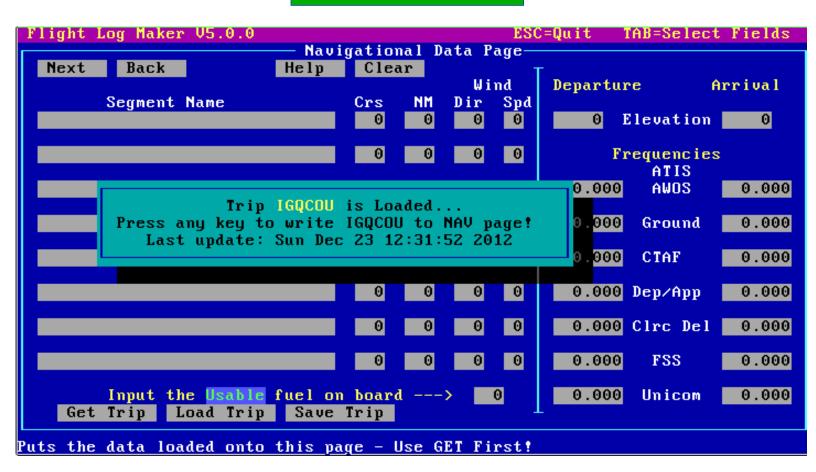
The page above is where you will get or create a new flight plan. You can also place the airport data here too. You should always use the elevation entry fields. They are used for calculations in the Flight plan. If you want to get a previously saved flight plan, click on the "Get Trip" push button. You will be given a list of saved flight plans to choose from. After choosing the flight plan, you will be returned to this page and to "load" the flight plan, press "Load Trip" push button.

Flight Planner

A pop-up window will indicate the name of the flight plan loaded and will give the most recent date and time this file was updated. Be sure to update your flight plan if needed. You can also save the flight plan here or on the next page. The clear button at the top of the page will clear all of the flight plan fields. To reload it just click on the "Load Trip" push button again.



Flight Planner

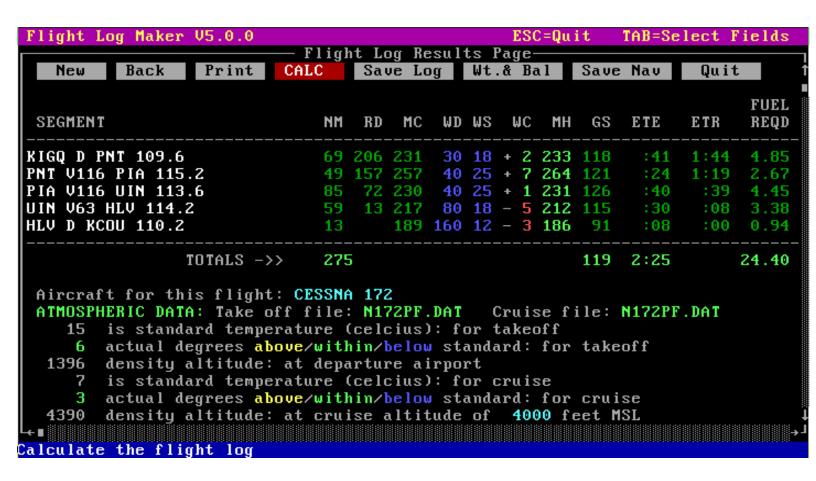


After pressing any key, the information will be loaded into all of the data entry fields. Make any changes required and press "Next" to get to the flight log results page. Press "Calculate" and your flight log is calculated. Calculation of the flight log before saving navigation information cross checks your navigation information for errors but you can also save from the navigation page before calculation. For example, you are working on your flight plan and don't want to calculate before saving.

Don't forget to enter the fuel on board before calculating. The flight plan will not calculate until sufficient fuel is entered.

Flight Planner

On the flight log results page there are buttons for saving the calculated flight log, saving navigation information, printing directly to a printer, starting the weight and balance program, and push buttons labeled "New", and "Back". "Back" takes you back to the navigation page, and "New" returns you to the performance page. Also displayed is the segment information. "NM" is the segment nautical miles, "RD" is the remaining distance after the segment is flown, "MC" is the magnetic course. You have to know your magnetic variation when entering this in the navigation page.



Flight Planner

"WD" is the wind direction, "WS" is the wind speed. Note: select your winds from the winds aloft charts that are closest to the route segment. "WC" is the wind correction to add or subtract. "MH" is the magnetic heading (corrected for the wind). "GS" is the ground speed for the leg. Ground speeds are averaged at the bottom of the segments. Totals are given for mileage, flight time, and fuel. ETR is the time remaining after the leg is flown and fuel required is shown for each leg. Note: the first leg also adds in the fuel required for the climb segment so it will show a slightly higher amount than just fuel required for the segment. A note about the print, and save push buttons. They only work if you first press calculate. Every time you come back to the flight log results page, you will have to calculate first before those buttons will work.

```
light Log Maker V5.0.0
                                                ESC=Quit
                                                           TAB=Select Fields
                           Flight Log Results Page
               DEPART DATA--
   75
      recommended departure climb speed
  610 departure rate of climb
              -CRUISE DATA-
   74 at cruise climb speed
  515 at cruise rate of climb
  102 at cruise true airspeed
  6.6 at cruise fuel consumption
 2300
      at cruise Rpm
                  --CLIMB/DESCENT DATA-
Required climb distance -> 9.0 NM using rate of climb average
Required descent distance -> 9.4 NM using a 500 FPM descent rate
Fuel includes a 1 hr reserve...
```

Flight Planner

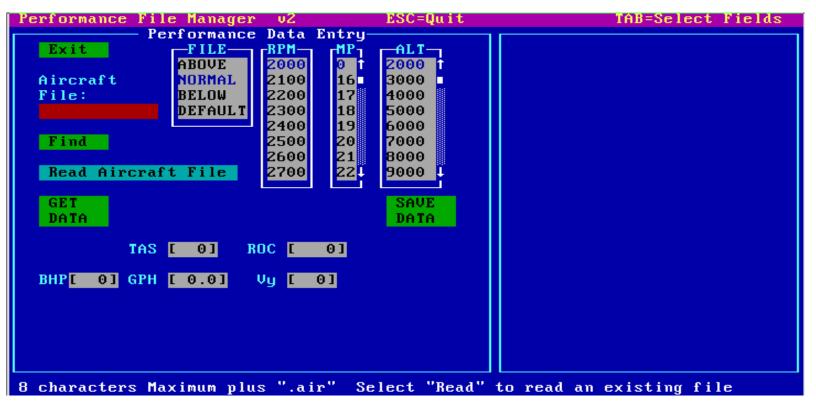
Other information listed below the flight segments include atmospheric, departure, and cruise data. The temperatures listed are in Celsius. When viewing the temperatures above or below standard they are color coded for the purpose of showing what atmospheric envelope you are in. More about the atmospheric envelopes in the file manager section. Density altitude for take off elevation and cruise are shown. Moving further down the page, you will see the performance at takeoff and at cruise. Knowing your (Vy) speed at cruise can be important if climbing in an area of high terrain.

Power setting is shown and may not be what you selected. The program will try and use your power setting to open the performance data needed. If there is no data for that power setting, the program will get the default power setting for the altitude being flown, then will retry opening the performance file based on selected atmospheric conditions being flown. Usually this second attempt is successful. If not, the default data for that altitude will be used. In any case, your new power setting will be displayed. If you would rather use something else, you can input another power setting and try again.

The text color of the file represents the atmospheric window being used. If default data is used, it will say so. At the bottom of the page you will be reminded that the program has also added 1 hour of cruise fuel at the cruise rate for reserve.

File Manager

The file manager is used to create and place data in performance files that were defined by the "create aircraft" program. Start the file manager by typing "FM_NEW" and pressing <enter>. After the program starts, you will see the same entry field for loading the aircraft information file as in the flight planner. Use the "FIND" push button to select from one of the aircraft information files and press "load". Press the "Read Aircraft File" push button to load the file information to the file manager. You should see the aircraft name "loaded" appear. Select the Atmospheric conditions, set the power, and select the altitude. Select "get data". Make any changes and select "save data". When retrieving or saving, make sure MP (manifold pressure) is properly set. If no controllable propeller, Then leave MP set to 0.

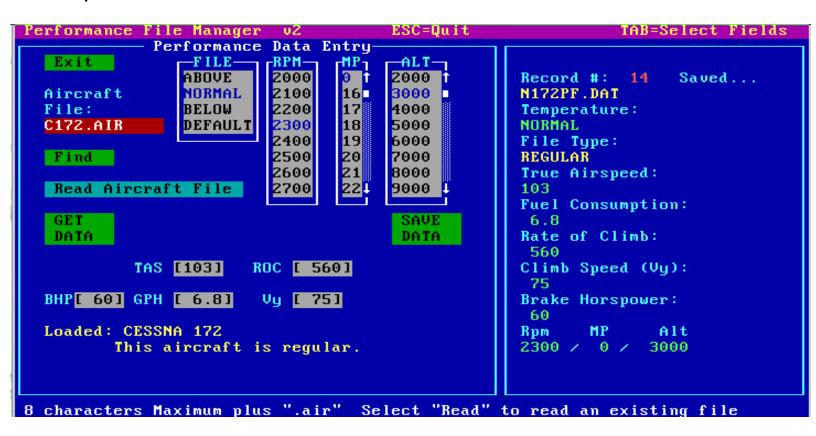


Page 12

File Manager

Note: You will not be able to get anything until you have saved at least one record to the file. I also suggest that you use the templates that are supplied with the program. Record your calculations to the template first. Then use the file manager to load them.

There are 4 performance records to be saved for each of your aircraft. They correspond to the 3 atmospheric windows (above, below, normal) in relation to standard atmospheric conditions, plus a "default" file. The default file will contain fail safe information, should no information be found in your other files. Some POH's change from standard to non standard at 20 degrees C, and others at 20 degrees F. Either one is acceptable.



File Manager

To build the 3 atmospheric files follow these guidelines: For temperatures equal to or more than (ISA +20°C), the "above" file is created. For data representing temperatures equal to or colder than (ISA -20°C), the "below" file will be created. You can substitute Fahrenheit for Celcius if your POH is different. Any temperature in between, you use the normal performance data.

Note: After creating the 3 atmospheric files, the "default" file can now be created. The "default" file will contain information from the 3 atmospheric files. To create the "default" file do the following: Use a power setting that is common to the "above" and "below" files for each altitude. Begin entry with 2000 FT MSL and work your way up to 12000FT MSL using the supplied template. For fuel, use the fuel consumption that was used in the "below" standard conditions file and use the true airspeed, (Vy) rate of climb, and BHP (brake horsepower) from the "above" standard file. Note: At the very minimum, data must be placed in the "default" file for the aircraft to work.

These are conservative values because the when the default file, is used, atmospheric conditions are no longer considered. They are only used to retrieve the proper atmospheric file.

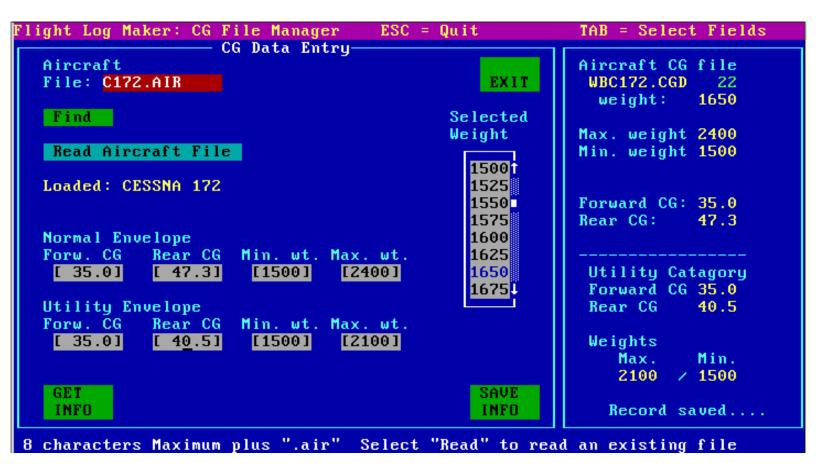
There is only one power setting for each altitude in the default file.



Aircraft Type/Model:			Altitude:	3000	Atmosphe	ric Conditions:	Normal / Above / Below *****Please Circle one		
RPM	*MP	TAS	GPH	***ROC	***VY	ВНР	Normal /	/ Complex Aircraft	
**Please list at least 3 power settings for each altitude and selected atmospheric condition below								se Circle one	
** Fill out the Rpm MUST 16" - 39" or * *** The VY an higher altit **** A controll* ***** The atmo After finis for ISA -2 Altitudes are After finishin	RPM, MP(if apply be within the velse set to zero de ROC speed veloces. The propeller is pospheric conditions and with the new 20F.	plicable), TAS, ralues of 2000 b. vill be the same seconsidered to some change to formal condition. I fill out each to secons for NORMAL	GPH, ROC, VA – 2700 and MP e for each of the b be a complex other than Normal as you would the emplate starting conditions, rep	Y, BHP for each should be with a power setting aircraft (for our mal when the ten calculate we get at 2000FT Market should be at 2000FT Market should be a should	gs. They changour purposes) and emp is ISA +20 and stand ending w		TAS GPH ROC VY BHP F ressure setting	True Airspeed. Gallons per hour used Rate of climb at this altitude. ***Best Rate of climb (if multi-engine aircraft then it is the two engine rate. Rated Engine Brake Horse power for this power setting. Degrees Fahrenheit.	

This is the template used for recording information from the Pilot operating handbook.

CG Manager



The CG manager can be opened from the flight planner or by typing in "CGMAN" and pressing <enter> from the command Line. To load an aircraft to work with, press the "Find" push button, select an aircraft, the press the "Read Aircraft File" push button. The loaded aircraft will appear as in the picture Above. To create the CG envelope you must start with the minimum weight of the aircraft CG envelope and move up

the envelope at 25 LB increments. At each increment, note the forward and rearward CG locations (be sure to note if the location is in the utility category if your aircraft allows). Select the weight from the list box and press the "Save Info" button. For each location, you will input the aircraft minimum and maximum weights. That way everything can be found in a single record. Note: the weights listed in the list box are the only weights to be used. The minimum and maximum weights are those found at the bottom and top of the CG window.

CG Manager

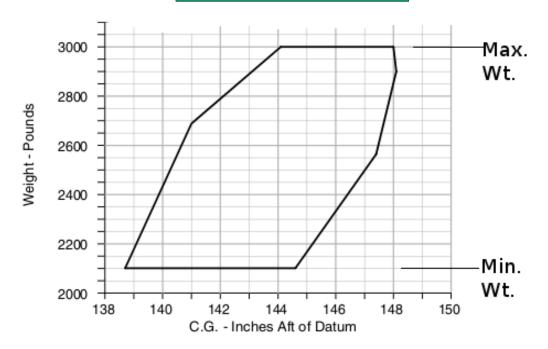


Figure 6-6
Center of Gravity Limits
Information Manual
June 2007

Note: When creating an aircraft with the aircraft create program (NEW_AC.EXE), make sure that all of the required fields are filled out. If any of the fields are left out The file manager and CG manager programs will not Know how to create the file for storing the information.

Create an aircraft

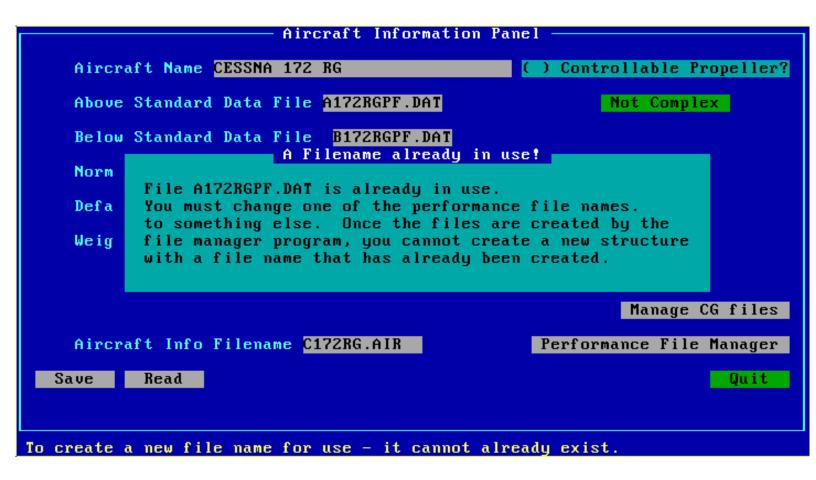
The "create an aircraft" program is started by typing in NEW_AC.EXE. Start by typing in a descriptive name for your aircraft. You can look at some of the included files by typing in one of the ".air" files that are included and pressing the "read" key. "Read" will load the airplane information into the edit fields. A special feature of the program prevents the filenames from being saved if any 1 file of a specific aircraft has been created by the either of the file managers.

Flight Log Maker 5	TAB=Select Fi — Aircraft Information	•
Aircraft Name Above Standard Data Below Standard Data Normal/Standard Dat Default Data File Weight and Balance Aircraft File: Find Read	File a File Center of Gravity Data	Performance Tags Complex/High Performance Not Complex/High Performance File Manage CG files Performance File Manager Quit
Type in the Name of the	Aircraft	

You can use any name for the data files but I suggest using a format similar to what is here. Fill out each of the fields and make sure to select "controllable propeller" if aircraft has a constant speed propeller and manifold pressure control. The "not complex" button will clear it.

Create an aircraft

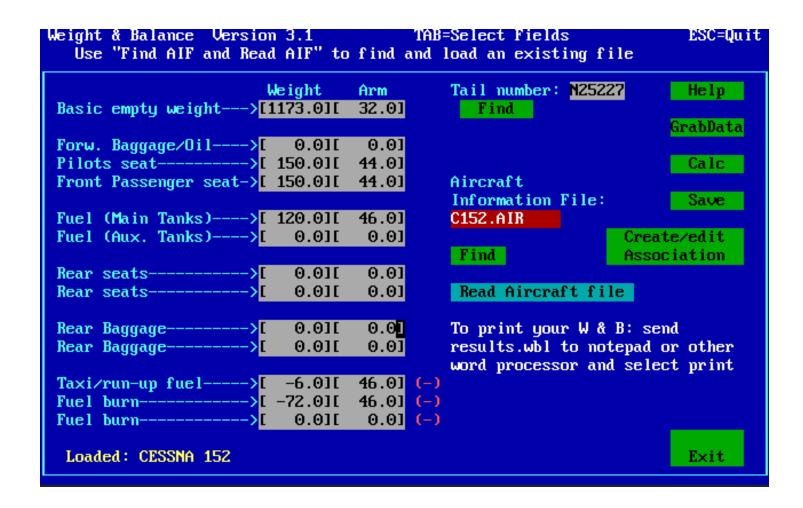
The aircraft create panel is where you name all of the files to be used with the aircraft you are creating. You can make changes to this information as long as none of the data files were actually written to. If you write information to any of the performance or CG files, the aircraft information cannot be changed any more unless you do the following. First, rename any files that you want to save to a temporary name, then make the changes in the aircraft information file, and save it. Last, rename the temporary data file to match the proper filename listed in the aircraft information file. When naming the files, performance files should end in ".dat" and the center of gravity file should end in ".cgd".



Weight and Balance

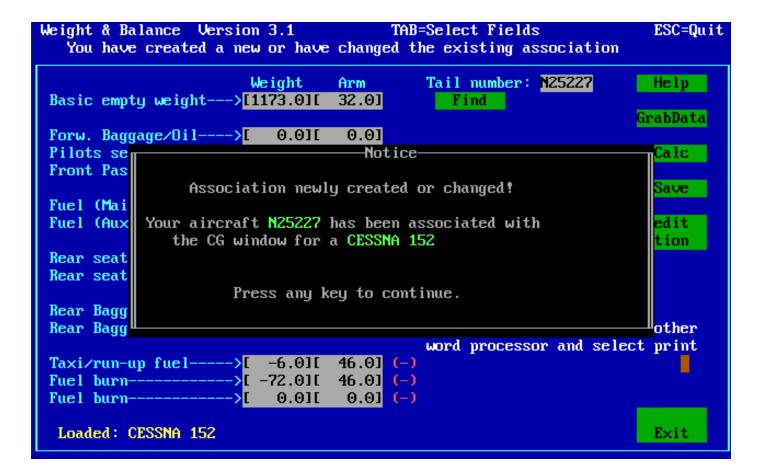
The weight and balance program can be started from the flight planner log page or by typing WB and <enter>. The program allows the pilot to create weight and balance profiles for aircraft identified by only their registration number. To create a new profile, start by selecting an aircraft information file. You can type it in or use the "FIND" push button and select from the list available. Do this step first, then press "Load aircraft information file" to load into the weight and balance program. You should see "loaded:" and the name of the aircraft at the bottom of the window. Now, type the name of the aircraft registration number in the field provided and fill in the empty weight and arm. Go down the list of entry fields and fill in all data appropriate to your airplane. After the data fields are filled out, select the "Create/Edit Association" push button. The aircraft profile is now associated to the aircraft type defined by the aircraft information file. This causes the airplane to only use the CG information contained in the CG file associated to that type.

Weight and Balance



This picture shows the aircraft information file, Piper Warrior II loaded and the users airplane, N25227 profile loaded into the entry fields. The next page shows what is displayed after the user associates N25227 to a Cessna 152 aircraft type. N25227 will always use the CG information defined by the Cessna 152 aircraft information file.

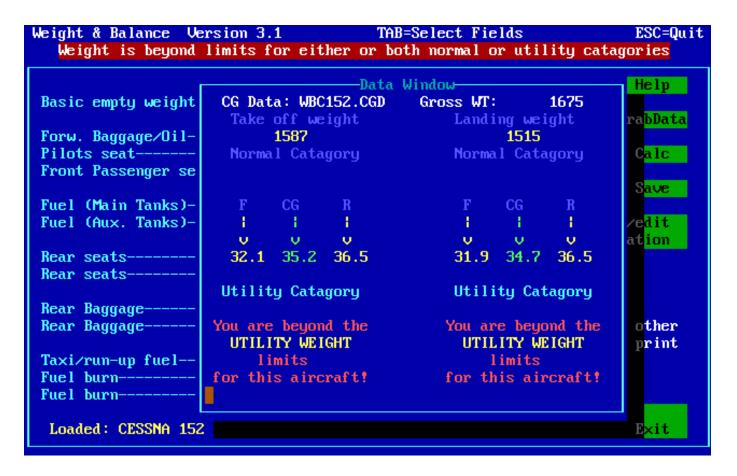
Weight and Balance



If the CG data has already been created by using the CGMAN program, then the aircraft is ready for weight and balance calculations, otherwise you will have to create the WB data for this aircraft type. To do that, read the CG Manager program information in this handbook. The CG manager program can be started from the flight planner, create aircraft utility, or by typing in CGMAN and pressing <enter> from the flight log maker folder. Note: Once you have associated your airplane to an aircraft type, you won't be required to associate it any more. Just load the aircraft information file, then load your airplane with the "GrabData" push button.

Weight and Balance

This example includes the trip burn fuel so the display shows the take off and landing weight and balance. If you only show a taxi burn, then the takeoff only weight and balance is shown. A A file called "results.wbl" will display the take off AND landing CG. Print the "results.wbl file to get a hard copy of your calculation. All utility category information will be displayed if within the CG window for the given weight. If you want to save the information contained in the "results.wbl" file, please rename the file before another calculation or it will get written over when you do the next calculation.



Performance Data

Performance data is the foundation for the flight log maker flight planner. The data is made up of information retrieved from the pilots operating handbook. Items extracted for use in the data include the true airspeed, fuel consumption (burn rate per hour), climb speed (Vy), brake horsepower (BHP), rate of climb (for the specific altitude), and power setting(s) that the data is based on. For take off, I get the Vy speed and rate of climb. For cruise, I get all of the other data. Default data is obtained from the performance record information from the "above" (ISA), and "below" (ISA) files for a given altitude. True airspeed, rate of climb, and BHP will come from the "above" file AND the common power setting between these two files. Fuel consumption will come from the "below" file (taken from the common altitude and power setting).

For example, you will note that for the Cessna 172 @ 4000' and 2400 RPM the values are as follows:

TAS(knots)	FUEL(gal./hr.)	Climb Rate(ft/m)	Vy(knots)	BHP(%)
107	7.0	450	74	62
109	7.8	590	74	69
107	7.8	450	74	62

The first line is from the "above" file, the second is from the "below" file and the third is the "default" data that is obtained from the two files. These numbers can be changed by the user if it is desired to use more (or less) conservative values for default.

CG Data

The aircraft center of gravity data is found by marking the CG window at the forward and aft limits. If a utility window is part of the CG, then the forward and aft limits of the utility portion of the window are noted as well. By moving up at 25 LB increments as shown in the aircraft weight list box and recording the forward and aft CG limits of the CG(s), the CG window is "copied" to the CG file. Weight is recorded in pounds and the forward and aft limits are in inches "aft" the datum. Note: to have all of the required information in each record of the file, the minimum and maximum weights for normal and utility (if applicable) are recorded with each weight increment.

Flight Log Output

Flight Log Maker Log Time	0f	f	:_			Tue	Jan	01 1	15:11:5	6 2013	3
Aircraft: CESSNA 172 Cruise TAS 108 Power: 65% RPM: Altitude: 4000 Note: (altitude Fuel: (1 hour reserve included Segment	may in	/ be the [·]	appı fuel	roxim requ	ate) ired	1)	МН	GS	ETE	ETR	FUEL REQD
KMSN V177 JVL 114.3 JVL V177 JOT 112.3 JOT V429 RBS 116.8 RBS V429 CMI 110.0 CMI V434 VHP 116.3 VHP D KIND	29 70 58 33 89	258 188 130 97 8	161 147 171 187 95	120 120 160 160 180	16 22 22 12	- 6 - 4 - 2 - 5 + 5 + 2	143 169 182 100	93 86 88 106	: 45 : 40 : 22 : 50	1:58 1:17 :55 :04	5.5 4.9 2.7 6.1
Totals ->>	207							ΩE	2.06		
	f	Fred 22	15 11 284 7 3	cies:	D Un AT G CT D F	epartic 12 TS 12 Grd 12 AF 12 Dep 12	ture 22.95 24.65 21.90 19.30 26.85	50 50 90 90 50	A ATI Ap CTA Gr Fs Uni	S 134 p 119 F 120 d 121 s 122 c 122	. 250 . 050 . 900 . 900 . 550 . 950
•	Fl:	ight (! 10	75 510 5.6 74 515	Vice: Inf WdW Vis Clo Tmp	orma s ibil uds Dp	Dention ity	epari	ture/	121.62 1-800- 'Arriva	992-74 l ATIS	-

Flight Plans

The flight plan output is formatted in mono space text so that it can be sent to almost any program for output. You can do a direct print with the flight planner but by importing to a text editor/word processor, you will have the ability to change the font, output to ".pdf" or whatever else you prefer. Maybe you would like to create more space for writing the ATIS information. Remember to save the LOG so that this file gets created. If you already had a file saved by the same name, the flight planner will remind you that you are about to overwrite the previous file of the same name.

The weight and balance information can be printed by Printing the "results.wbl" file which will be located in the Flight log maker folder.

Note: it is best to use a mono type font so that all of the decimal points stay lined up.

Tail Number Profiles

For now, the weight and balance utility has the capability to save two locations for rear seats, baggage, and fuel. When saving a tail number profile, the weight and balance utility will need at minimum, the basic empty weight and the empty aircraft CG arm. Otherwise, the profile will not be saved.

If your aircraft uses a CG location for oil, because there Is nowhere to write this information, use the forward baggage area as a substitute and list it there.

Note: to save a tail number profile for the first time, you must use the "Create/Edit Association" push button. After you have done this, you can save any information to the profile by selecting the "Save" push button but make sure the proper aircraft information file is loaded or else the "save" operation will notify you that the profile and association do not match!

W&B Output

Flight Log Maker Weight and Balance v2 Aircraft: "N38988"

Type: PIPER WARRIOR II

	Weight	Arm	Moment	
B.E.W	1469.0 155.0	85.7 80.5		
Zero fuel weight	1634.0	85.4	139551.8	
Main fuel area	288.0	95.0	27360.0	
Takeoff Weight	1913.0	86.8	166056.8	Taxi fuel calculated
Take off CG is within Take off CG is within				
Start, taxi fuel used Main fuel used Aux. fuel used	-120.0 0.0	95.0 95.0 0.0	-855.0 -11400.0 0.0	
Landing	1793.0	86.3	154656.8	

Landing CG is within normal CG limits
Landing CG is within the Utility CG limits

The weight and balance information is saved to a file called "results.wbl" every time you press the "Calculate" push button. If no fuel burn is input, the take off weight and balance is displayed and when fuel burn is input, both the take off AND landing CG will be displayed.

Note: if you are doing weight and balance calculations for more than one aircraft, rename and save the results.wbl file first, otherwise the information will be written over.

Other information

File Get Utility

To get information from the aircraft information files, tail number profiles, and saved flight plans, a utility is used to create information for the various programs. The file get utility serves this purpose. The program operation is automatic.

