CHECKLISTS MODEL A5



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ICON Aircraft / 2141 ICON Way, Vacaville, CA 95688



WARNING:

Sport flying has inherent risks that can result in serious injury or death. It is the pilot in command's sole responsibility to ensure the safety of themselves and their passengers. These checklists are provided for reference only and are not all inclusive. It is the pilot's responsibility to operate this aircraft IAW the POH and Maintenance Manual, as well as to comply with all applicable FAA regulations, ASTM standards, and any local government restrictions.

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PREFLIGHT INSPECTION

Prior to flight, the aircraft should be inspected in accordance with the following checklists and in the sequence shown in the diagram. Carefully verify that the airplane is in a condition for safe operation.



(1) Cabin

- 1. Baggage Area SECURE stored items
- 2. Throttle Lever CHECK freedom of motion
- 3. Controls CHECK freedom of motion to all stops
- 4. Landing Gear Switch VISUALLY CHECK DOWN (land)/UP (water)
- 5. Rudder Pedal Area and Parking Brake CHECK clear and no fluid leaks
- 6. Master Switch-ON
- 7. Strobe Lights VERIFY all lights illuminate
- 8. Fuel Quantity CHECK/CONFIRM
- 9. Landing Gear Position Indicator VISUALLY VERIFY DOWN (land)/UP (water)
- 10. Bilge Pump ON (verify operation & bilge empty)/OFF
- 11. Water Rudder VISUALLY inspect and VERIFY operation
- 12. Circuit Breakers and Fuses CHECK IN and NONE LIT
- 13. Master Switch OFF
- 14. Canopy Frame, Seal, and Latch CHECK CONDITION
- 15. Canopy/Windows CHECK general condition
- 16. Fuselage Left Nose CHECK CONDITION
- 17. Fresh Air Vent Scoop CLEAR
- 18. Nose Gear Strut and Mechanism CHECK CONDITION
- 19. Aft Nose Gear Doors CHECK CONDITION and CONFIRM locked in down position
- 20. Fuselage Right Nose CHECK CONDITION

(2) Right Wing LE and Tip

- 1. Seawings[™] LE CHECK CONDITION and SECURE
- 2. Wing Lock Handle CHECK LOCKED and SECURE
- 3. Wing Inspection Panels (2) CHECK SECURE
- 4. Wing Stall Strip CHECK SECURE
- 5. Wing Tie Down Fitting REMOVE
- 6. Wing LE and HT Hanger Fitting CHECK CONDITION
- 7. Wing Vortex Generators (17 Pair) CHECK SECURE
- 8. Wing Tip and Lights CHECK CONDITION

(3) Right Wing TE

- 1. Aileron and Hinges CHECK FREE and SECURE
- 2. Top of Wing CHECK for DAMAGE
- 3. Flap, Hinges, and Root Fence CHECK CONDITION

(4) Right Inboard Wing and Engine

- 1. Parachute Cover CHECK SECURE
- 2. Main Landing Gear CHECK CONDITION
- 3. Tires CHECK CONDITION, wear
- 4. Brakes CHECK CONDITION, wear, fluid leaks
- 5. Seawings[™] and Hull Step NO DAMAGE
- 6. Fuselage Vortex Generators (5) CHECK SECURE
- 7. Aft Cowl and Exhaust SECURE, NO CRACKS
- 8. Coolant Overflow Bottle VERIFY LEVEL between min and max
- 9. Propeller and Spinner SECURE, NO NICKS
- 10. Cooling Outlet and Fan CLEAR, GOOD CONDITION

(5) Right Tail Boom

- 1. Firewall Drain CHECK CLEAR
- 2. Top of Tail Boom Under Propeller CLEAR OF WATER/DEBRIS
- 3. Tail Boom and Hull CHECK CONDITION and CLEAR OF DEBRIS
- 4. Water Rudder and Access Panel SECURE, NO DAMAGE
- 5. Tail Cone Access Panel SECURE
- 6. Tail Tie Down CHECK CONDITION and UNTIE

(6) Tail Surfaces

- 1. Vertical Tail and HT/VT Joint CHECK CONDITION and SECURITY
- 2. Right HT and Tip VERIFY CONDITON and LOCKED
- 3. Rudder CHECK FREE and in GOOD CONDITION

- The rudder is spring-centered with a minor offset to the right. This is normal and should not be adjusted.
- 4. Static Ports (2) CHECK CLEAN with CRESCENTS IN PLACE
- 5. Elevator, Hinges, and Pushrod CHECK FREE and SECURE
- 6. Trim Tab and Pushrod CHECK CONDITION and WITHOUT EXCESSIVE PLAY
- 7. Left HT and Tip VERIFY CONDITON and LOCKED

(7) Left Tail Boom

1. Tail Boom and Hull – CHECK CONDITION

(8) Left Inboard Wing

- 1. Aft Cowl and Exhaust SECURE, NO CRACKS
- 2. Seawings[™] and Hull Step NO DAMAGE
- 3. Fuselage Vortex Generators (5) CHECK SECURE
- 4. Main Landing Gear CHECK CONDITION
- 5. Tires CHECK CONDITION, wear
- 6. Brakes CHECK CONDITION, wear, fluid leaks

(9) Left Wing TE

- 1. Flap, Hinges, and Root Fence CHECK CONDITION
- 2. Top of Wing CHECK for DAMAGE
- 3. Aileron and Hinges CHECK FREE and SECURE

NOTE:

(10) Left Wing Tip and LE

- 1. Wing Tip and Lights CHECK CONDITION
- 2. Wing Vortex Generators (17 pair) CHECK SECURE
- 3. Wing LE and HT Hanger Fitting CHECK CONDITION
- 4. AOA Ports (2) CHECK CLEAR
- 5. Wing Tie Down Fitting REMOVE
- 6. Wing Stall Strip CHECK SECURE
- 7. Wing Inspection Panels (2) CHECK SECURE
- 8. Fuel Vent CHECK CLEAR
- 9. Wing Lock Handle CHECK LOCKED and SECURE
- 10. Pitot Tube CHECK CLEAR
- 11. Seawings™ LE CHECK CONDITION
- 12. Bilge Outlet CHECK CLEAR

(11) Fuel and Engine Oil

- 1. Fuel Cap REMOVE
- 2. Fuel SUMP via access port and INSPECT fuel
- 3. Fuel Cap SECURE (tab swings down)
- 4. Ignition Switch OFF and key REMOVED
- 5. Oil Filler Cap REMOVE via access door
- Propeller TURN SLOWLY CCW (behind prop facing forward) several times by hand, holding pressure for several seconds against each compression stroke, until oil 'burps'
- 7. Oil Level CHECK, SERVICE as necessary, then secure cap and door
- 8. Cowling CHECK condition/VERIFY secure
- 9. Engine Inlet CLEAR

BEFORE COCKPIT ENTRY

- 1. Chocks and Tie Downs VERIFY REMOVED
- 2. Aircraft Documents VERIFY/REVIEW
- 3. Preflight Planning COMPLETE
- 4. Takeoff Data CALCULATE as required
- 5. Life Vest(s) GOOD CONDITION/DON (as required)
- 6. Windows BOTH IN or BOTH REMOVED
- 7. Wind Deflectors BOTH INSTALLED (if windows removed)

AFTER COCKPIT ENTRY

- 1. Canopy LOWERED to detent or CLOSED
- 2. Belts/Harnesses-FASTEN
- 3. Headsets CONNECTED
- 4. Landing Gear Switch DOWN (land)/UP (water)
- 5. Electrical Switches ALL OFF (or as required)
- 6. Master Switch-ON
- 7. Annunciator Panel PRESS to test; VERIFY all lights illuminate
- 8. Landing Gear Position Indicator DOWN (land)/UP (water)
- 9. Bilge Pump On (verify operation & bilge empty)/OFF
- 10. Fuel Valve ON
- 11. IPS Safety Pin REMOVE and stow

ENGINE START

- 1. Strobes ON
- 2. Brakes TEST and SET
- 3. Throttle OPEN 1/2"
- 4. Area Around Aircraft CLEAR
- 5. Ignition Switch
 - a. A pause 6 sec confirm FUEL PRESS light OUT
 - b. B-pause 6 sec confirm FUEL PRESS light OUT
 - c. BOTH confirm ENGINE + LAND AIRCRAFT lights OUT
 - d. START RELEASE as engine fires

NOTE: Max crank time is 10 seconds, followed by 2 minutes off.

- 5. Throttle ADJUST to 2000 RPM
- 6. Oil Pressure MONITOR; shutdown if not up in 10 seconds
- 7. Throttle ADVANCE above 2500 RPM until ALTERNATOR light out

BEFORE TAXI

- 1. Radio SET as required
- 2. Transponder VERIFY VFR (1200)
- 3. AWOS RECORD as required
- 4. Altimeter SET/VERIFY
- 5. GPS SET as required
- 6. Exterior Lights ON as required
- 7. Engine Instruments CHECK

TAXIING

CAUTION: Extended periods of idle taxiing can cause engine coolant temperature to exceed limits. Best cooling on the ground is achieved with engine set 3000-4000 rpm.

Land

- 1. Parking Brake RELEASE
- 2. Brakes CHECK
- 3. Steering CHECK

Water

- 1. Landing Gear UP, or as required
- 2. Flaps-UP (0°)
- 3. Water Rudder DOWN, or as required for improved authority

ENGINE RUN-UP

- 1. Throttle ADVANCE TO 4000 RPM
- 2. Ignition Switch B (pause until LAND AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE lights illuminate)
- 3. Ignition Switch A (pause 6 seconds)
 - a. RPM: 180 max drop from original
 - b. FUEL PRESSURE Annunciator OUT
- 3. Ignition Switch B (pause 6 seconds)
 - a. RPM 180 max drop from original
 - b. FUEL PRESSURE Annunciator OUT
- 3. Ignition Switch BOTH
- 4. Annunciator Panel ALL LIGHTS OUT
- 5. Engine Instruments CHECK
- 6. Throttle RETARD to idle

During the ignition check, the RPM may increase when operating on a single lane. This is normal; the original RPM will be restored after a short time operating on both lanes.

AUTOPILOT PRE-FLIGHT (IF APPLICABLE)

- 1. Autopilot ENGAGE using AP/CWS button, or AP button on mode controller
- 2. Flight Controls VERIFY autopilot can be overpowered in both pitch and roll
- 3. AP DISC Button PRESS and VERIFY autopilot disengages and audio alert is heard
- 4. Flight Director SET FOR TAKEOFF (VS mode or push FD Button to turn off the Flight Director)
- 5. Flight Controls VERIFY autopilot servos are disengaged from pitch and roll and all controls move freely

BEFORE TAKEOFF

- 1. Flight Controls FREE and CORRECT
- 2. Flaps CHECK operation
- 3. Trim-SET for takeoff
- 4. Instruments CHECK
- 5. Canopy LATCHED

NOTE:

RUNWAY TAKEOFF

Normal Takeoff

- 1. Flaps UP (0°)
- 2. Throttle-MAX
- 3. Engine Instruments CHECK
- 4. Stick Rotate at 50 KIAS
- 5. Landing Gear RETRACT at positive rate of climb (<75 KIAS)

Short Field Takeoff

- 1. Flaps HALF (15°)
- 2. Brakes HOLD
- 3. Throttle smoothly advance to MAX
- 4. Engine Instruments CHECK
- 5. Brakes RELEASE
- 6. Stick-ROTATE at 45 KIAS
- 7. Landing Gear RETRACT at positive rate of climb (<75 KIAS)
- 8. Climb at V_X (50 KIAS) until obstacles cleared (if required)
- 9. Flaps RETRACT once cleared of obstacles or climbing through 100ft AGL

Soft Field Takeoff

- 1. Flaps HALF (15°)
- 2. Stick FULL AFT
- 3. Throttle-smoothly advance to MAX
- 4. Engine Instruments CHECK
- At Nosewheel Liftoff Relax stick pressure to stay inside ground effect until sufficient energy is gained
- 6. Landing Gear RETRACT at positive rate of climb (<75 KIAS)
- 7. Climb at V_X (50 KIAS) until obstacles cleared (if required)
- 8. Flaps RETRACT once cleared of obstacles or climbing through 100ft AGL

WATER TAKEOFF

Step Taxi/Takeoff

- 1. Bilge Pump ON (verify bilge empty) / OFF
- 2. Landing Gear UP, indicating up
- 3. Flaps FULL (30°)
- 4. Water Rudder UP
- 5. Throttle-MAX
- 6. Stick POSITION for minimum water drag
- 7. Flaps RETRACT when safely airborne above 50 KIAS (<75 KIAS)

WARNING:	Contacting the wing tip with the water while in motion can create a dangerous situation and must be avoided.
CAUTION:	Prolonged step taxi should only be conducted in glassy or normal water conditions.
CAUTION:	Rough water takeoffs are considered an advanced tech- nique and should not be performed by beginning or rela- tively inexperienced seaplane pilots.
CAUTION:	Takeoff distance will be extended with less than full flaps set.
NOTE:	ldeal step taxi speed is 20-25kts GS.

CLIMB

- 1. AOA WHITE LINE
- 2. Instruments MONITOR
- 3. Landing Gear VERIFY UP

CRUISE

- 1. Cruise Power SET
- 2. Fuel Quantity MONITOR
- 3. Instruments MONITOR

DESCENT

- 1. Throttle AS REQUIRED
- 2. Landing Gear AS REQUIRED

RUNWAY LANDING

Approach

- 1. Landing Gear EXTEND for the runway (<75 KIAS), indicating down
- 2. Flaps UP (0°), or as desired for type of landing
- 3. Water Rudder UP
- 4. Brakes CHECK for firmness and parking brake OFF
- 5. AOA WHITE LINE

Recommended power setting for approach and touchdown is 3000 rpm

Normal Landing

- 1. AOA YELLOW LINE, at touchdown
- 2. Throttle IDLE, after touchdown
- 3. Braking MINIMUM REQUIRED

Short Field Landing

- 1. Flaps FULL (30°, <75 KIAS) before short final
- 2. AOA YELLOW LINE, Short final
- 3. AOA MID YELLOW, at touchdown
- 4. Throttle IDLE, after touchdown
- 5. Braking AS NEEDED

NOTE:

Soft Field Landing

- 1. Flaps FULL (30°, <75 KIAS) before short final
- 2. AOA YELLOW LINE, Short final
- 3. AOA-MID YELLOW, at touchdown
- 4. Throttle AS REQUIRED
- 5. Stick Apply back stick to hold nose off ground
- 6. Braking MINIMIZE and maintain AFT stick during roll out

WATER LANDING

Approach

- 1. Landing Gear UP for water, indicating up
- 2. Flaps FULL (30°, <75 KIAS)
- 3. Water Rudder UP
- 4. AOA WHITE LINE

WARNING: Confirm landing gear up for water landing. Aircraft may flip inverted if landed on water with landing gear extended.

Normal Water Landing

- 1. AOA YELLOW LINE, at touchdown
- 2. Throttle IDLE, smoothly reduce power once touched down
- 3. Stick AFT, increase back pressure as you settle into the water

NOTE: Recommended power setting for approach and touchdown is 3000 rpm.

Rough Water Landing

- 1. AOA MID YELLOW, at touchdown
- 2. Throttle Increase RPM slightly (~100-200rpm) before touchdown
- 3. Stick AFT, increase back pressure as you settle into the water

CAUTION: Touching down on the front or back side of a swell can induce porpoising. Control any porpoise by resetting the stick slightly AFT and maintain or increase power as needed

to dampen oscillations and settle into the water. Do not abruptly reduce power while in a porpoise.

Glassy Water Landing

- 1. Locate suitable shoreline visual reference
- 2. GPS Select HSI/panel display for VSI reference (if on-board and desired)
- 3. Final Approach Path as close to visual reference as practical

No later than last visual reference:

- 4. AOA-YELLOW LINE
- 5. Throttle Set RPM to establish 100-150 ft/min decent (approx 3700-4000 RPM)
- 6. After Touchdown Smoothly reduce power to idle
- 7. Stick AFT, increase back pressure as you settle into the water

BALKED LANDING

- 1. Throttle MAX
- 2. AOA white line
- 3. Flaps RETRACT after positive rate of climb

BEFORE RAMPING

Water to Ramp

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Flaps-UP
- 3. Landing Gear EXTEND (<4kts GS)

CAUTION: Ramping with landing gear not fully down will damage the landing gear.

4. Water Rudder – UP, before entering the ramp

Ramp to Water

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Flaps-UP
- 3. Landing Gear DOWN, make certain nose wheel is centered before entering water
- 4. Water Rudder UP
- 5. Brakes RELEASE, use brakes to control entry into water

After Entry

6. Landing Gear – RETRACT once fully buoyant (<4kts GS)

BEFORE BEACHING

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Canopy UNLATCH
- 3. Seatbelt OFF
- 4. Headsets-OFF
- 5. Water Rudder UP, before hitting shallow waters
- 6. Ignition OFF, prior to touching the shoreline
- 7. Proceed to "Shutdown" on page 14

NOTE: It is recommended to beach the A5 bow-on to any suitable beach area. The beach should be smooth sand and free of debris to avoid damage to the hull.

SHUTDOWN

- 1. Brakes HOLD (on land)
- 2. Flaps-UP
- 3. Trim-SET takeoff
- 4. Engine STABILIZE at idle (2 minutes in hot conditions)
- 5. Ignition Switch OFF
- 6. Radio and Transponder OFF (if applicable)
- 7. Lights ALL OFF
- 8. Master Switch OFF
- 9. Parking Brake SET (if desired)
- 10. IPS Safety Pin-INSTALL

POST-FLIGHT INSPECTION

- 1. Propeller CHECK for nicks, water damage
- 2. Bilge Pump RUN until no water; then confirm bilge pump and master switch OFF
- 3. Tie Downs and Chocks AS REQUIRED
- 4. General Aircraft Condition INSPECT



GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides checklists and procedures for coping with emergencies that may occur. Emergencies caused by airplane malfunctions are rare if proper preflight inspections and maintenance are practiced. En-route weather emergencies may be minimized by careful flight planning and good judgment when unexpected weather is encountered. Should an emergency arise, the basic guidelines in this section should be considered and applied as necessary to correct the problem.

The A5 has a series of annunciator lights that assist the pilot in assessing the criticality of various situations.

The following terminology is used to categorize the level of urgency to land the aircraft during an abnormal or emergency situation:

Land as soon as practical

Extended flight is not recommended. The landing site and duration of flight is at the discretion of the pilot. Flying to a nearby airport with support services is recommended.

Land as soon as possible

Fly toward the nearest suitable landing area (runway or water) while being prepared to execute the "Engine Failure In-Flight" on page 23 to an emergency landing site (e.g. road).

Precautionary Landing

A premeditated landing, on or off an airport, when further flight is possible but inadvisable. Examples of conditions that may call for a precautionary landing include deteriorating weather, being lost, fuel shortage, and gradually developing engine trouble.

Forced Landing

An immediate landing, on or off an airport, necessitated by the inability to continue further flight. A typical example of which is an airplane forced down by engine failure.

AIRSPEEDS FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Condition	Airspeed
Engine Failure After Takeoff	AOA-Pitch for white line (~60 KIAS)
Engine Failure In-Flight	AOA-Pitch for white line (~60 KIAS)
Precautionary Landing with Engine Power	AOA-Pitch for white line (~60 KIAS)

Condition	Airspeed
Operating Maneuvering Speed – 1510 lb _f	87 KIAS
Operating Maneuvering Speed – 1145 lb _f	76 KIAS
Best Glide Speed	AOA-Pitch for white line (~60 KIAS)
Emergency Descent Speed for Rapid Descent	Max 120 KIAS

ANNUNCIATOR PANEL CAUTION LIGHTS

The annunciator panel caution lights are amber in color.

Caution	Cause/Remarks	Corrective Action
BATTERY	 Low battery voltage. Battery not charging with engine running. Aircraft systems are discharging battery. 	 Confirm Master Switch ON. Turn off non-critical equipment. If accompanied by ALTER- NATOR light, consider lowering landing gear while battery is still strong.
ALTERNATOR	 Low voltage on main bus. If flying, ALT B failure. Battery not charging with engine running. 	 Reset 30 Amp circuit breaker if tripped. If trips again then: Turn off non-critical equip- ment. Consider lowering landing gear while battery is still strong.
ENGINE	 Engine component/sensor failure/exceedance detected. Engine limits may have been exceeded; check gauges. 10 hours max flight time recommended. 	 Land as soon as practical for troubleshooting.
FUEL PRESS	 Excessively low or high fuel pressure. 	 Land as soon as practical for troubleshooting. Power reduction may help.

ANNUNCIATOR PANEL WARNING LIGHTS

The annunciator panel warning lights are red in color.

Warning	Cause/Remarks	Corrective Action
PURGE BILGE	 At least 1 gallon of water in bilge. Could create weight or CG out of limits. 	 Bilge pump – ON. If light remains on: Do not takeoff.
SECURE WING/TAIL	 One or more sensors indicate unlocked. Does not identify affected sensor. 	On ground: 1. Do not takeoff. 2. Confirm wings/tails locked. In flight: 1. Minimize maneuvering. 2. Land as soon as practical.
LAND AIRCRAFT + FUEL PRESS	1. Critically low or high fuel pres- sure.	1. Land as soon as possible.
LAND AIRCRAFT + ENGINE	 Critical engine component or sensor failure. Engine limits may have been exceed. 	 Land as soon as possible. Check Gauges.
LAND AIRCRAFT + ENGINE + ALTERNATOR	 Low voltage on main bus. If flying, ALT A failure. 	 Turn off non-critical equipment. Land as soon as possible. Consider lowering landing gear while battery still strong.
LAND AIRCRAFT + ALTERNATOR + BATTERY	 Excessively low battery. If flying, Alt B failure. Battery not charging with engine running. ALT A may also have failed. 	 Confirm Master Switch ON. Turn off non-critical equipment. Land as soon as possible. Lower landing gear now if land landing. NOTE: Battery life may limit engine run time.
LAND AIRCRAFT + ENGINE + ALTERNATOR + BATTERY	 Excessively low battery. If flying, Alt A failure. Battery not charging with engine running. ALT B may also have failed. 	 Confirm Master Switch ON. Turn off non-critical equipment. Land as soon as possible. Lower landing gear now if land landing. NOTE: Battery life may limit engine run time.

ICON PARACHUTE SYSTEM (IPS) ACTUATION

IPS actuation is recommended for any of the following:

- Loss of Aircraft Control
- Engine Failure with NO SUITABLE landing area

• Pilot Incapacitation or inability to cope with situation or flight conditions

Parachute Deployment

- 1. Safety Pin CONFIRM REMOVED, Remove if necessary
- 2. Parachute Handle PULL HARD
- 3. Ignition Key OFF
- 4. Master Switch OFF (right before touchdown)

Notes:

Approximately 48 lb_f of force is required to actuate the IPS.

Optimal IPS actuation is from level flight above 500 ft AGL.

Descent rate under parachute will be approximately 1200 ft/min.

Landing gear will automatically extend following IPS actuation. Once extended, it cannot be raised.

Seat belts should remain secure during descent until contact with the surface and all motion stops.

At pilot's discretion, consider unlocking canopy and removing windows during descent.

Exit the aircraft after all motion stops.

The ELT may not activate during IPS deployment or touchdown. It is therefore recommended to manually activate the ELT during the descent.

INADVERTENT SPIN/LOSS OF CONTROL

- 1. IPS Handle PULL HARD
- 2. Ignition Key OFF
- 3. Proceed to "Parachute Deployment" on page 20

WARNING: The aircraft has not been certified for traditional spin recovery and the only approved method of spin recovery is activation of the IPS.

AUTOPILOT LOSS OF CONTROL

If autopilot begins to behave unexpectedly, run away from a steady condition, or approach an unusual attitude:

- 1. Red Autopilot Disengage Button PRESS
- 2. Recover manually to straight and level flight
- If autopilot fails to disengage, proceed to "Failed Autopilot Disengagement" on page 21

FAILED AUTOPILOT DISENGAGEMENT

- 1. Overpower the autopilot servos to reach straight and level flight. The forces on the stick will be higher than normal but can be overpowered and flown by hand.
- 2. Once control of the aircraft is established, if forces persist, PULL the autopilot fuse from the overhead panel.

INADVERTENT IMC (AUTOPILOT INSTALLED)

Perform the following steps on the Autopilot Control Panel.

- 1. Blue LVL Button PRESS
- 2. TRK Button PRESS. The selected track bug should align with your current track on the PFD.
- 3. HDG/TRK Knob TURN so that the selected track bug is 180° from current track
- 4. Wait for the aircraft to exit IMC conditions back in the direction you came from.

INADVERTENT ICING ENCOUNTER (NO AUTOPILOT INSTALLED)

1. Exit Icing Conditions.

CAUTION:

N: The presence of even small amounts of ice on the airframe may increase stall speed, decrease stall angle of attack and reduce performance including climb rate.

ENGINE FIRE ON GROUND/START

- 1. Ignition OFF
- 2. Master Switch-OFF
- 3. Egress Airplane

ENGINE FIRE IN FLIGHT

- 1. Ignition OFF
- 2. Master Switch OFF
- 3. Fuel Valve OFF
- 4. Proceed to "Emergency Rapid Descent" on page 22 or "Forced Landing" on page 25 as required.

ELECTRICAL FIRE IN FLIGHT

- 1. Master Switch OFF
- 2. Alternator Circuit Breaker PULL (in overhead console)

NOTE: The above actions will not affect engine operation.

3. Land As Soon As Possible

EMERGENCY RAPID DESCENT

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Flaps-UP
- 3. Airspeed –

Option	Actions
Smooth Air	120 KIAS
Rough Air	90 KIAS
MY17 Aircraft, Windows Removed	90 KIAS

ABNORMAL ENGINE VIBRATION

- 1. Throttle Reduce to minimum practical
- 2. Assess Vibration Take action

Option	Actions	
If vibration stops.	1. Land as soon as practical	
If vibration continues.	1. Land as soon as possible (suitable landing area)	

ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKEOFF PRIOR TO LIFTOFF

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Brakes AS REQUIRED

ENGINE FAILURE AFTER TAKEOFF

- 1. AOA White line
- 2. Landing Site SELECT
- 3. Landing Gear As Required

If time permits

- 4. Flaps As Required
- 5. Ignition Key OFF
- 6. Master Switch-OFF
- 7. Fuel Valve OFF

In most situations, when the engine fails below 300ft AGL, the landing should be made straight ahead, turning only to avoid obstructions.

ENGINE FAILURE IN-FLIGHT

- 1. AOA white line
- 2. Landing Site SELECT
- 3. Confirm:
 - a. Throttle-above idle
 - b. Master Switch-ON
 - c. Ignition BOTH
 - d. Fuel Valve ON
- 5. If engine does not restart, proceed to "Forced Landing" on page 25 or "Parachute Deployment" on page 20 as required.
 - NOTE: Recommended landing configuration for off airport landing other than hard surface is GEAR UP.

NOTE:

COOLANT TEMPERATURE HIGH

Ground

1. Throttle - ADVANCE to 3000-4000 RPM (if feasible)

If high coolant temperature persists:

2. Shutdown as soon as practical NOTE: Use of cabin heater may help reduce coolant temperature.

In Flight

- 1. Throttle REDUCE power to minimum required
- 2. Airspeed INCREASE

If high coolant temperature persists:

3. Land as soon as possible

OIL PRESSURE-LOW/HIGH (IN THE RED)

Ground

- 1. Throttle IDLE
- 2. Ignition OFF as soon as practical

In Flight

- 1. Throttle Reduce
- 2. Land as soon as possible

OIL TEMPERATURE HIGH

Ground

1. Throttle - ADVANCE to 3000-4000 RPM (if feasible)

If high oil temperature persists:

2. Shutdown as soon as possible

In Flight

- 1. Throttle REDUCE
- 2. Airspeed INCREASE

If high oil temperature persists:

3. Land as soon as possible

FORCED LANDING

- 1. AOA White Line (~60 KIAS)
- 2. Landing Site SELECT
- 3. Landing Gear and Flaps As Required for type of landing

NOTE: Flaps will Reduce Glide distance. Flaps should not be selected until landing is assured.

- Ignition Key OFF
- 5. Canopy Unlatch

If time permits

- 6. Transponder Squawk 7700
- 7. Communicate intentions (121.5)
- 8. Fuel Valve OFF
- 9. Master Switch-OFF

NOTE:	AOA requires power. Once Master Switch is turned off, AOA indicator will not work.
NOTE:	Recommended landing configuration for off airport landing other than hard surface is GEAR UP.

PRECAUTIONARY LANDING WITH ENGINE POWER

- 1. AOA White Line (~60 KIAS) Best Glide
- 2. Landing Area SELECT
- 3. Landing Gear and Flaps As required for type of landing
- 4. Communicate intentions (time permitting, as required)
- 5. If the engine fails, proceed to "Forced Landing" on page 25 as required

NOTE: Recommended Landing configuration for off airport landing on other than hard surface is GEAR UP.

BOX-CANYON REVERSAL

- 1. Power Full
- 2. Pitch slightly up (~5-10° above horizon)
- 3. Immediately roll and pull (in most open direction)
- 4. AOA pull mid yellow (or stall horn)
- 5. Keep nose above horizon (out of buffet)

LANDING GEAR FAILS TO RETRACT - ON WATER

- 1. Speed Idle taxi
- 2. Landing Gear Handle DOWN
- 3. Fuses CHECK Landing Gear Fuses and REPLACE as required
- Landing Gear CHECK nose wheel centered; debris/seaweed clear of all landing gear
- 5. Landing Gear handle UP
- 6. If Landing Gear Does Not Retract:
 - a. Landing Gear Handle DOWN
 - b. Aircraft SECURE on ramp, beach or dock for further troubleshooting

LANDING GEAR FAILS TO RETRACT – IN FLIGHT

- 1. Landing Gear Handle DOWN
- 2. Evaluate Landing Gear Position and Landing Site Options Take action

Option	Actions	
If the landing gear position indicates down.	1. Land on suitable hard surface for trouble- shooting	
If the landing gear fails to extend.	1. Proceed to Landing Gear Fails to Extend	

Option	Actions	
If water landing is the only option and the landing gear must be raised.	 Leave landing gear handle in DOWN position CHECK/REPLACE overhead landing gear fuses as needed Landing Gear Handle – UP 	

LANDING GEAR FAILS TO EXTEND

- 1. Landing Gear handle UP
- 2. Evaluate Landing Gear Position and Landing Site Options Take action

Option	Actions	
If the landing gear position indicates up and suitable water is available.	1. Land on water for further troubleshooting	
If no suitable water is available for landing.	 Landing Gear Handle – DOWN CHECK/REPLACE overhead landing gear fuses as needed 	
If the landing gear fails to extend.	 Landing Gear Handle – UP CHECK/REPLACE overhead landing gear fuses as needed Landing Gear Handle – DOWN 	
If the landing gear still fails to extend and suitable water is unavailable.	 Perform gentle, minimum speed, full flap, runway landing NOTE: Use of a grass runway may reduce hull damage if forced to land with landing gear not fully down. 	

WHEEL BRAKE FAILURE

NOTE:

Wheel brakes are needed for steering at low speeds. Failure in-flight would be indicated by low or no brake pedal resistance.

- 1. If possible, land with cross wind from side of failed brake
- 2. Rudder Pedal MAINTAIN directional control
- 3. Wheel Brake (Operable) LIGHT APPLICATION as needed
- 4. Shut down engine and tow back

LOSS OF PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS

- 1. Land as soon as practical
- 2. Use GPS for speed and altitude (if needed)

OVERVOLTAGE

- 1. Land as soon as possible
 - NOTE: The A5 has no overvoltage indicator, but smoke or an acid smell in the cockpit is an indication of overvoltage. (See "Electrical Fire in Flight" on page 22.)