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*PILOT'S FLIGHT OPERATING
INSTRUCTIONS*

FOR

ARMY MODEL

P-40F and P-40L

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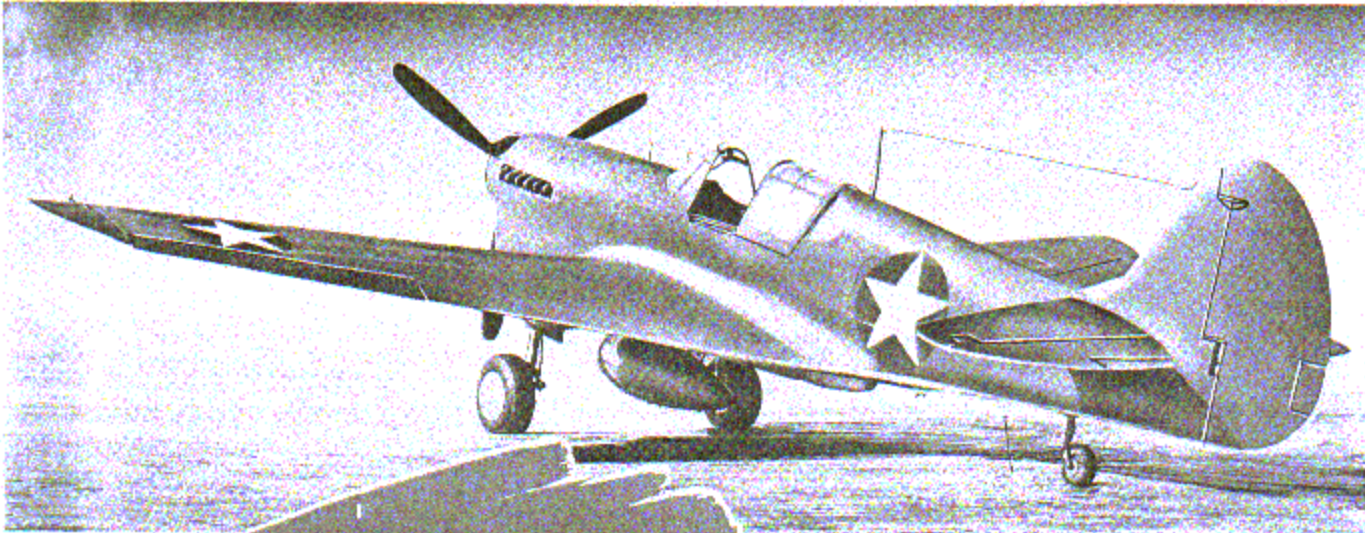
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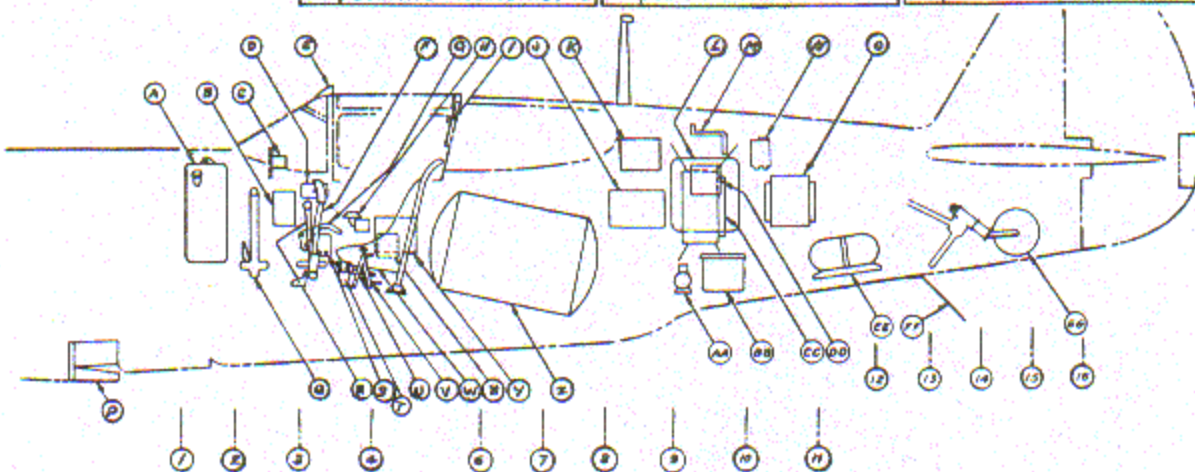


**P-40
FIGHTER**

Figure 1 - Three-Quarter Rear View Complete Airplane

Figure 2 - Fuselage Contents

A OIL TANK	M STARTER CRANK	Y MAP CASE
B CONTROL UNIT	N HYDRAULIC TANK	Z FUSELAGE FUEL TANK
C CONTACTOR	O RECEIVER	AA ELECTRIC HYDRAULIC PUMP
D ELECTRIC CONTROLLER	P COCK SHUTTERS	BB BATTERY (84 VOLTS)
E REAR VIEW MIRROR	Q RUDDER PEDALS	CC DUFFEL BAG
F CONTROL STICK	R HYDRAULIC HAND PUMP	DD DATA CASE
G COCK SHUTTER CONTROL SWITCH	S RADIO CRASH SWITCH	EE OXYGEN CYLINDER
H TRON TABS CONTROL (L.H.S.)	T WING BOMB CONTROL GUARANT	FF STATIC GROUND
I PILOTS HEADREST	V BELLY BOMB TANK RELEASE	GG TAIL WHEEL
J RECEIVERS	W RELIEF TUBE	
K TRANSMITTERS	X PILOTS SEAT	
L FUSELAGE ACCESS DOORS	Y FIRST AID KIT	



SECTION I
DESCRIPTION

1. AIRPLANE.

a. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. - The P-40F Airplane is a single place, low wing monoplane. (See figure 1.) The over-all dimensions for airplanes AC-41-13600 through AC-41-14299 are: span 37 feet, 3-1/2 inches; length 31 feet, 7-23/32 inches; and height at rest 10 feet, 7-25/32 inches.

For P-40F airplanes AC-41-14300 and subsequent and all P-40L airplanes, the over-all dimensions are: span 37 feet, 3-1/2 inches; length 33 feet, 3-23/32 inches; and height at rest 10 feet, 7-25/32 inches.

b. WING.

(1) GENERAL. - The wing is of the stressed-skin type, consisting of two panels joined at the center line of the airplane. The area where the wing panels are joined is so constructed that in the event of a landing with the main landing gear retracted, the possibility of damage to the primary structure and injury to the pilot is minimized.

The wing tips are detachable.

(2) AILERONS. - The fabric-covered ailerons are dynamically and aerodynamically balanced. The left aileron is equipped with an electrically controlled trim tab, which can be adjusted, while the airplane is in flight, by operating the respective momentary contact toggle switch in the cockpit. The right aileron is equipped with a fixed position trim tab which can be adjusted only while the airplane is on the ground.

(3) WING FLAPS. - The wing flaps are of the split-trailing edge type, extending from the inboard end of the ailerons to near the center line of the airplane and are attached to each wing panel by a piano-type hinge. The flaps are normally operated by the electrically driven hydraulic pump or, in the event of electrical hydraulic pump failure, by the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump.

(a) P-40F. - The position of the flaps can be determined by the "Flap" pointer in the wheel and flap position indicator, located on the instrument panel.

(b) P-40L. - The flap position indicator consists of a peg which rises from the top trailing edge of the left wing. This peg is fully extended from the wing when the flaps are full down. Colored bands on the peg indicate the degree of extension of the flaps as follows:

Yellow	- 15 degrees
Yellow and Green	- 30 degrees
Green and Red	- 45 degrees

c. EMPENNAGE. - The horizontal and vertical stabilizers are of all-metal construction attached in fixed alignment to the fuselage. The metal construction, fabric-covered, rudder and elevators are dynamically balanced, and are equipped with metal-covered, flush-type trim tabs which are manually controlled from the cockpit.

d. FUSELAGE. - The fuselage is of semimonocoque-type construction, fabricated of aluminum-alloy sheet. The engine mount is constructed of steel tubes which are attached, by steel forgings, to the fuselage. The fuselage structure just aft of the pilot's seat is of sufficient strength to support the airplane in turn-over position. The fuselage access door is on the left side of the fuselage just forward of the horizontal stabilizer.

e. LANDING GEAR.

(1) GENERAL. - The landing gear is fully retractable. Each of the two main landing gear assemblies, and the tail gear assembly is equipped with an oleo-pneumatic shock absorber strut and a retracting mechanism which is operated hydraulically. During the retraction of the main landing gear, the wheels and the struts are drawn aft and up, rotating about bevel gears until the wheels, in retracted position, lie flush within the wheel pockets within the lower surface of the wing. When the tail gear is retracted, it is completely enclosed within the aft part of the fuselage by two hinged doors which are operated by the tail gear retracting mechanism. The operation of the landing gear is controlled by the landing gear control handle on the hydraulic selector valve which is located at the left of the pilot.

(2) MAIN LANDING GEAR. - The main landing gear is locked automatically in both the extended and retracted positions by hydraulically operated positive-type mechanical locks.

(a) P-40F. - A warning horn signal switch, which is operated by a cam on the throttle control rod when the throttle is retarded to approximately 1000 rpm or less, sounds a warning horn when the main landing gear is not locked "DOWN" in the safe landing position. The warning horn is located in the upper left side of the fuselage just aft of the turn-over bulkhead at station No. 5.

(b) P-40L. - A landing gear warning light located in the upper left of the instrument panel, lights if the throttle is closed when the landing gear is not locked down. There is no warning horn installed on P-40L airplanes.

(3) TAIL GEAR. - The tail gear is locked automatically in the extended position by the hydraulically operated positive mechanical locks. It is held in the retracted position by hydraulic pressure in the retracting cylinder. The tail wheel is steerable by the rudder pedals throughout the range of rudder pedal travel. The steering horn is automatically disengaged from the tail wheel knuckle at approximately 30 degrees from either side of the longitudinal axis, and the wheel and knuckle are free to swivel throughout the remainder of the 360 degrees.

(4) WHEEL POSITION INDICATOR.

(a) P-40F. - A wheel and flap position indicator is mounted on the left side of the instrument panel. Three tabs in the indicator show the relative position of the main landing gear wheels and the tail wheel, and a pointer indicates the position of the wing flaps. When the main landing gear is locked in the extended position, the indicator tabs will suddenly jump to the full "DOWN" position, indicating that the locks have been positively engaged.

(b) Indicator consists of a yellow peg which rises directly above the oleo strut hinge on both right and left landing gears when the gear is down.

(5) WHEELS AND BRAKES. - The main landing gear wheels are of special design, equipped with eight-ply, 30-inch outside diameter, smooth-contour type casings. The brakes are hydraulically operated and are of conventional design. The tail wheel is equipped with a 12.5-inch outside diameter, smooth-contour type casing. A control is provided for locking the brakes when the airplane is parked.

2. POWER PLANT.

a. ENGINE.

(1) GENERAL. - The airplane is powered by the model V-1650-1 Rolls Royce engine manufactured by the Packard Motor Car Company. The engine is a liquid cooled, 12-cylinder, 60-degree "vee" type having a bore of 5.4 inches, a stroke of 6 inches, and a total piston displacement of 1649 cubic inches. The compression ratio is 6.0 to 1. The engine incorporates spur-type reduction gears which drive the propeller at a ratio of .477 to 1 crankshaft speed. The supercharger is a single stage two-speed centrifugal unit having a 10.25-inch diameter impeller which is driven at a ratio of 1.151 to 1 crankshaft speed when the engine is operating in "LOW" blower, and a ratio of 9.490 to 1 crankshaft speed when operating in "HIGH" blower. The carburetion is furnished by model PD-16-A-1 incorporating automatic altitude mixture control and idle cut-off. The engine also incorporates

an automatic manifold pressure regulator (boost control) which limits the manifold pressure to a maximum of 48.24 inches Hg absolute, when operating below full throttle height. It maintains the pressure at any predetermined figure within the limits of the regulator for any given position of the pilot's throttle lever. The action of the unit superimposes an automatic control upon that of the hand-operated throttle lever, thereby relieving the pilot of the necessity of adjusting the throttle position to maintain the desired manifold pressure.

(2) WAR EMERGENCY.

(a) Foremergency use in combat or precombat areas in cases of extreme emergency an emergency manifold pressure may be obtained by moving the emergency manifold control lever provided in the pilot's cockpit to the "OUT" position. When using the War Emergency Rating, low blower should always be used below 8000 feet altitude and high blower should be used above 8000 feet. War Emergency Ratings are given in section III, "Specific Engine Flight Chart"; however, all engines will have to be campaigned for modification of the boost control before the maximum manifold pressure of 61 inches Hg may be obtained.

(b) After use of the War Emergency Rating the crew chief should be notified as to the length of time the rating has been used so that he may take the necessary action.

(3) ENGINE PERFORMANCE.

Normal Rated Power - 9,500-foot altitude

Rated Power	1080 brake hp
Rated Speed	2650 rpm
Blower Gear Ratio	Low
Manifold Pressure	44.2 in Hg abs (+ 7 lb/sq in.)

Rated Take-off Performance

Rated Power	1300 brake hp
Rated Speed	3000 rpm
Blower Gear Ratio	Low
Manifold Pressure	54.3 in Hg abs (+ 12 lb/sq in.)

Military Rating Low Blower Gear Ratio

Rated Power	1240 brake hp
Rated Speed	3000 rpm
Altitude	11,500 ft
Manifold Pressure	48.24 in Hg abs (+ 9 lb/sq in.)

Military Rating High Blower Gear Ratio

Rated Power	1120 brake hp
Rated Speed	3000 rpm
Altitude	18,500 ft
Manifold Pressure	48.24 in Hg abs (+ 9 lb/sq in.)

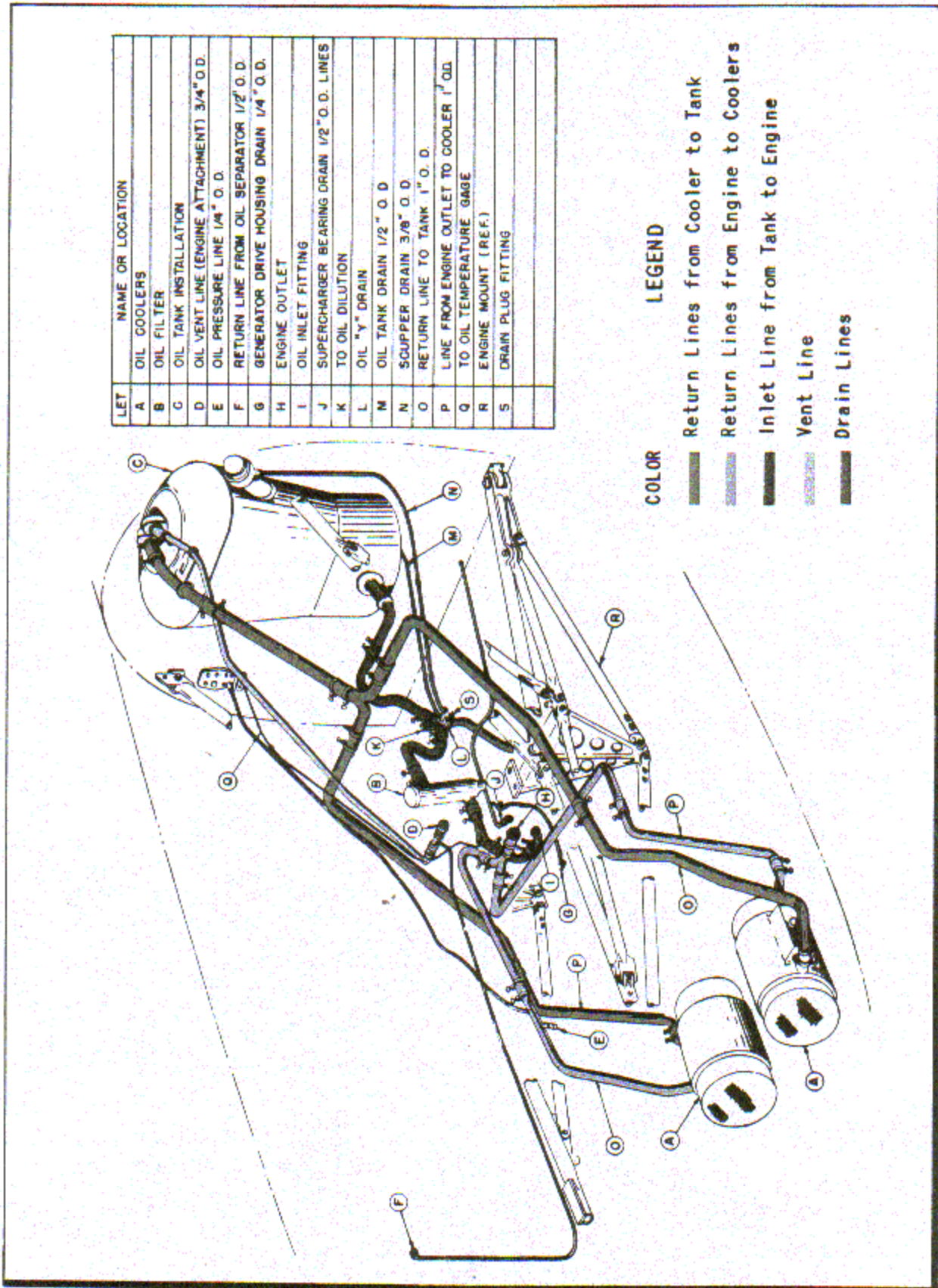


Figure 3 - Oil System

b. **PROPELLER.** - The propeller is a Curtiss three-blade 11-foot diameter electrically controlled multiposition and / or constant-speed type. The propeller blade pitch angle setting is controlled by a reversible electric motor which is mounted on the front face of the propeller hub. The propeller motor is operated from the airplane electrical power supply and will adjust the blade pitch angle to any setting within the operating range of the propeller, while the airplane is in flight or on the ground, in either automatic constant-speed or manual selective control. Automatic constant-speed control is accomplished by the engine-driven governor which regulates the current flow to the propeller motor. Manual selective control is accomplished by a selector switch which provides direct control of the current to the propeller motor.

(1) When the propeller is operated in the automatic constant-speed control the propeller governor automatically directs the current flow to the propeller motor thus adjusting the blade pitch angle setting to "increase" or "decrease" pitch to correct for the varying conditions of flight; thereby, the engine speed will be held constant. The propeller governor can be regulated by the propeller governor control lever located on the engine control unit in the cockpit.

(2) When the propeller is operated in the manual selective control, the propeller selector switch will permit the operation of the propeller in fixed pitch position or the selection of any pitch angle setting to obtain any combination of engine rpm and manifold pressure within the operating range of the propeller and engine. Manual selective control is completely independent of the engine-driven propeller governor.

(3) The propeller controls may be regulated at any time during flight or ground operation whether the propeller is operating in automatic constant speed or manual selective fixed pitch control.

(4) For winterized airplanes, an anti-icing system is provided for the propeller. The system consists of a 2.25 U. S. (1.9 Imperial) gallon supply tank mounted above the fuselage fuel tank. The supply tank is filled with anti-icing fluid, Specification No. 3585, which is composed of 15 percent glycerine, 4 percent methyl (wood alcohol), and the remainder is ethyl (grain) alcohol (190 proof). This anti-icing fluid is pumped to the propeller slinger ring, where it is then thrown onto the leading edge of the blade by centrifugal force. The pump for the propeller anti-icer is located just aft of bulkhead station No. 5 and above the fuselage fuel tank.

(5) When the rheostat, beneath the throttle quadrant, is placed in the "NORMAL" position, the fluid rate of discharge is 1 pint of fluid every 6 minutes. At this rate, a full tank is adequate for 1 hour and 45 minutes. When the pump rheostat is set for maximum flow, the fluid will last approximately 1/2 hour.

(6) The recommended procedure for operating is to set the pump for maximum flow for the first minute of operation and then return to "NORMAL." To determine if icing conditions exist, the pilot should watch the leading edge of the wing. If conditions warrant the use of the wing de-icer, the propeller anti-icer should also be used.

c. OIL SYSTEM.

(1) The oil system consists of an oil supply tank and piping to convey the oil from the tank to the engine and from the engine back to the tank. Incorporated in the oil return piping from the engine to the tank are two oil coolers each equipped with a fully automatic temperature regulator incorporating a bypass valve which regulates the direction of oil flow either through the core of the oil cooler or through the bypass jacket of the oil cooler back to the oil supply tank. The oil tank is located aft of the fire wall and forward of the instrument panel. The normal capacity of oil in the tank and lines is approximately 18 gallons. The normal oil level in the oil tank is determined by the rivet which passes completely through the filler neck. The system should be filled to a level of approximately two (2) inches below the pin level before flight. The maximum oil level is determined by the filler opening. The oil outlet from the tank to the engine is through a pendulum-type valve which allows dives of 90 degrees, climbs of 60 degrees or 10-second inverted flight which should be performed only with one-third or more of the maximum oil capacity in the oil tank.

(2) There is also incorporated in the oil system, provision for oil dilution in order to facilitate starting. This system is used before stopping the engine when a cold weather start is anticipated. Dilution is obtained by the controlled addition of engine fuel into the oil inlet line at the "Y" drain cock. The fuel is supplied from a restricted fitting in the fuel pressure gage line. The fuel flow is controlled by a momentary-contact-type toggle switch in the cockpit. This switch energizes the solenoid which operates the oil dilution valve.

d. **FUEL SYSTEM.** - The fuel is carried in two wing tanks, a fuselage tank, and an auxiliary belly tank. Each of the two wing tanks, (front wing and rear wing) and the fuselage tank consist of a multi-ply, self-sealing fuel cell contained in an aluminum-alloy shell. This construction minimizes the hazard of fuel leaking from the tanks if punctured by gunfire.

(1) The front wing and rear wing tanks are located in the center of the wing panel, beneath the cockpit floor. The filler necks are accessible through doors in the left wing fillet; the fuel gages protrude through the cockpit floor. The front wing tank gage is forward and to the right of the control stick, and the rear wing tank gage is aft and to the left of the control stick.

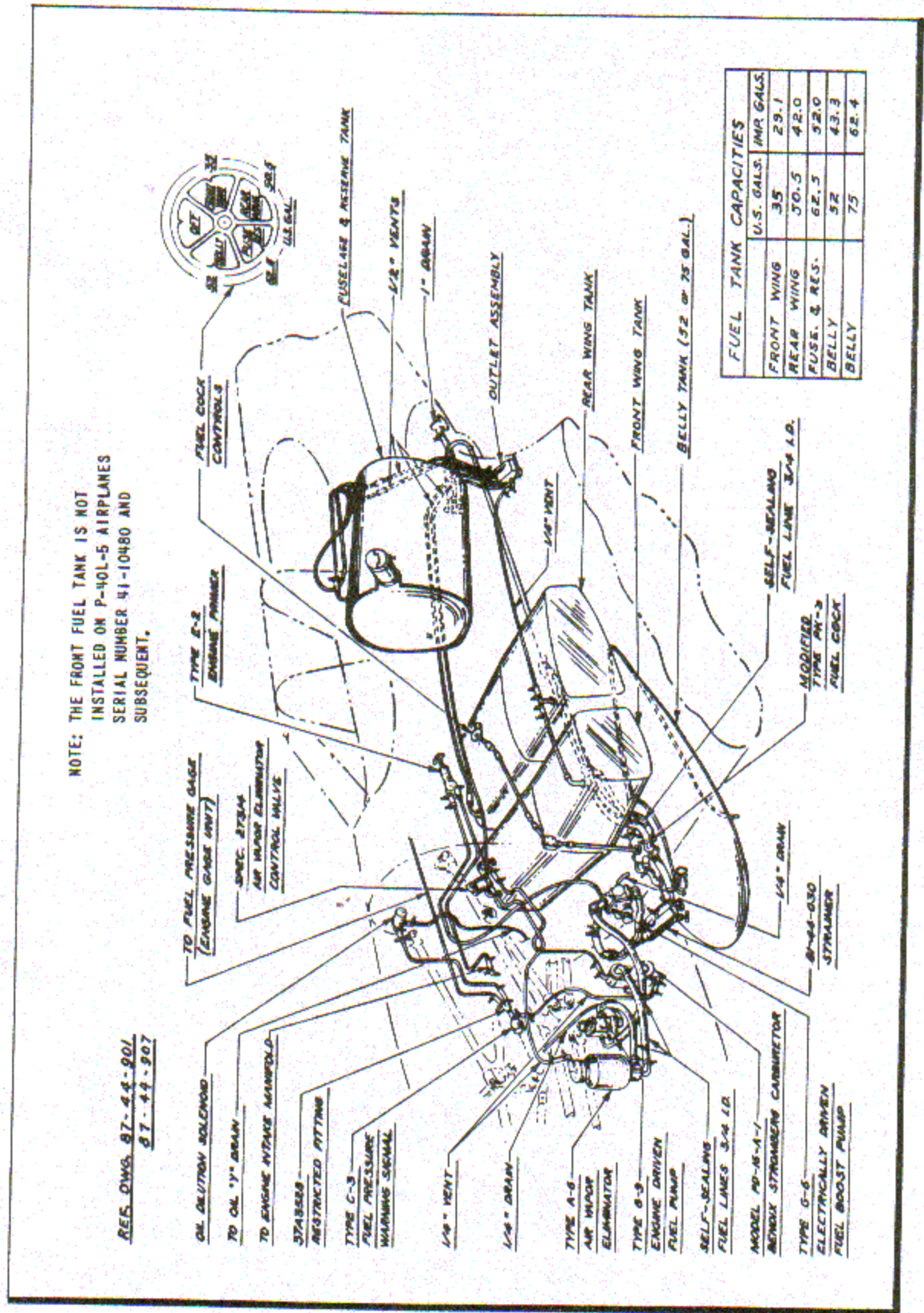


Figure 4 - Fuel System Diagram

NOTE

On P-40L-5 airplanes, serial No. 41-10480 and up, the front wing tank installation has been eliminated.

(2) The fuselage tank is located aft of the armor plate at station No. 5, and carries part of the main fuel and 35 U. S. (29 Imperial) gallons reserve fuel. There is no division or standpipe within the fuselage tank for the purpose of trapping reserve fuel, but instead, the reserve fuel is calibrated between the 0- and 35-gallon marks on the fuel quantity gage which is located on the instrument panel. The fuselage tank filler neck, is accessible on the left side of the fuselage, below the rear-vision window. The fuselage tank is referred to as the "Fuselage and Reserve" tank.

(3) The belly tank is supported by the bomb shackle assembly which is installed below the wing panel on the airplane center line. Either a 52 U. S. (43 Imperial) gallon, 75 U. S. (62 Imperial) gallon, or 150 U. S. (125 Imperial) gallon belly tank may be installed. The belly tank may be dropped while in flight by pulling up on the bomb-tank release handle which is located within easy reach of the pilot on the left side of the cockpit.

(4) The fuel tank capacities are given on the Fuel System Diagram. (See figure 4.)

(5) Fuel is supplied to the carburetor by an engine-driven fuel pump, and an electrically driven fuel boost pump. The boost pump, which is controlled by a switch on the main switch panel, must be turned "ON" whenever the engine is running. If the fuel pressure should drop below 12 pounds per square inch, a fuel pressure warning signal light, located on the upper left side of the instrument panel, will flash on. A test switch for checking the fuel pressure warning light is provided on the main switch panel.

(6) Fuel may be used from any of the four tanks by turning the fuel selector valve to the desired position. The fuel should be drawn from the "FRONT WING" tank in starting the engine, for warm-up, and for take-off. (Where front tank is not installed use rear wing tank instead.) After reaching a safe altitude, the fuel should be used from the tanks in the following order: (1) "BELLY," (2) "FUSE. - RESERVE" (Leave 35 U. S. (29 Imperial) gallons reserve fuel) (3) "FRONT WING," (4) "REAR WING," (5) "FUSE. - RESERVE" (35 U. S. (29 Imperial) gallons reserve fuel). If the belly tank is not installed, use fuel from the tanks in the order of (2), (3), (4), and (5).

NOTE

Do not turn the fuel selector valve through "BELLY" if the belly tank is not installed.

e. COOLING SYSTEM.

(1) GENERAL. - The engine is cooled with a mixture of 70 percent water and 30 percent ethylene glycol (by volume) when the ground temperatures are above 3°F (-16°C). A mixture of 35 percent water and 65 percent ethylene glycol (by volume) is used when the ground temperatures are below 3°F (-16°C). The coolant is circulated through the engine cooling system by a centrifugal-type pump mounted on the bottom of the accessory housing at the rear of the engine. The coolant flows from the engine to the header tank, then through the radiator and back to the pump. An automatic thermostatic bypass valve is located in the piping from the coolant header tank to the coolant radiator. Whenever the coolant temperature is below 85°C (185°F) the valve will automatically bypass the coolant through the engine until the coolant temperature has reached 85°C (185°F) when the valve will partially open, permitting the coolant to flow through the coolant radiator. Full opening of the valve occurs when the coolant temperature reaches 105°C (221°F) permitting full flow of the coolant through the coolant radiator. The coolant overflow projects through the right side of the fuselage just below the front exhaust stack. The recommended operating temperatures for the Packard-Built Rolls Royce engine are: 100°C (212°F) maximum cooling temperature for cruising, and 121°C (250°F) for all out operations. A signal lamp located on the upper right side of the instrument panel glows as a warning when the coolant reaches a temperature of 121°C (250°F). A momentary-contact-type toggle switch located on the main electrical control switch panel is used to test this signal lamp installation.

(2) COWL FLAPS.

(a) P-40F AC-41-13600 through AC-41-14422. The airplane is equipped with electrically operated automatic cowl flaps which are installed aft of the radiator and oil cooler exit duct. The cowl flaps regulate the flow of air through the radiator and oil cooler exit duct and consequently help to maintain normal oil and coolant temperatures. The cowl flaps are operated by a reversible electric motor which is automatically controlled by the Fulton-Sylphon Modulating Cowl Flap Control System when the toggle switch in the cowl flap control box in the cockpit is in the "AUTO" position. Normally, the cowl flaps will not require any attention from the pilot.

(b) P-40F airplanes AC-41-14423 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes have a manual cowl flap control. The control is mounted on the right side of the cockpit adjacent to the pilot's seat. The handle is raised or lowered to get the desired cowl flap setting. The settings are shown by an indicator plate attached to the control.

3. EQUIPMENT.

a. FLIGHT CONTROLS. - Conventional control stick and pedals control the ailerons, elevators, and the rudder.

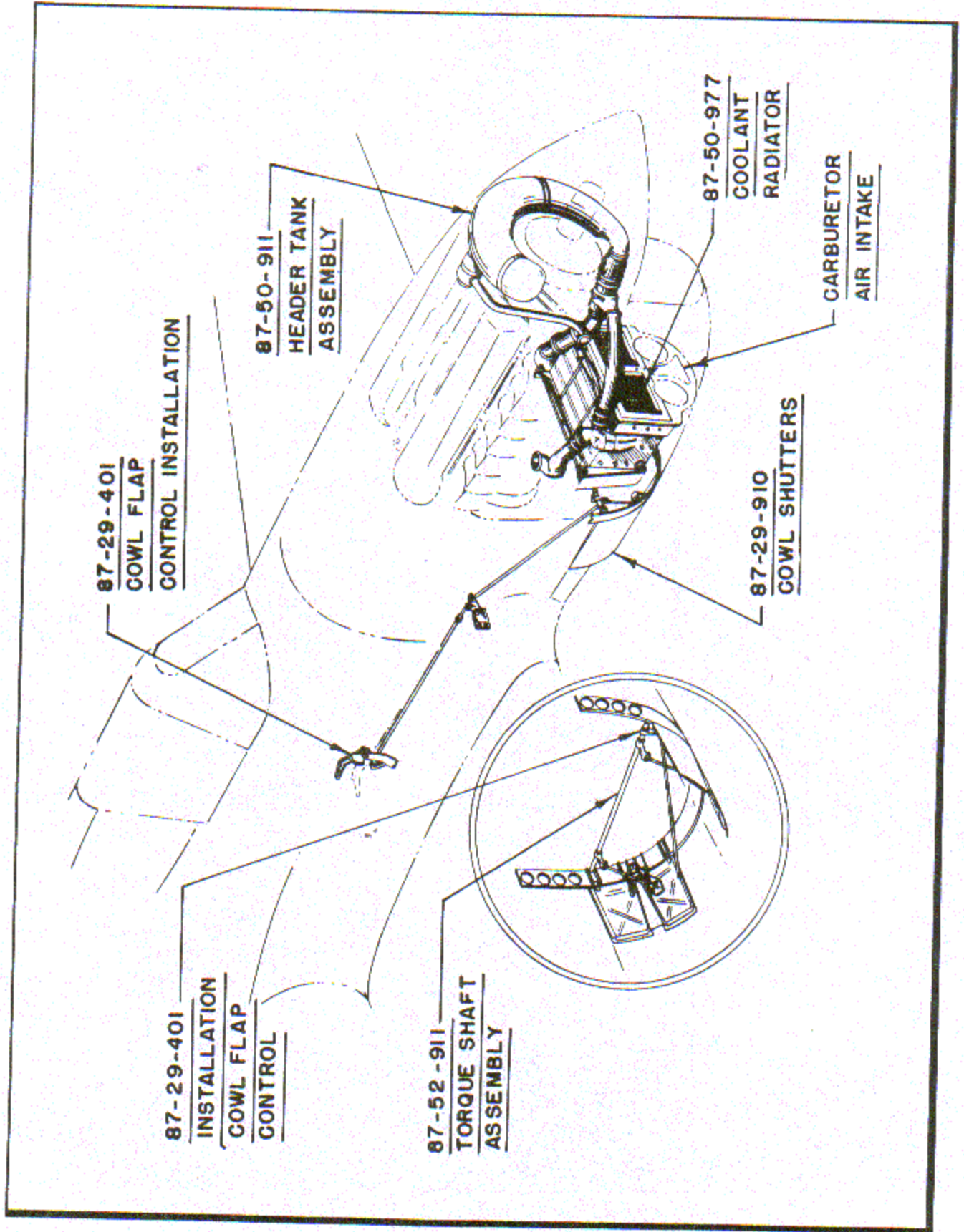


Figure 5 - Cooling System Diagram

(1) BRAKE PEDALS. - The brake pedals are pivoted on the rudder pedal assembly.

(2) TRIM TAB CONTROLS. - The left aileron trim tab is operated by an electric motor which is controlled by a toggle-type switch located on the main electrical control switch panel. The elevator and rudder trim tabs are controlled by the conventional-type control knobs, chains, and cables.

b. FUSELAGE EQUIPMENT.

(1) COCKPIT ENCLOSURE.

(a) WINDSHIELD. - (AC-41-13600 through AC-41-14523.) The windshield center section is comprised of two panes of laminated plate glass. The front pane is three-ply having a total thickness of 5/16 of an inch. The rear pane is five-ply plate glass having a total thickness of 1-1/2 inches. A 5/32-inch space is provided between the panels to permit the circulation of warm air from the duct aft of the coolant radiator to defrost the windshield. The two side sections of the windshield are curved, nonshatterable,

three-ply plate glass having a total thickness of 3/8 of an inch. A rear-vision mirror is mounted on the forward top left side of the windshield. The defroster air is controllable from the cockpit. The tube for the glycol spray is mounted at the bottom of the windshield and the glycol spray pump is located within the cockpit.

1. The windshield center section on P-40F airplanes AC-41-14524 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes is a single pane of plate glass 1-1/2 inches thick.

2. On P-40F airplanes AC-41-14500 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes, the windshield defroster is on the inside, and at the base of the center section.

3. Incorporated in the windshield of P-40F airplanes AC-41-14600 and subsequent and all P-40L airplanes, is a clear-vision panel. A section of the left side of the cockpit enclosure is hinged and swings "IN" when the spring-loaded catch assembly is raised up.

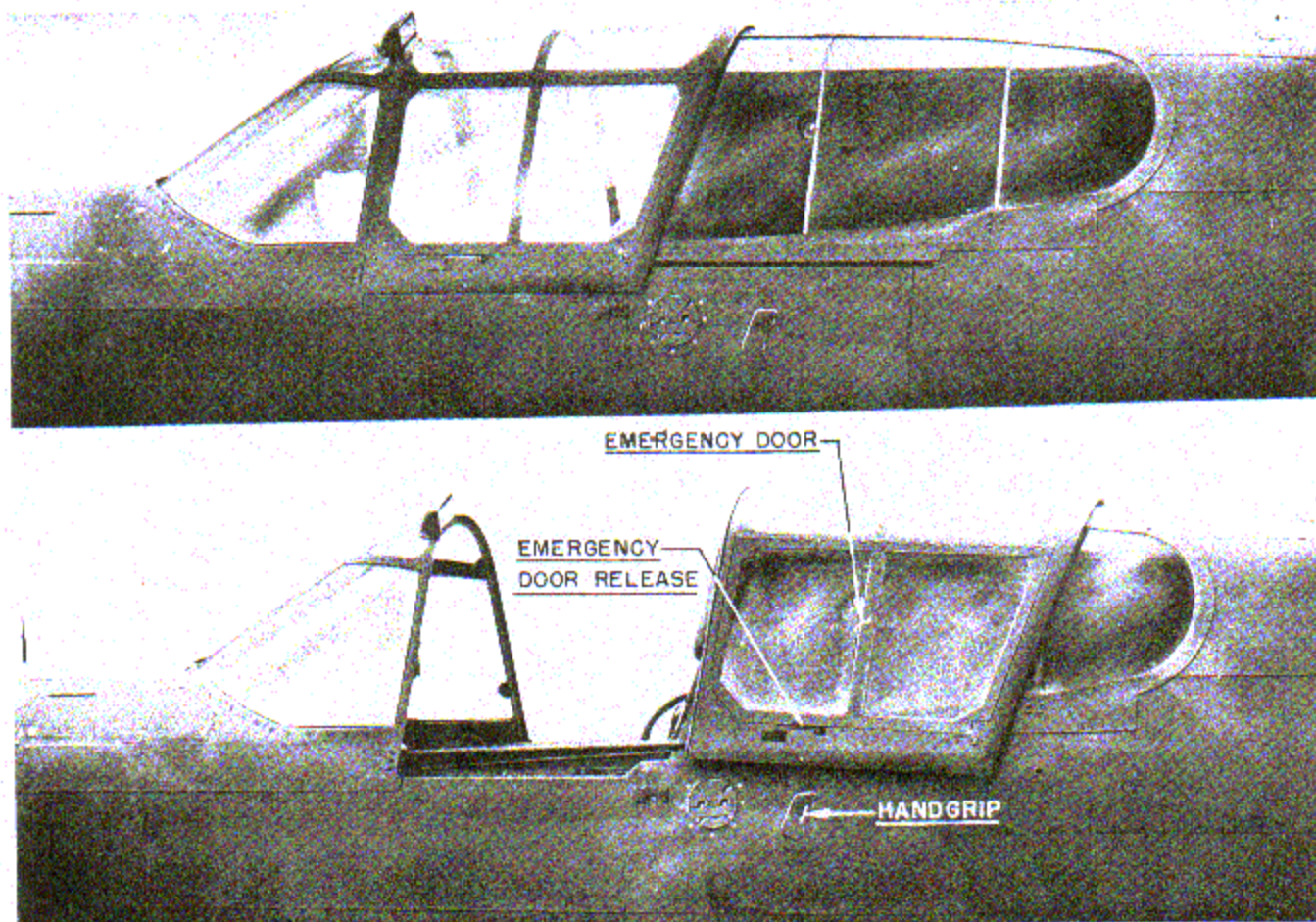


Figure 6 - Cockpit - Open and Closed

4. For P-40F airplanes AC-41-14500 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes, the windshield glycol spray assembly has been removed.

(b) CABIN ASSEMBLY. - The cabin assembly can be opened, closed, or adjusted to any intermediate position, and locked at any time by operating the crank-type regulator mounted on the right side of the cockpit. The window panels are of transparent plastic material.

1. Provision is made for instant release of the cabin assembly in event of an emergency exit while the airplane is in flight. (See section II, paragraph 10.)

2. A hinged panel in the left side of the cabin assembly is provided to permit exit from the cockpit should the airplane be turned over.

(2) INSTRUMENT FLYING HOOD. - There are provisions for installing an instrument flying hood.

(3) ARMOR PLATE. - The armor plate installation comprises a 3/8-inch nonmagnetic plate mounted forward of the instrument panel at station No. 2, a 5/16-inch plate mounted forward of, and completely covering the bulkhead at station No. 5 and a 5/16-inch plate mounted on the forward side of the armor plate at station No. 5, immediately aft of the pilot's headrest.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS. - A standard Army Air Force type pilot's seat, safety belt, chest-type safety belt, relief tube, map case, data case, mooring kit, and duffel bag are provided. The data case, duffel bag including tool kit for engine and airplane tools are accessible through the access door on the left side of the fuselage.

c. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM. - The main landing gear retracting cylinders and tail gear retracting cylinder, the wing flaps (and the gun charging mechanism which is installed on airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13994, inclusive, and airplane AC-41-13998) are operated hydraulically. The hydraulic pressure is supplied to the main hydraulic system by an electrically driven hydraulic pump located in the rear of the fuselage. The pump is controlled by a switch located near the base of the handgrip on the flight control stick. An auxiliary hydraulic hand pump for operating the complete main hydraulic system in case of electrical pump failure, is located on the right side of the cockpit. An emergency hydraulic system is provided which is completely self-contained and separate from the main hydraulic system. The emergency hydraulic system is comprised of an emergency hydraulic reserve tank mounted on the forward side of the fire wall, separate lines, and an emergency hydraulic hand pump. The emergency hydraulic hand pump is located inboard of, and is identical to the main hydraulic system auxiliary hydraulic hand pump. The emergency hydraulic system is used to actuate the hydraulic cylinders to extend the main landing gear only, in event of failure of the electrically driven hydraulic pump, or failure

of the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump, or other damage to the main hydraulic system. The emergency hydraulic system is not in any way connected to the hydraulic lines of the wing flaps, tail gear, or gun charging mechanism.

NOTE

The emergency hydraulic system has been removed from P-40F airplanes AC-41-14600 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes.

d. HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT.

The cockpit heating and ventilating system consists of a duct extending from near the rear of the coolant radiator to carry warm air to the cockpit and a duct from an opening near the fuselage in the leading edge of each wing panel, which carries cold air to the cockpit. The hot or cold air enters the cockpit through openings in the fire wall at the floor line. The flow of hot or cold air to the cockpit can be regulated by operating the plainly marked control which is mounted on the small panel below the main electrical control switch panel in the cockpit.

(1) For winterized airplanes, the capacity of the cockpit heating system has been increased by the addition of a cockpit heat intensifier tube. This tube is flexible, and long enough to be moved about the cockpit to any area where more heat is desired. It may also be used as an aid in defrosting the windshield or side panels. If the cockpit becomes too warm, the cap on the end of the tube may be turned to shut off the additional warm air.

(2) Hot air is carried by separate ducts from the rear of the coolant radiator to the gun compartment on each wing panel. The flow of hot air to the gun compartment is constant and can not be controlled except by the position of the cowl flaps.

e. OXYGEN SYSTEM. - Refer to "Operation of the Oxygen Equipment" in section IV.

f. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT. - The airplane is equipped with an alternate installation of either the SCR-522-A transmitter and receiver or the SCR-274-N transmitter and receiver and the SCR-515-A and / or the SCR-535 receiver units. This equipment provides for two-way communication. The radio controls, microphone and the earphones are located on the right side of the cockpit. A radio crash switch is mounted on a bracket below the radio controls. The crash switch is used to set off a detonator which will destroy the SCR-535 radio if there is danger of its falling into enemy hands. A contactor is located on the left side of the instrument panel.

g. ARMAMENT. - Refer to "Operation of Armament" in section VI.

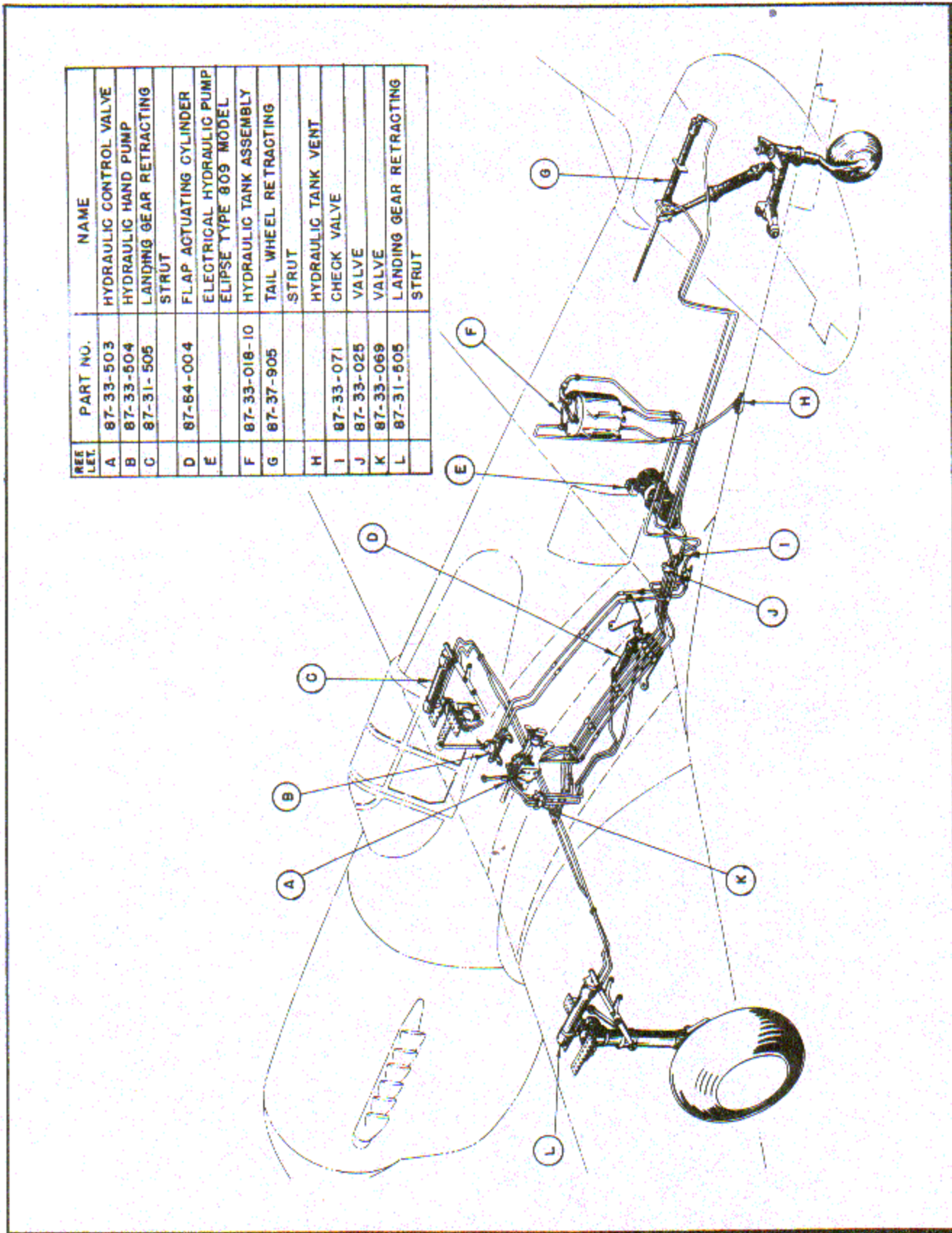


Figure 7 - Hydraulic System

h. BATTERY. - The AC Specification No. 32234 - type G-1, 34-ampere-hour battery is located within the fuselage between station No. 9 and station No. 10 and it is accessible through the fuselage access door.

i. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM. - A 24-volt electrical system is employed to operate the various instruments, motors, and lights in the airplane. The power is supplied to the airplane electrical system by either the 50-ampere modified type M-2 generator which is installed on airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13749, inclusive, or the 100-ampere type O-2 generator which is installed on airplanes AC-41-13750 and up. The switches for the various circuits, the rheostats, and the circuit breakers are located on the electrical control switch panel below the instrument panel.

j. FLUORESCENT SPOTLIGHTS. - Cockpit illumination is furnished by two self-contained fluorescent spotlights which emit either visible or ultraviolet light by rotating the knurled cap which contains the lens, 90 degrees. Each light is controlled by a separate switch, integral with a rheostat, located on the main electrical control switch panel. The fluorescent spotlight assembly is detachable from its base, and so it may serve as a utility cockpit light. A spotlight base is attached to bulkhead No. 4, just below the radio transmitter control box, on the right-hand side of the cockpit; a second base is attached to the longeron just aft of bulkhead No. 4 on the left-hand side of the cockpit. In addition, a spotlight base is provided on each side of the windshield side panel frame. When the lamp is mounted on the base, it may be readily aimed in any direction. The instrument dials and the pointer markings are painted with a fluorescent-type paint which is activated by the ultraviolet light emitted from the fluorescent lamp, making them luminous.

k. RECOGNITION LIGHTS. - For airplanes AC-41-13800 and up, there are two recognition lights,

containing a green, and an amber lens which are installed in the bottom of the fuselage aft of station No. 10 and station No. 11, respectively. The two lights are located slightly to the left of the airplane center line. A recognition light having a red lens is installed in the rear keel fairing along the airplane center line just aft of station No. 8. A recognition light having a clear lens is installed slightly to the left of the airplane center line and forward of station No. 9 at the top of the fuselage. The four recognition lights are controlled by the recognition lights keying switch which is located below the radio controls in the cockpit.

l. LANDING LIGHT. - A landing light is located on the under side of the left wing panel. The light is extended and retracted electrically.

m. WALKWAYS. - A partial walkway of 1/16-inch green "Aero-Floor" is provided on the trailing edge of the left wing to prevent slipping when stepping on or off the wing.

n. PARKING BRAKE. - The brakes may be held in the engaged position when the airplane is parked by operating the parking brake control provided in the cockpit.

o. PARKING HARNESS. - The surface controls may be locked when the airplane is parked by attaching the parking harness, which is stowed in a stowage bag below the pilot's headrest. An instruction plate for its use is located on the right side of the armor plate at station No. 5.

p. MOORING. - Mooring rings are permanently attached to the under side of each wing panel near the wing tip. These mooring rings are held in a retracted position within the wing panel by springs.



KEY TO ILLUSTRATION

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1 | Contactor Clock Winding Knob | 16 | Wheel and Flap Position Indicator (P-40F only) |
| 2 | Contactor "In" - "Out" Switch | 17 | Clock "Wind" and "Set" Knob |
| 3 | Radio Contactor | 18 | Clock |
| 4 | Clock "Stop" - "Run" Switch | 19 | Fuselage Tank Fuel Gage |
| 5 | Fuel Pressure Warning Signal | 20 | Zero Setting Adjustment Knob - Altimeter |
| 6 | Air-Speed Indicator | 21 | Altimeter |
| 7 | Turn Indicator | 22 | Altimeter Correction Card Holder |
| 8 | Gaging Knob - Turn Indicator | 23 | Compass |
| 9 | Turn and Bank Indicator | 24 | Compass Correction Card Holder |
| 10 | Rate-of-Climb Indicator | 25 | Tachometer |
| 11 | Zero Pitch Adjustment Knob - Flight Indicator | 26 | Manifold Pressure Gage |
| 12 | Flight Indicator | 27 | Suction Gage |
| 13 | Gaging Knob - Flight Indicator | 28 | Engine Gage Unit |
| 14 | Coolant Temperature Warning Light | a. | Oil Temperature (top) |
| 15 | Coolant Temperature Gage | b. | Oil Pressure (left side) |
| | | c. | Fuel Pressure (right side) |

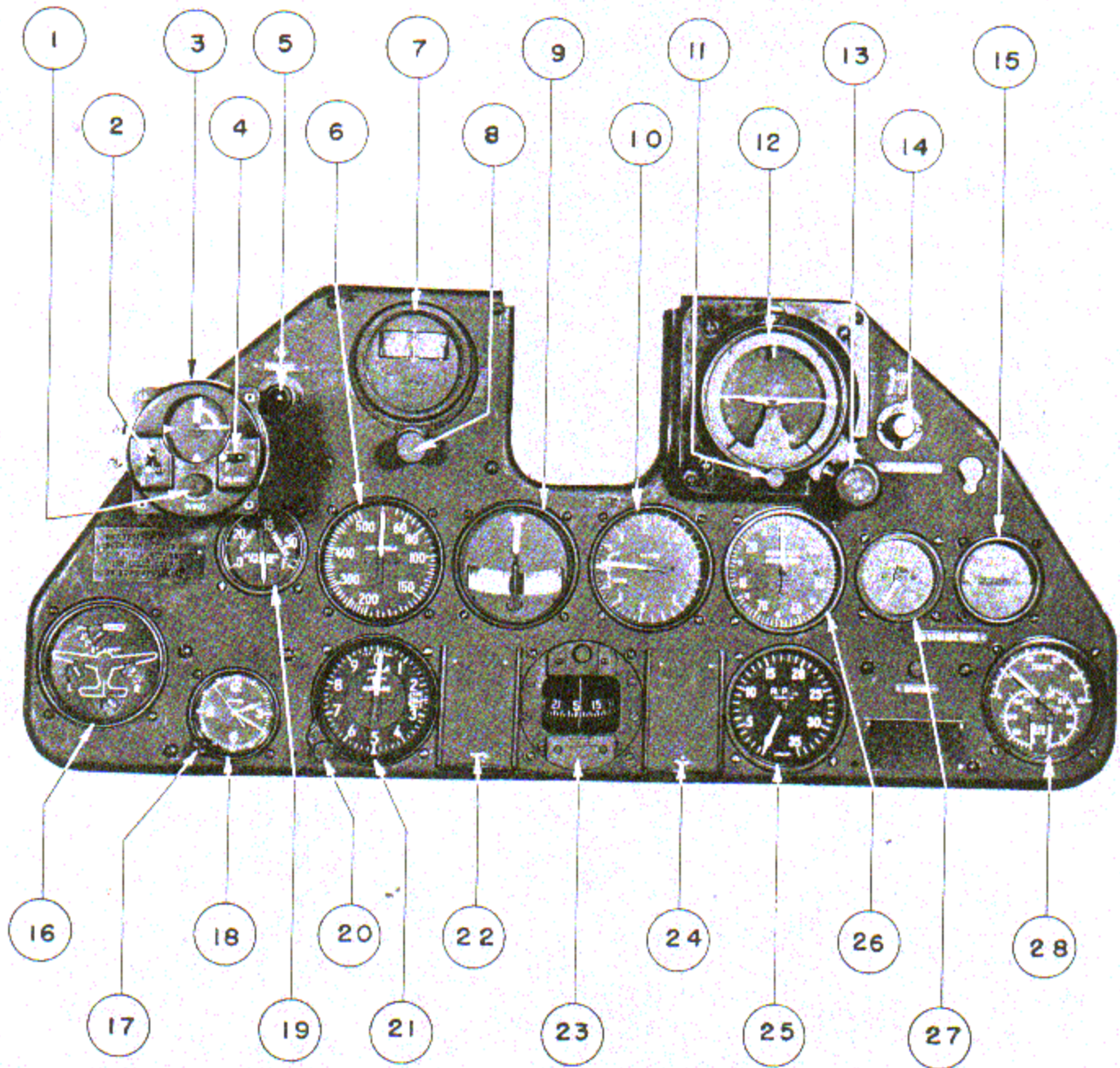


Figure 8 - Instrument Panel

KEY TO ILLUSTRATION

31	Parking Brake Control	48	Gun Sight Rheostat Switch
32	Electric Fuel Pump Switch	49	Armament Circuit Breakers
33	Gun Safety Switch	50	Miscellaneous Circuit Breakers
34	Propeller Warning Light	51	Carburetor Air Heat Control
35	Bomb Safety Switch	52	Propeller Circuit Breaker
36	Gun Camera Switch	53	Propeller Selector Switch
37	Oil Dilution Switch	54	Rudder Pedal - Left
38	Aileron Trim Tab Switch	55	Ignition Switch
39	Pitot Tube Heater Switch	56	Fluorescent Spotlight Rheostat
40	Coolant Temperature and Fuel Pressure Warning Lights Switch		Switch - Left Side
41	Wing Tip Running Lights Switch (AC41-13950 and up)	57	Fluorescent Spotlight Rheostat Switch - Right Side
42	Generator Line Switch	58	Compass Light Rheostat Switch
43	Fuel Gage Lights Switch	59	Oxygen Regulator
44	Landing Light Switch	60	Carburetor Air Filter Control
45	Battery Line Switch (AC41-13710 and up)	61	Engine Primer
46	Tail Running Lights Switch (AC41-13950 and up)	62	Windshield Glycol Pump
47	Ammeter	63	Cockpit Heater
		64	Front Wing Tank Fuel Gage
		65	Rudder Pedal - Right



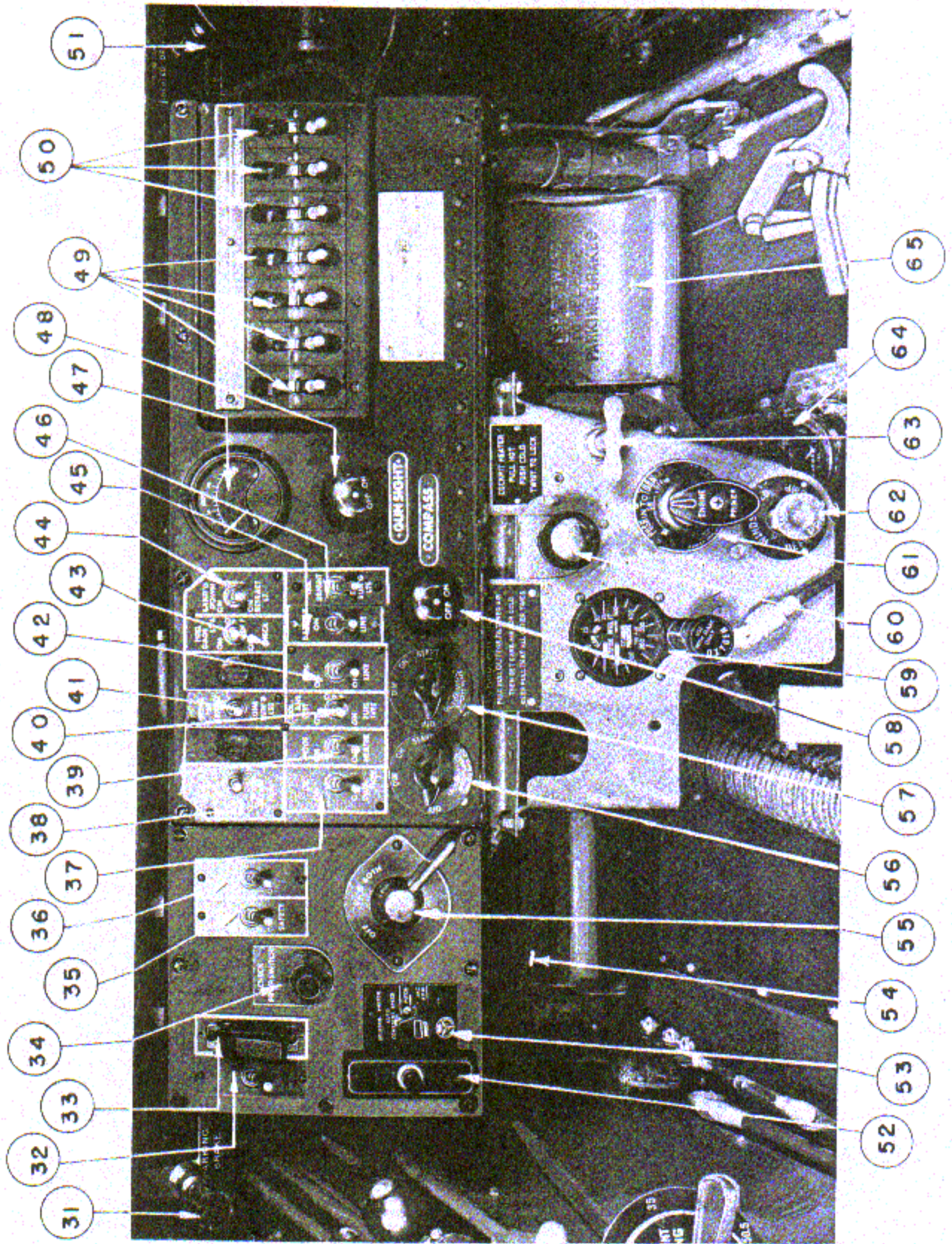


Figure 9 - Main Electrical Switch Panel

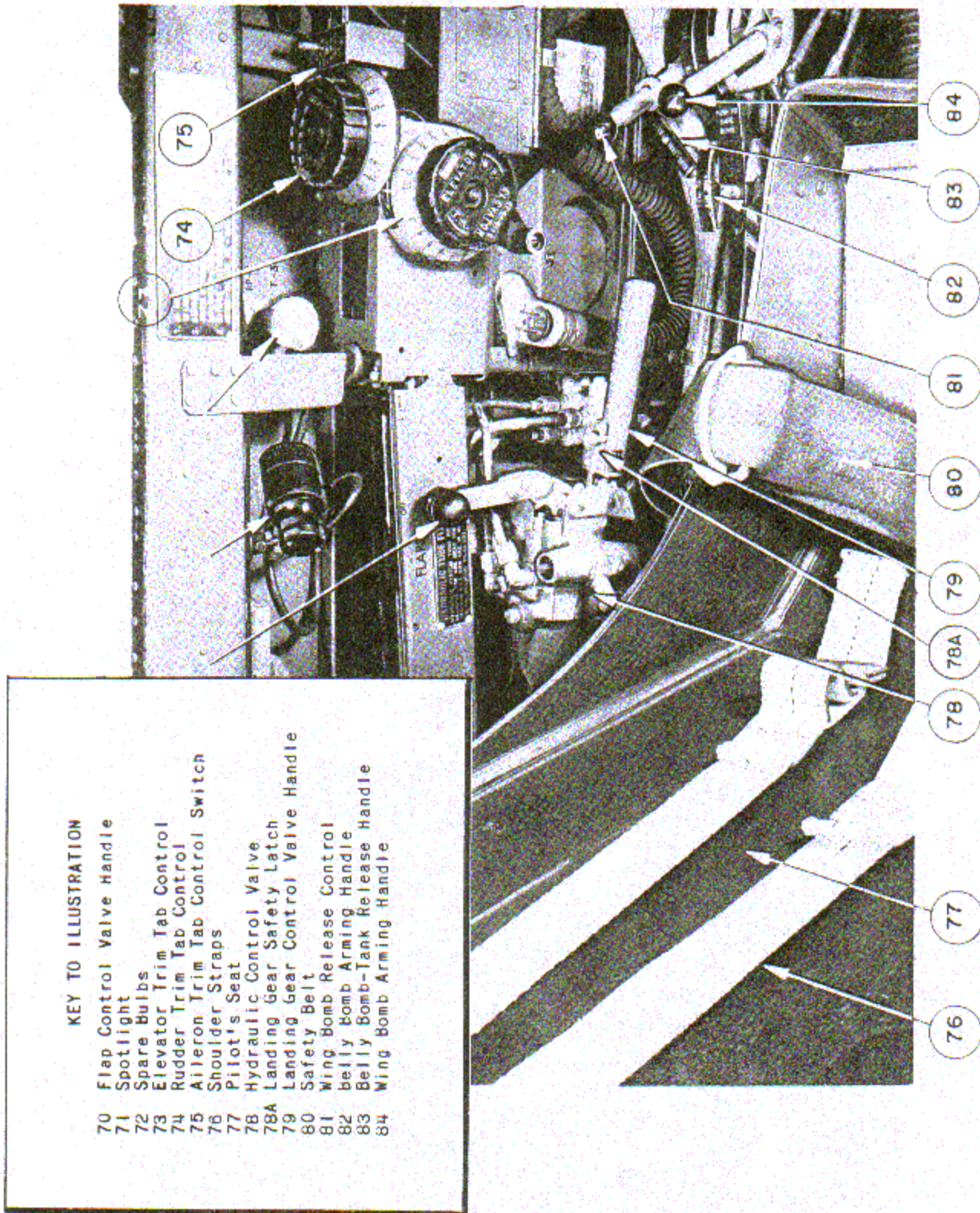


Figure 10 - Cockpit - Left Side - Rear

KEY TO ILLUSTRATION

- 70 Flap Control Valve Handle
- 71 Spotlight
- 72 Spare Bulbs
- 73 Elevator Trim Tab Control
- 74 Rudder Trim Tab Control
- 75 Aileron Trim Tab Control Switch
- 76 Shoulder Straps
- 77 Pilot's Seat
- 78 Hydraulic Control Valve
- 78A Landing Gear Safety Latch
- 79 Landing Gear Control Valve Handle
- 80 Safety Belt
- 81 Wing Bomb Release Control
- 82 belly Bomb Arming Handle
- 83 Belly Bomb-Tank Release Handle
- 84 Wing Bomb Arming Handle

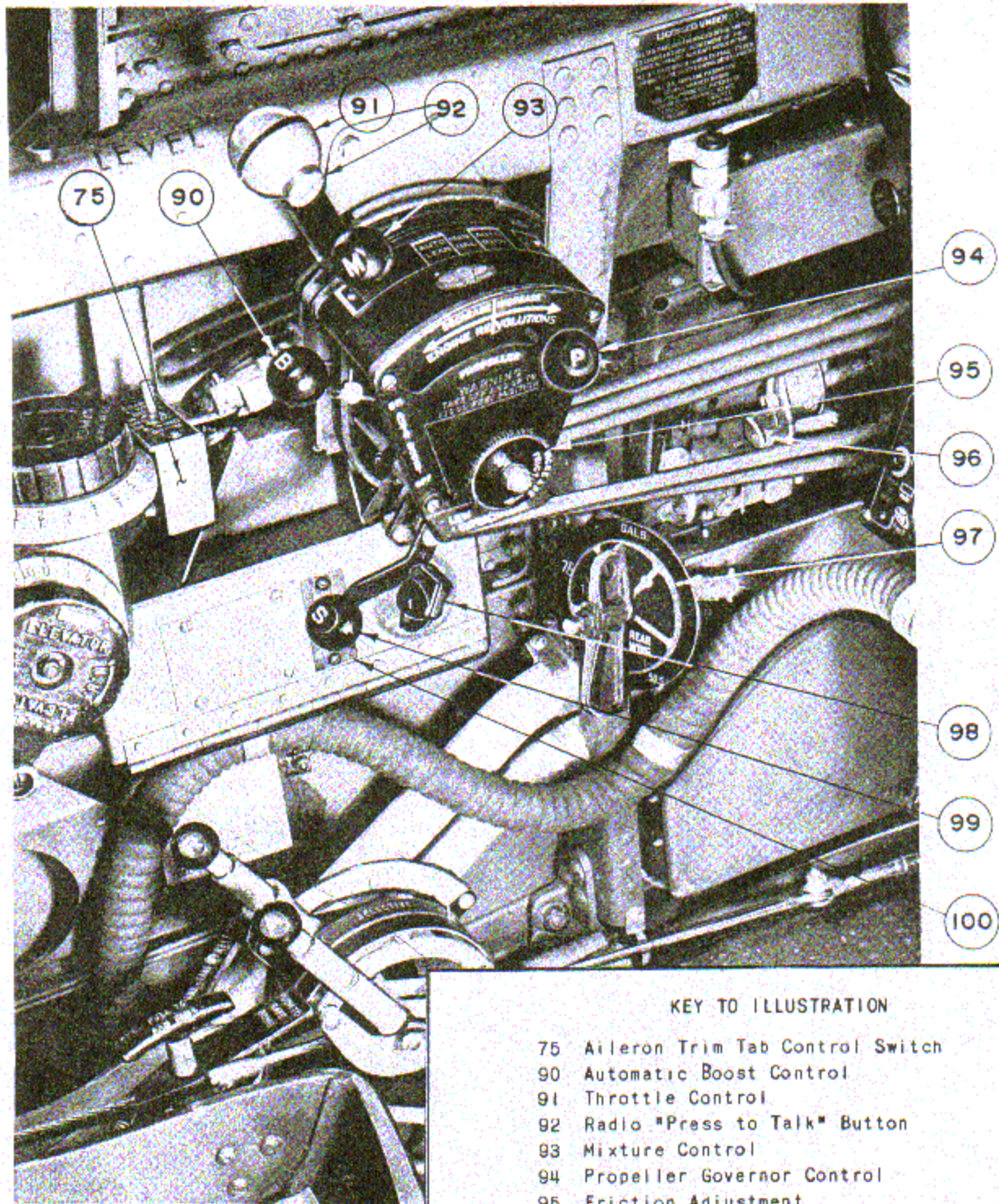


Figure 11 -
Cockpit - Left Side - Forward

KEY TO ILLUSTRATION

- 75 Aileron Trim Tab Control Switch
- 90 Automatic Boost Control
- 91 Throttle Control
- 92 Radio "Press to Talk" Button
- 93 Mixture Control
- 94 Propeller Governor Control
- 95 Friction Adjustment
- 96 Throttle Rod Cam - Landing Gear Warning Light Switch
- 97 Fuel Selector Valve Control
- 98 Propeller Anti-icer Pump Control
- 99 Supercharger Control
- 100 Wing De-icer Control Switch

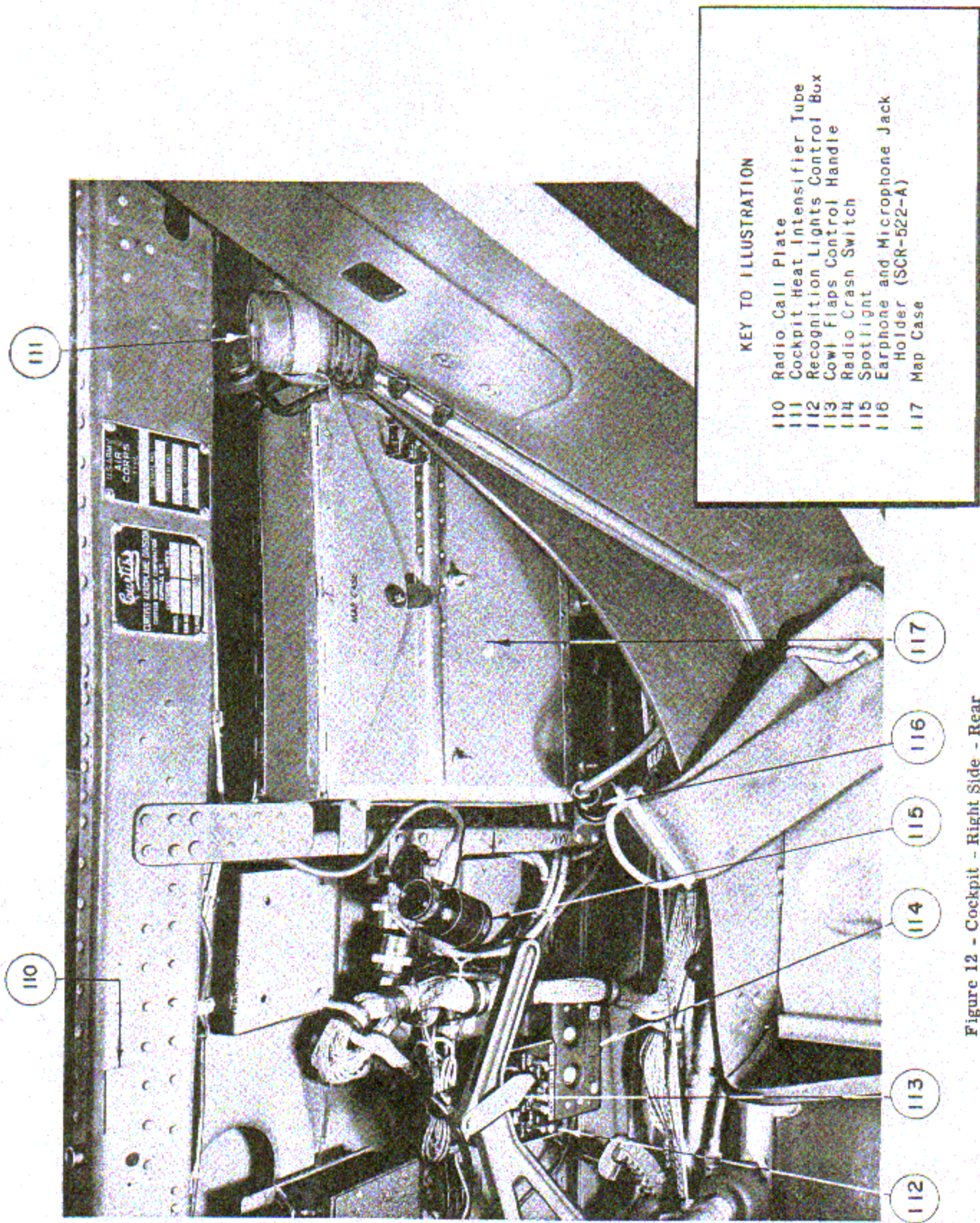
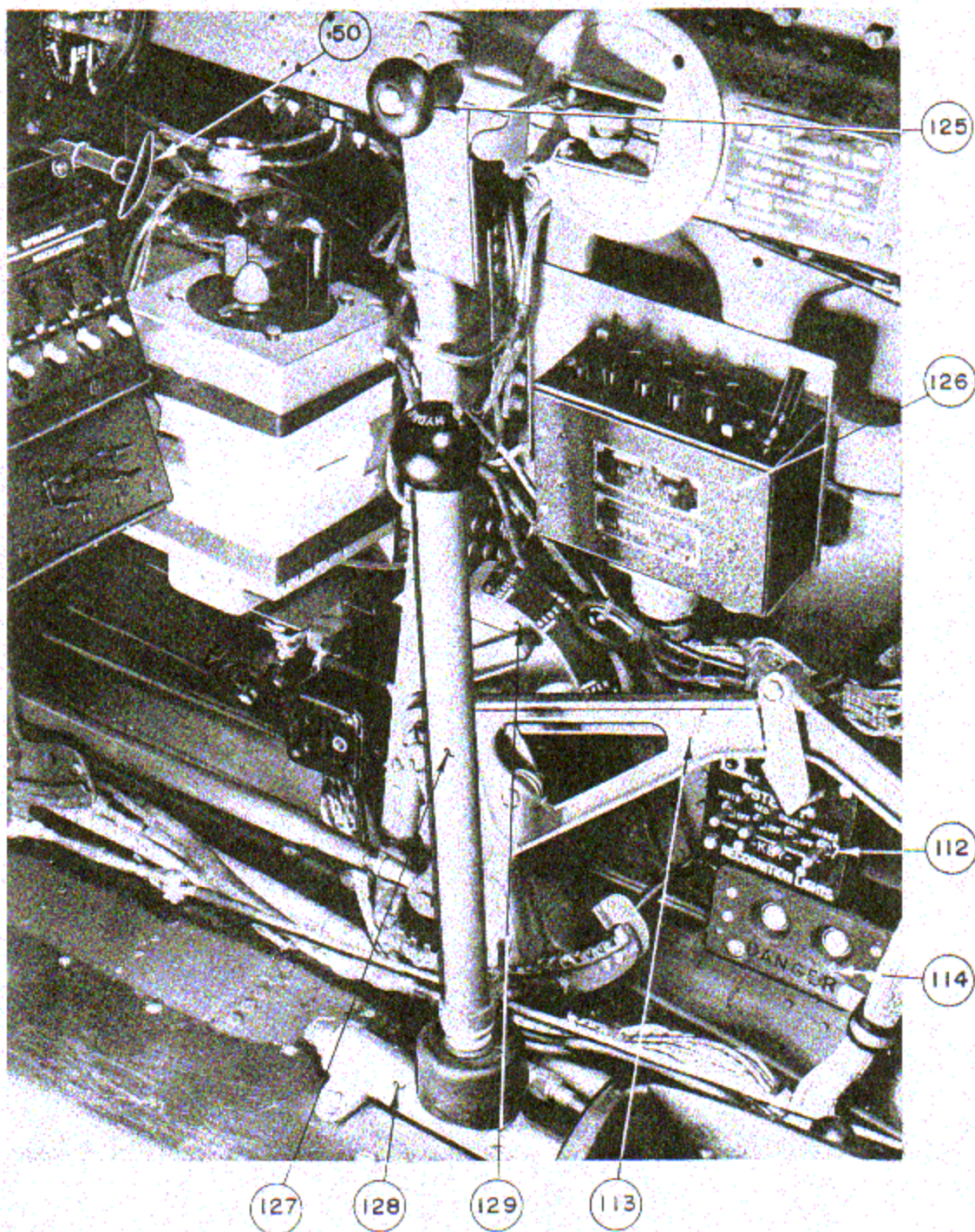


Figure 12 - Cockpit - Right Side - Rear



KEY TO ILLUSTRATION

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 50 Carburetor Air Heat Control | 126 Control Box Radio Set (SCR-522-A) |
| 112 Recognition Light Control Box | 127 Hydraulic Hand-Pump Handle |
| 113 Cowl Flaps Control Handle | 128 Hydraulic Hand-Pump |
| 114 Radio Crash Switch | 129 Cowl Flap Control Position Indicator |
| 125 Cabin Control | |

Figure 13 - Cockpit - Right Side - Forward

SECTION II
PILOT'S OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. BEFORE ENTERING THE COCKPIT.

a. OBTAIN FLIGHT CLEARANCE.

(1) For combat operations, secure the correct radio frequency assignment for the flight.

(2) Be certain that the assigned frequency is within the tuning limits of the receiver. Every receiver has its frequency range stamped on its dial face. If it is necessary, change the receiver to obtain the assigned frequency. The radio receivers are accessible through the fuselage access door. Refer to section V for complete instructions on communications equipment.

b. Check and secure the pilot's safety equipment (parachutes, safety belt, shoulder straps, oxygen mask, maps, cross country envelope, Operation and Flight Instruction Handbook, pilot's seat cushion, emergency kit, etc.).

c. Baggage, tools, and desert equipment may be carried in the duffel bag. Be sure the duffel bag is secured with tie-down straps in the baggage compartment before each flight. Be sure that the engine hand starter crank and extension are securely mounted above the electrical junction box directly opposite the fuselage access door. It is important that the starter crank be carried in the airplane at all times so that the engine may be started by hand in the event of battery or other electrical failures. Check the data case on the inboard side of the access door to make certain the Handbook of Service Instructions is a part of the contents. After checking the duffel bag and starter crank for security be certain that the fuselage access door is locked shut and that the handle is flush with the fuselage skin.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances will baggage or tools be carried in excess of the gross loading of the airplane approved in the "WEIGHT AND BALANCE CHART."

d. The cockpit canopy may be opened by placing the hands on the side of the canopy and applying a backward pressure. If it is impossible to move the canopy back it is evident that the lever "G" (detail "B," figure 14) is not perpendicular to the crank handle allowing the crank handle pin to become engaged in a hole on the drum and locking the canopy in position. If this has happened, pull the release handle "A" (detail "C") out and pull aft disengaging the escape panel from its locks. Pull the escape panel

open and reach into the cockpit. Pull lever "G" (detail "B") out perpendicular to the crank handle and push the canopy aft.

NOTE

Whenever a pilot or service personnel leaves the cockpit of this airplane they should be sure that the lever "G" (detail "B") is in the position shown (horizontal) so that the canopy may be closed and opened by hand from the outside.

2. ON ENTERING THE COCKPIT.

a. SPECIAL CHECK FOR NIGHT FLYING.

(1) Turn battery line switch (figure 9) "ON."

(2) Turn the two cockpit spotlight control knobs on the main switch panel to "START" and hold them in this position for a few seconds until the lights illuminate. Then turn the knobs to the left until the desired intensity of illumination is obtained. The knurled caps which contain the lenses, control the emittance of either visible or ultraviolet light by each 90-degree rotation. The spotlight bases are located as follows:

(a) On the right side, at station No. 4 bulkhead just below the radio transmitter control box and on the right side of the windshield side panel frame. On the left side, one base is located on the longeron just aft of station No. 4 bulkhead and the other on the windshield side panel frame.

(b) A spare bulb for the spotlights is stowed with a spare bulb for the coolant and fuel warning lights on the left side of the cockpit below the longeron, just forward of station No. 4 bulkhead.

(3) Test operate the compass light's brilliancy by turning the rheostat control knob (figure 9) clockwise.

(4) Turn the wing tank fuel gage lights "ON." (See figure 9.)

(5) Test operate the running lights.

(a) For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13949 inclusive: Throw the toggle of the running lights switch, located on the main control switch panel, in the up "ON" position for steady illumination, and in the down "ON" position for signal.

(b) For airplanes AC-41-13950 and up: Test operate the wing tip running lights switch (figure 9), and the tail running lights switch (figure 9) on "DIM" and on "BRIGHT."

(6) Test operate the landing light for not over 5 seconds. (See figure 9.) When the switch is turned "ON" the light will not glow until after the landing light mechanism has extended the lamp to its operating position.

(7) Test operate the gun sight light. (See figure 9.) Turn the gun sight rheostat clockwise to test the intensity of the light.

(8) A damped rate control handle is located on the right of the cockpit floor between the two hydraulic hand pumps. This handle controls the automatic recognition device mounted in the top of the fuselage forward of station No. 10 bulkhead. When the damped rate control handle is pulled up and then released, the automatic recognition device will eject a flare through an opening in the fuselage skin. The automatic recognition device contains six flares.

CAUTION

Under no circumstances will the damped rate control handle be operated while the airplane is on the ground.

NOTE

On P-40F airplanes AC-41-14480 and subsequent, the damped rate control has been removed.

(9) For airplanes AC-41-13800 and up: Test operate the three recognition lights on the under side of the fuselage and the one recognition light on the top of the fuselage. Throw the four individual light switches located on the side of the recognition light switch box (figure 12) on "STEADY," and note if all four recognition lights illuminate. Throw the four individual light switches on "KEY" and test operate the keying switch on the top of the recognition light switch box.

b. CHECK FOR ALL FLIGHTS.

(1) Ignition switch "OFF." (See figure 9.)

(2) Battery line switch "ON." (See figure 9.)

(3) Gun safety switch "OFF." (See figure 9.)

(4) Test the cooling system warning light. (See figure 9.) Hold the toggle of the warning light test switch (figure 9) to the up "ON" position and observe if the warning light illuminates.

(5) Test the fuel pressure warning light. (See figure 9.) When the battery line switch is "ON," the warning light should be illuminated. With the mixture control (figure 11) in "IDLE CUT-OFF" operate the electric fuel pump switch (figure 9) and note if the warning light is extinguished when the fuel pressure exceeds approximately 12 pounds per square inch.

(6) Test operate the cowl flap control box. Throw the circuit breaker located in the top of the control

box to "ON." Hold the toggle of the four-position selector switch in the "MAN, OPEN" or the "MAN, CLOSE" position to operate the cowl flaps and note the position of the cowl flaps on the position indicator in the control box. Check the cowl flap position against the position shown on the indicator.

NOTE

P-40F airplanes AC-41-14423 and subsequent and all P-40L airplanes have a manual cowl flap control in lieu of the electric control.

(7) For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13944, inclusive, and for airplane AC-41-13998: gun charger valve handles matched with the red markers on the panel and in their out position.

(8) Landing gear control handle "NEUTRAL." (See figure 10.) A small locking device (figure 10) projecting from the top side of the control handle must be held in its "FORWARD" position to permit movement of the control handle upward. The handle can be moved downward without operating the locking device.

(9) Flap control handle "NEUTRAL." (See figure 10.)

(10) Wheelbrakes on. Depress the brake treadles and pull out on the parking brake knob. (See figure 9.)

(11) A general observation of the cockpit must indicate all component parts in place and in perfect operating order.

(12) Check for freedom of movement of the flight control stick and rudder pedals (figure 9) to the extremities of their operating range.

(13) Adjust the rudder pedals to the desired position by pushing inboard on the spring-loaded adjustment lock (figure 9) which will allow the rudder pedal to float free on its hinge. Move the pedal to the desired location and release the spring-loaded lock. "Juggle" the pedal slightly to allow the locking pin to snap into position. Adjust both pedals to the same length.

(14) The cockpit seat may be adjusted for height by lifting the lock release handle on the right side of the seat and raising or lowering the seat as desired. To lock the seat in position, release the locking handle and "juggle" the seat slightly in a vertical direction until the spring-loaded locking device definitely snaps into position. After the seat has been properly adjusted check to be sure that the rear-view mirror at the top of the windshield frame affords a clear view aft. The mirror in the fairing may be adjusted by simply tilting it by hand to the correct angle.

(15) The two ends of the pilot's safety belt (figure 10) are anchored to the cockpit seat and will not require readjustment if the seat is moved. The

length of the safety belt may be adjusted to suit the individual needs of the pilot.

(16) The chest type shoulder strap (figure 10) is bolted to the bungee assembly on the back of the seat and the free ends are fastened to the safety belt and may be adjusted the same as the safety belt to fit the individual needs of the pilot. The raising or lowering of the pilot's seat will not affect the adjustment of the shoulder straps.

(17) Check to see if the two spare bulbs forward of station No. 4 bulkhead are secure in place. The top spare bulb is a replacement for the fuel pressure or coolant warning light on the instrument panel or the propeller warning light located on the left of the main control switch panel. The lower bulb is a spare for the cockpit spotlights.

(18) Be sure the emergency canopy release mechanism is properly lockwired to prevent accidental release during flight. (See detail "A" of figure 14.)

3. STARTING THE ENGINE.

a. Be certain that the ignition switch (figure 9) is "OFF."

b. If the engine has been idle for more than 2 hours turn the propeller at least four complete revolutions by hand with the throttle (figure 10) open before using the starter. (See figure 9.)

c. Be certain the carburetor air heat control (figure 9) is pushed all the way in and locked in the cold air position to avoid possible damage to the induction system if the engine should backfire.

d. Throw the toggle of the battery line switch "ON." (See figure 9.)

e. Throw the propeller circuit breaker "ON." (See figure 9.) The circuit breaker must be on at all times when the engine is being operated.

f. Throw the toggle of the four-position propeller selector switch (figure 9) to "AUTO" (constant speed).

g. Set the propeller governor control (figure 11) for 3000 rpm.

h. Set the mixture control (figure 11) in "IDLE CUT-OFF."

i. Set the throttle control (figure 11) for 800 to 1000 rpm. (approximately one-tenth open).

j. Set the supercharger speed change control (figure 11) in "LOW" gear.

k. Operate the cowl flaps as required. (See figure 12.)

l. Turn the fuel selector valve (figure 11) to a full tank. The front wing tank is preferred. Never turn the valve pointer through the "BELLY" position when the belly tank is not installed.

m. Operate the electric fuel pump to obtain 12 to 16 pounds per square inch fuel pressure. (See figure 9.)

n. Prime a cold engine three strokes and a warm engine one stroke (figure 9), and turn the fuel pump "OFF."

o. Turn the ignition switch (figure 9) to "BOTH." With the mixture control (figure 11) in "IDLE CUT-OFF," engage the starter. (See figure 9.) Hold the starter pedal depressed in the engaged position until the engine is definitely running in order to keep the booster circuit closed during this period.

p. When the engine starts firing, move the mixture control (figure 11) to "AUTO-RICH."

NOTES

1. Do not move the mixture control out of the "IDLE CUT-OFF" position while the starter is engaged.

2. Do not operate the electric fuel pump with the mixture control out of the "IDLE CUT-OFF" position when the engine is not firing.

3. Prime the engine to keep it from stalling; pumping the throttle does not prime the engine.

4. Use ONLY the primer system until the engine is definitely firing. When the engine "catches" the electric fuel pump may be turned "ON."

CAUTIONS

1. If the engine ceases to fire return the mixture control to "IDLE CUT-OFF" immediately.

2. If the oil pressure is not at least 75 pounds per square inch within 1/2 minute after starting, the engine should be stopped and investigated.

3. For winterized airplanes, an external propane priming system is provided to facilitate cold weather starting. The propane intake is mounted on the engine mount on the left side of the airplane.

4. When using the propane system, use extreme caution to avoid any possibility of fire, as propane is extremely inflammable. Have adequate fire fighting equipment available whenever using propane. Fasten the propane cylinder supply line to the intake fitting on the

engine mount. Open the propane control for about 1 second before engaging the engine, and keep it open until the engine fires regularly. Release the propane control, and the engine will draw propane from the cylinder automatically. When the engine is running smoothly, move the mixture control to the "AUTO-RICH" position. As soon as the engine warms up slightly, this will cause too rich a mixture; therefore, disconnect the propane system. The plug must then be replaced immediately, or air will be sucked into the intake system through the priming line. This will "lean out" the mixture and cause the engine to "quit."

g. RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE. - Cold weather engine starting without the use of propane.

- (1) Make sure the battery has a full charge. It is advisable to use an external electrical supply such as a battery cart, whenever and wherever such equipment is available.
- (2) Ignition switch "OFF." (See figure 9.)
- (3) Carburetor air on "COLD." (See figure 9.)
- (4) Mixture control should be in "IDLE CUT-OFF." (See figure 11.)
- (5) Throttle (figure 11) should be about 3/4 inch open.
- (6) Pull the propeller through about eight complete turns.
- (7) Throw battery line switch "ON." (See figure 9.)
- (8) Propeller circuit breaker "ON." (See figure 9.)
- (9) Set propeller selector switch to "AUTO." (See figure 9.)
- (10) Set propeller governor control (figure 11) for 3000 rpm.
- (11) Supercharger control should be set to "LOW." (See figure 11.)
- (12) Cowl flaps control (figure 10) set to "CLOSED."
- (13) Operate the electric fuel pump (figure 9) to obtain 14 to 16 pounds per square inch fuel pressure, then turn the pump off.
- (14) Move the mixture control from "IDLE CUT-OFF" to "FULL RICH" to "IDLE CUT-OFF." This move must be done rapidly and not extended over a period of seconds.

(15) Resume operation of the electric fuel pump, and pull the fuel primer pump (figure 9) full "OUT."

(16) Turn the ignition to "BOTH" and engage the starter. Operate the primer slowly as soon as the engine begins to rotate. At this stage the operation of the primer is more important than the movement of the mixture control to the "AUTO-RICH" position. With a little experience it will be possible to start the engine quite readily with the priming charge. The operator must be able to tell whether the start is successful before moving the mixture control to "AUTO-RICH." Do not operate the electric fuel pump with the mixture control out of "IDLE CUT-OFF," and the engine not firing. If the mixture control is advanced before the engine "catches" on the priming charge, the operator is likely to temporarily "drown" the engine.

NOTE

The operator will find it helpful to allow the engine to commence to rotate before moving the ignition switch to "BOTH." This procedure will lessen the possibility of "kick-backs."

4. ENGINE WARM-UP.

a. Be sure that the mixture control (figure 11) and the propeller governor control (figure 11) are set in the take-off position. The engine should first be idled at 600 to 800 rpm until a steady oil pressure is obtained. This speed range is selected to reach a reasonable coolant pump efficiency as the header tank valve does not permit coolant circulation at less than 800 rpm. The engine speed should then be increased to 1200 or 1500 rpm and running continued until the temperature of the oil inlet is at least 15°C (59°F) and that of the coolant outlet reaches 60°C (140°F).

NOTE

AFTER OIL PRESSURE IS OBTAINED, ENGINES WILL NOT BE IDLED BELOW 1300 RPM.

CAUTION

Running at reduction gear and crankshaft synchronous periods of 820, 1135, and about 1200 rpm should be avoided.

b. During warm-up, the oil pressure should never exceed 120 pounds per square inch, and the oil temperature should never exceed 90°C (194°F). The minimum oil pressure is 60 pounds per square inch and the minimum oil temperature is 15°C (59°F). The normal oil pressure is 75 to 95 pounds per square inch, and the normal oil temperature is 60°C to 80°C (140°F to 176°F).

c. During warm-up, the coolant temperature should not exceed the maximum of 121°C (250°F). The normal

coolant temperature range is from 95°C (203°F) to 120°C (248°F).

d. The fuel pressure for idling should be maintained at 10 pounds per square inch and for operating at 14 to 15 pounds per square inch.

e. Avoid prolonged ground running of the engine.

f. Adjust the cockpit heater and ventilator control as desired. (See figure 9.)

g. The cowl flaps are controlled automatically and normally will not require any attention from the pilot.

See paragraph 2.b.(6) of this section.

h. Set the carburetor heat control as required. (See figure 9.) If known icing conditions exist, set the carburetor heat control to "FULL HOT" and lock the handle in that position by turning it to the right 90 degrees. Do not operate the engine with heat to the carburetor unless icing conditions prevail.

5. EMERGENCY TAKE-OFF.

The engine may be used for an emergency take-off as soon as it will properly "take" the throttle.

6. GROUND TEST.

a. After warm-up has been completed in accordance with paragraph 4. above, throw the toggle of the propeller selector switch (figure 9) in "MANUAL," and advance the throttle (figure 11) to obtain a manifold pressure of 30 inches Hg. Hold the toggle of the propeller selector switch in the "INC.-RPM" or the "DEC.-RPM" position as required to obtain an engine speed of 2300 rpm.

(1) To test each magneto and the spark plugs, move the ignition switch (figure 9) to "R" and note the loss in engine rpm. Return the switch to "BOTH," and when the original rpm is regained, move the ignition switch to "L" and note the loss in engine rpm. Return the switch to "BOTH" after the test. The maximum drop in rpm when operating the engine on one magneto must not exceed 150 rpm. The magneto check should be made in as short a time as possible, and should not exceed 15 seconds.

(2) With the propeller selector switch in "AUTO" ground test the automatic operation of the propeller by setting the throttle at three-fourths take-off rpm and pulling back on the propeller governor control (figure 11) until approximately 100 rpm reduction in engine speed is observed. Return the propeller governor control to take-off position noting that the original rpm is obtained.

b. Test operate the propeller switch check warning light. (See figure 9.)

(1) When the propeller circuit breaker (figure 9) is "OFF," or when the propeller selector switch (figure 9) is out of "AUTO" position, the warning light will flash on.

(2) If the propeller blade angle is at the full increase or decrease pitch, the propeller motor circuit is opened and the warning light will not flash on.

(3) The engine must be running before the warning light will illuminate.

c. To check the operation of the mixture control, hold the toggle of the propeller selector switch in the "INC.-RPM" position to obtain maximum low pitch. Keep the selector switch in "MANUAL," open the throttle to 37.5 inches Hg manifold pressure, and move the mixture control from "AUTO-RICH" to "AUTO-LEAN" position. There should be a slight drop in rpm, but never an increase.

d. To check the supercharger and manifold pressure regulator, set the mixture control in "AUTO-RICH," open the throttle to obtain 44.2 inches Hg manifold pressure, and adjust the propeller pitch setting to obtain 2650 rpm. Retain the propeller selector switch in "MANUAL." Observe the engine speed, then shift the supercharger control (figure 11) from "LOW" to "HIGH" blower. An appreciable drop in rpm should follow, but the original manifold pressure should prevail within 1 inch Hg. By shifting back to low gear, the original rpm should be restored. Make the shift from one gear to the other as quickly as possible to avoid unnecessary dragging and slipping of clutches.

e. Check the "OFF" position of the ignition switch to assure the proper connection of the ground wires. Make this check at the end of the engine warm-up period with the propeller in full low pitch and the engine turning over at approximately 700 rpm. Turn the ignition switch to "OFF" momentarily and note whether or not the engine stops firing. Two or three seconds is ample time for making this check. Return the ignition switch to "BOTH" immediately after the test.

CAUTION

Prolonged idling of the engine should be avoided since this will tend to cause fuel to condense in the supercharger volute and cause spark plugs to foul.

f. Check the operation of the engine on each fuel tank. Turn the fuel selector valve control handle (figure 11) from "FRONT WING" to "REAR WING" and then to "FUSE. - RESERVE." If the belly tank is installed, turn to "BELLY." Operate the engine for approximately 1 minute with the fuel selector valve control handle in each position, and then return to "FRONT WING."

NOTE

Be sure the fuel selector valve is opened to the tank indicated on the dial. It is important that the fuel valve settings are determined by the "click and feel" method, and not solely by the position of the valve control handle on the dial.

g. Check the fuel and oil pressure and the oil and coolant temperatures when the engine is operating at 2300 rpm at 30 inches Hg manifold pressure. See paragraph 4., "Engine Warm-up," for normal operating temperatures.

h. The ammeter (figure 9) will show a charge only when the battery is taking current. If the battery is fully charged, an automatic relay grounds the generator field and no charge will be indicated.

i. TAXYING INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) All taxiing will be done with the propeller setting in the high rpm (low pitch) position.

(2) The view ahead is poor when taxiing; it is therefore necessary to keep swinging the airplane from side to side for visibility directly ahead.

CAUTION

Avoid taxiing through mud holes and tall grass as the propeller can easily be damaged by small stones, mud clots, or hidden pieces of foreign material. DO NOT TAXI WITH FLAPS EXTENDED.

7. PREFLIGHT.

a. Call the dispatcher for taxiing clearance and Kollsman air altitude. If taking off from a field where no dispatcher is on duty, set the Kollsman at the altitude listed on the flight map. Refer to section V for complete instructions for the operation of the airplane's radio equipment.

b. Refer to section VI for complete information on operation of the airplane's armament.

c. Set the fuel selector valve on "FRONT WING."

d. Wing flaps up.

e. Be sure all controls are free.

f. Adjust the trim tabs to the take-off setting. (See figure 10.)

g. Set the trim tab on the left aileron flush with the trailing edge. The right aileron trim tab cannot be adjusted from the cockpit. When the electric trim tab toggle switch is moved up the left wing raises, and when the switch is moved down the left wing lowers. The switch automatically returns to neutral

when released and the tab will remain fixed at its last setting.

h. The cowl flaps are controlled automatically.

i. If known icing conditions exist, set the carburetor heater control to "FUEL HEAT" (figure 9) and throw the pitot tube heater switch "ON." (See figure 9.)

j. Set the engine controls in accordance with "Take-off" settings listed on the "Flight Operation Instruction Chart" in section III.

k. Adjust the cockpit heating and ventilating control (figure 9) to the desired setting. Pull for "heat" and push for "cold." The control may be set for any intermediate position. Closing the cowl flaps will increase the temperature of the heat entering the cockpit.

8. TAKE-OFF.

a. Place the supercharger gear control (figure 11) in "LOW" blower ratio, mixture control (figure 11) in "AUTO-RICH," the propeller selector switch (figure 11) in "AUTO," and the propeller governor control (figure 11) in the full forward "INCREASE" rpm position. Move the throttle (figure 11) to the extreme forward position THROUGH THE CROSS-OVER GATE to obtain 54.3 inches Hg manifold pressure. This take-off throttle position overrides the automatic manifold pressure regulator and provides uncontrolled pressure of about 54.3 inches Hg absolute.

CAUTION

This extreme throttle position should be used only until all obstructions are cleared, after which the throttle must be pulled back to the gate for normal climbing speed and manifold pressure. **THE THROTTLE SHOULD NEVER BE MOVED PAST THE GATE EXCEPT FOR TAKE-OFF.**

NOTE

The supercharger gear control must be in the low gear position for take-off and up to 13,000 feet.

b. Immediately upon clearing all obstacles, reduce the throttle to not exceed 48.2 inches Hg.

CAUTION

Climbs of 60 degrees or greater will be performed only with one-third or more of the maximum oil capacity.

c. Refer to the "Flight Operation Instruction Chart" section III, for all flight data. It is generally safer to take this type airplane off by first lifting the tail before gathering flying speed. Taking off from a

three-point position is extremely dangerous if the engine should cut out during take-off. In this condition it would be almost impossible to keep from whipping off on one wing. Ten- to twenty-degree flaps will aid in shortening the take-off distance but is generally not necessary with this type airplane.

WARNING

The artificial horizon is fitted with a caging device. Check to ensure that the instrument is uncaged if required for immediate use.

d. Retract the landing gear as soon as practicable after breaking ground.

(1) Apply the brakes to stop the rotation of the wheels just after the wheels are clear of the ground.

(2) To retract the landing gear, pull the safety latch (figure 10) on the landing gear control handle forward, and raise the handle to the "UP" position. (See figure 10.) Squeeze the hydraulic electric motor switch on the front of the control stick until the Flap and Wheel Position Indicator on the instrument panel, or the visual indicators in the wing, whichever installation is used, shows the gear to be fully retracted. If the switch on the control stick fails to raise the gear the necessary hydraulic pressure may be produced by actuating the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump (outboard pump, figure 13) until the gear is locked in the "UP" position. If the electric hydraulic pump is used to raise the landing gear, actuate the switch for a few seconds after the indicator shows the wheels to be retracted so that the mechanical locks in the retracting cylinder will be positively engaged to lock the gear in the retracted position. After the electric pump switch has been released actuate the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump a few strokes as a final safety check. If a high load is required to move the pump handle it is an indication that the locks are engaged and the gear properly secured in the retracted position. Return the landing gear control handle to "NEUTRAL" after the gear is retracted.

(3) For all airplanes equipped with hydraulic gunchargers: **BE SURE ALL GUN CHARGING VALVES ARE IN THEIR "OUT" POSITION WHEN OPERATING THE LANDING GEAR.**

e. If the flaps were used for take-off, do not raise them below 500 feet altitude.

f. ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKE-OFF.

(1) If the engine stops for no apparent reason, the carburetor air intake may be plugged, or its butterfly valve may have failed. Apply carburetor heat to provide an alternate source of air. If the fuel pressure drops, causing engine failure, try switching to another fuel tank.

(2) If the engine does not respond, move the mixture control to "IDLE CUT-OFF," put the nose of the airplane down and maintain flying speed.

(3) **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LOWER THE LANDING GEAR.** Be sure that the landing gear has commenced to retract and continue to hold the electric hydraulic pump switch until the landing gear has fully retracted.

(4) Lower the wing flaps to the full "DOWN" position.

(5) If the airplane is carrying a belly tank or bomb, be sure that the bomb arming handle is in the "SAFE" position and release the tank or bomb by pulling up on the "BOMB-TANK RELEASE" handle.

(6) If the airplane is carrying wing bombs, be sure that the arming lever on the bomb release quadrant is in the "SAFE" position (fully aft), and throw the bomb release lever to the "SALVO" position (fully forward.) All wing bombs will be released simultaneously.

(7) Turn ignition switch "OFF."

(8) Turn battery line switch "OFF," only when the landing gear is fully retracted and the wing flaps are fully down.

(9) Land straight ahead.

CAUTION

The elevator control at 110 mph with a dead engine is considerably slower than during a normal landing with an idling engine, and will require a greater movement to obtain a normal response.

9. FLIGHT.

a. **FIRE PREVENTION.** - No fire prevention equipment is installed in this airplane.

b. Plan all flight cruising conditions from the "Tactical Range Chart" and "Flight Operation Instruction Chart" in section III. Instructions for using these charts are printed on the bottom of the "Tactical Range Chart." See figure 4 for a diagram of the fuel system and capacity of the tanks. The airplane's oil supply is more than sufficient for the maximum fuel capacity.

c. Trim the airplane for level flight.

(1) Rotate the rudder tab control clockwise to turn the nose of the airplane to the right. (See figure 10.)

(2) Rotate the elevator tab control clockwise to put the nose of the airplane down. (See figure 10.) The elevator tab control has a crank handle for rapid adjustment.

(3) Move the electric aileron trim tab switch "UP" to lift the left wing, and "DOWN" to lower the left wing. (See figure 10.)

d. The engine rpm oil temperature and pressure and coolant temperature give the most satisfactory indications of engine performance. If any of these appears irregular, the engine should be throttled, and if the trouble cannot be eliminated, a landing should be made to investigate and remove the trouble. Refer to paragraphs 4.b. and c. of this section for normal operating temperatures and pressures.

e. To prevent excessive cylinder pressures when changing the power conditions, the following procedure will always be followed whether in flight or during ground operations.

(1) To increase the engine power set the mixture control in "AUTO-RICH," adjust the propeller control for the required rpm and the throttle to obtain the desired manifold pressure and then readjust the mixture control if necessary. After all controls are adjusted properly they may be locked in place by tightening the knurled knob on the inboard side of the quadrant. (See figure 11.)

(2) To decrease the engine power, adjust the throttle for the desired manifold pressure, adjust the propeller control to obtain the required rpm and then readjust the mixture control if necessary. Lock the controls at the desired setting with the knurled knob on the face of the quadrant. (See figure 11.)

f. TWO-SPEED BLOWERS.

(1) Maximum engine performance will be obtained by remaining in low blower ratio until the critical altitude has been exceeded and the manifold pressure has dropped about 3 or 4 inches Hg. Then shift to high blower ratio by moving the supercharger gear control (figure 11) without hesitation to the "HIGH" position. The supercharger gear control may be shifted from low blower gear ratio to high blower gear ratio or vice versa at any speed or boost condition without throttling back.

(2) Better engine efficiency is obtained when operating in low blower than in high blower ratio if the low blower ratio is able to supply the necessary power. Supposing a full throttle altitude at low rpm has been reached and a slight increase in power is desired, it is preferable to increase the engine speed by 100 to 200 rpm and remain in low blower than to shift to high blower and remain in the lower engine speed.

(3) Unless in actual combat, reduce the engine power to approximately 20 inches manifold pressure and 2000 rpm prior to shift. This procedure will lengthen the life of the supercharger clutch.

g. TO CHANGE THE ENGINE RPM.

(1) When the propeller is operating automatically, the propeller selector switch (figure 9) is in "AUTO." To change the engine rpm, move the propeller governor control (figure 11) in the "INCREASE" or "DECREASE" direction as required to obtain the desired rpm.

(2) When the propeller is operating in fixed pitch, the propeller selector switch (figure 9) is in "MANUAL" or the central position. To change the engine rpm, hold the toggle of the propeller selector switch in the "INC.-RPM" or the "DEC.-RPM" position as required until the desired engine rpm is obtained.

NOTE

If the circuit breaker switch (figure 9) throws out and will not remain in the "ON" position, place the propeller selector switch in "MANUAL." Change the propeller pitch only if it is absolutely necessary. To change the propeller pitch, hold the circuit breaker "ON," and obtain the desired rpm according to the procedure given in paragraph g.(2).

h. Do not operate the landing light control switch (figure 9) at indicated air speeds in excess of 175 mph and avoid burning the light longer than 3 minutes.

i. Do not start to open the cowl flaps at indicated air speeds in excess of 400 mph.

j. If icing conditions exist and the windshield is frosting over, both heat and glycol spray may be administered to the panels to clear the windshield. To allow heat to pass between the two windshield panels, pull the handle on the left side of the windshield frame "OUT" to release heat from the defrosting housing in the oil tank compartment. If it is desired to release a glycol spray on the windshield, pump the glycol spray control handle (figure 9) which will eject a spray of glycol from the jet tube along the periphery of the fuselage.

(1) On P-40F airplanes AC-41-14500 and subsequent and all P-40L airplanes, the windshield glycol spray has been removed.

(2) The windshield defroster for P-40F airplanes AC-41-14500 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes is inside the cockpit. It is located at the base of windshield center section.

k. The cockpit may be heated and ventilated by the heating and ventilating system controlled by the handle (figure 9) at the right of the small panel below the main switch panel. Pull the handle for hot air and push for cold. A mixture of both can be obtained by pulling the handle partially out and locking. To lock the handle in any position, turn approximately 90

degrees clockwise. For additional heat in winterized airplanes, the long flexible tube in the cockpit should be used. This additional heat tube may also be used as a defroster.

l. If a belly tank is installed, the fuel selector valve (figure 11) should be set at "BELLY" as soon as practicable after take-off. As this tank is not equipped with a fuel gage its operating limits may be determined by dividing the cruising power gasoline consumption into the tank capacity. Gasoline consumption in gallons per hour are listed opposite each engine setting on the "Flight Operation Instruction Chart." (See figure 4 for fuel tank capacities.)

CAUTION

Never allow a fuel tank to run dry during flight as detonation and engine failure may result. The fuel pressure warning light (figure 8) will flash on whenever the pressure drops below 12 pounds per square inch. This warning light has a red jewel lens.

(1) To change over from one tank to another, hold the airplane in a level flying position, throttle position unchanged, mixture control on "FULL RICH" and turn the fuel selector valve to the desired position.

(2) Fuel selector valve settings must be determined by the "CLICK and FEEL" method and not solely by the position of the pointer on the dial in the cockpit. If this precaution is not taken, fuel may flow between tanks creating a very dangerous fire hazard.

m. STABILITY. - At normal loadings this airplane is stable, but with the fuselage tank full, instability and light stick loads under high acceleration may become apparent.

WARNING

(On P-40F airplanes that do not have extended fuselage.) If a full left rudder is applied during climbs at high engine power a reversal of the rudder load may be experienced. This condition will not be encountered in normal maneuvers. However, should such a condition develop, immediate action should be taken to retard the throttle. With the engine power reduced, no further difficulty should be experienced in centralizing the rudder.

n. Use the fuel from the tanks in the following order:

Without Belly Tank	With Belly Tank
1. Front Wing (starting and take-off)	1. Front Wing (starting and take-off)
2. Fuselage (leave 35 U.S. gallons (29 Imperial gallons) reserve)	2. Belly

3. Front Wing	3. Fuselage (leave 35 U.S. gallons (29 Imperial gallons) reserve)
4. Rear Wing	4. Front Wing
5. Fuselage (reserve)	5. Rear Wing
	6. Fuselage (reserve)

A vapor vent line passes vapor and a small quantity of fuel back to the front wing tank in flight. Therefore, this tank should always be used for starting, take-off, and during flight until a safe flying altitude is reached to make room for the returning fuel. When extreme range is required, the small quantity of fuel returned may be used by turning the selector valve back to "FRONT WING" towards the end of the flight.

NOTE

On P-40L-5 airplanes serial No. 41-10480 and up, the front wing tank installation is eliminated.

o. CHANGE OF TRIM. - With the landing gear extended, the airplane is nose heavy. However, with the retracting of the landing gear this nose heavy condition is corrected and the airplane should be retrimmed. With the flaps down there is no appreciable change in the trim.

p. STALLING. - The stalling characteristics of the airplane are good and at normal operational loads the following are the approximate stalling speeds.

Landing gear up - flaps up	92 IAS
Landing gear down - flaps up	94 IAS
Landing gear up - flaps down	80 IAS
Landing gear down - flaps down	82 IAS

q. SPINNING.

(1) If a spin should develop, the normal methods of recovery must be employed at once and the importance of maintaining a full opposite rudder is stressed. Crack the throttle open and at normal loadings and C.G. positions apply full opposite rudder. Then, after approximately one-half turn of the spin, push the control stick full forward with a quick, positive motion. This should effectively straighten out the airplane within two turns. The spin itself is usually extremely violent.

(2) In recovering from a spin the pilot will generally have initial recovery in the form of a steep spiral. Even though his indicated air speed may read 140 mph or more he should attempt to level his wings and ease out gradually making sure he has full control of the airplane before he fully recovers. Inadvertent spins can be avoided if the pilot will remember that the elevator condition as affected by C.G. and the rudder condition as affected by extreme yaw

with power, both tend toward inadvertent spin entry. There is a shuddering of the airplane and a buffeting of the elevator at the verge of a stall. Pilots should always be on the alert for these spin warnings. It should also be remembered that it takes altitude to recover from a spin. If a pilot should inadvertently whip off into one turn, he will require from 2000 to 2500 feet before recovery from the altitude at which he first whipped off. Approximately 1000 feet altitude is lost per turn of a spin. Recovery can be effected generally at a minimum of about 1500 feet loss of altitude during recovery.

r. DIVING.

(1) Dives of 90 degrees will be performed only with one-third or more of the maximum oil capacity.

(2) Do not fully close the throttle in dives. One-quarter throttle opening, which will give about 20 inches Hg manifold pressure is recommended. Do not make sudden changes in throttle opening during dives as large changes in directional and lateral trim will result and might throw the airplane into a yawed attitude which would be dangerous at high speeds because of the type of air loads imposed.

(3) When going into a dive always retard the throttle first and then advance the throttle gradually. The propeller controls may be set in the maximum increase rpm position during the dive, but in most cases the maximum diving speed will be obtained with the propeller controls set for approximately 2600 rpm. The supercharger gear control (figure 11) should be moved to low blower before entering the dive if the pilot intends to continue below 13,000 feet.

(4) As diving speed increases the airplane tends to yaw to the right and left rudder trim is required for correction. Stick loads during the early part of the recovery are inclined to be heavy. Elevator tab control is extremely sensitive and should not be used in recovery except in an emergency.

CAUTION

Do not exceed the maximum permissible engine overspeed of 3180 rpm. At 3180 rpm the manifold pressure must not be less than 20 inches Hg. Do not exceed an air speed of 480 mph indicated.

(5) To decrease the possibility of the engine malfunctioning and missing considerably, upon opening the throttle after pull-out from POWER-OFF DIVES, the following precaution will be rigidly observed:

"DO NOT CLOSE THE THROTTLE TO ALLOW A MANIFOLD PRESSURE OF LESS THAN 20 INCHES HG DURING DIVE."

s. AEROBATICS. - Subject to any current restrictions any normal aerobatics may be executed in this airplane. However, the following are prohibited:

- (1) Outside loop.
- (2) Inverted flight.
- (3) Inverted spin.
- (4) Snap roll at speed in excess of 140 mph indicated.

(5) Slow roll at speed in excess of 285 mph indicated.

(6) Spin of more than three turns.

(7) Spin with baggage, auxiliary fuel, or any other overload.

CAUTION

It has been found that it is possible to cause locking of the rudder in the full left position on these airplanes if the airplanes are skidded with almost full left rudder at fairly low speed and power is then suddenly applied. This causes air loading on the rudder to be reversed and the more that power is applied the more the left rudder tends to remain locked in the left position. This condition is believed to have caused fatal spins. All pilots should be cautioned that the throttle should be cut immediately if the airplane is inadvertently stalled or spun. When power is reduced the airplane will respond to normal recovery control.

WARNING

It is extremely important to maintain ample altitude for recovery from any maneuver as acceleration during the dive is rapid and at high speeds the initial pull-out is inclined to be heavy. All aerobatics are prohibited with a belly tank installed or a belly bomb loaded.

SPECIAL NOTES

1. Do not exceed a maneuver acceleration of 8.02g positive or 3.6g negative with a normal gross weight of 8500 pounds.

2. Do not exceed a maneuver acceleration of 7.0g positive or 3.3g negative when the airplane is loaded above the normal gross weight.

3. The turn indicator (figure 8) and the flight indicator (figure 8) must be caged before doing aerobatics.

t. Refer to section VI for complete information on angles of protection for the pilot against .30-caliber gun fire.

u. POWER FAILURE DURING FLIGHT.

(1) Move the mixture control to "IDLE CUT-OFF" and turn the ignition switch "OFF."

(2) Drop the nose of the airplane sufficiently to maintain an approximate 110 mph glide.

(3) If the airplane is equipped with a belly tank, pull the "BOMB-TANK RELEASE" handle (figure 10) and drop the tank immediately.

(4) If a belly bomb load is carried, be sure that the bomb arming handle is in the "SAFE" position and pull the "BOMB-TANK RELEASE" handle for a "SAFE" drop.

(5) If a wing bomb load is carried, place the arming lever on the bomb control quadrant (figure 10)

in the "SAFE" position and throw the release lever (figure 10) to the "SALVO" position. This will release all bombs for a "SAFE" drop simultaneously.

(6) Turn the fuel selector valve "OFF." (See figure 11.)

(7) Move the flap control handle (figure 10) to the forward position and operate the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump (figure 13) until the flap and wheel indicator on the instrument board (figure 8) (or the visual flap indicator pegs, in the wings) shows the flaps fully extended. Return the flap control handle to "NEUTRAL." Increase the glide angle sufficiently to maintain an approximate 110 mph indicated air speed.

(8) Open the cockpit enclosure by operating the control crank. (See figure 14.)

(9) If a suitable landing field is available the landing gear may be lowered. Place the control handle in the "DOWN" position and squeeze the switch on the control stick, below the handgrip. Hold the switch depressed a few seconds after the indicator shows the landing gear down. Close the throttle and if the landing gear warning horn sounds, the landing gear is not locked down. If the warning horn sounds, operate the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump (figure 13) until the horn is quiet. Return the control handle to the "NEUTRAL" position. If both the main hydraulic system and auxiliary system fail, lower the landing gear, by removing the handle from the auxiliary hand pump by depressing the latch at the bottom of the stick and pulling the handle up until it is free of the pump, and replace the handle on the emergency hand pump. (See figure 13.) Open the two shut-off valves, one on the right and the other on the left cockpit floor. The emergency hand pump will lower the main landing gear only, with the control handle in any position. The tail gear will not lower with the operation of the emergency hand pump, LAND TAIL HIGH. If a suitable landing field is not available for a normal landing, keep the landing gear retracted and land the airplane on its belly.

NOTE

For P-40F airplanes AC-41-14600 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes, the emergency hydraulic system has been removed.

(10) Turn the battery switch "OFF" (figure 9) except when lights are needed.

v. EMERGENCY CONDITIONS OF FLIGHT.

(1) For emergency use below 10,000 feet, an increase in level flight and climbing performance may be obtained from the "emergency" manifold pressure control. (See figure 11.) When this control is operated with the throttle lever AT THE GATE, the maximum "regulated" manifold pressure of 54.3

inches Hg is available. THIS CONTROL SHOULD NEVER BE USED WITH HIGH BLOWER RATIO OR WITH THE THROTTLE THROUGH THE GATE.

(2) When it becomes expedient to use the emergency manifold pressure control, throttle back slightly, pull out the control and open the throttle. To return to normal manifold pressure, throttle back slightly, close the control and adjust the throttle and the propeller control to the power desired.

CAUTION

If the increased manifold pressure is used during climb, the engine speed must not be less than 2600 rpm. Use of this control is limited to 5 minutes.

NOTE

The emergency manifold pressure control (figure 11) is sealed with lock wire in the "ON" position. When the seal is broken, the engine must be rechecked and the control resealed.

10. EMERGENCY PILOT EXIT.

In the event of an emergency during flight, pull the emergency release handle "D" at the top forward frame of the cockpit enclosure and the entire canopy will be torn off by the slip stream. (See figure 14, detail "A.") After a turn over on the ground, pull the release handle "A" located on the left lower canopy frame, inboard, to unlock the emergency exit frame "B." Slide frame "B" aft with the release handle "A" until the kick-out panel on the left side of the canopy can be pushed open. This panel can also be opened from the outside by pulling out the handle on the lower frame (painted red) and pushing back until the panel locks are disengaged.

11. APPROACH FOR LANDING.

a. Approach and landing of this airplane is normal. However, the view during the final glide is inclined to be poor, owing to the flat angle of glide even with the flaps down. For this reason extreme care must be exercised when approaching strange airports or emergency landing fields. When experience has been gained on the airplane, side-slip turns are recommended if the approach is to be made over obstacles. Landing must always be made with the flaps down.

b. For the preliminary approach reduce the speed during the initial circuit to approximately 140 IAS and open the canopy.

(1) Set the fuel selector valve control (figure 11) on full tank.

(2) Be sure that the mixture control is in "AUTO-RICH" and that the supercharger is set in low blower ratio.

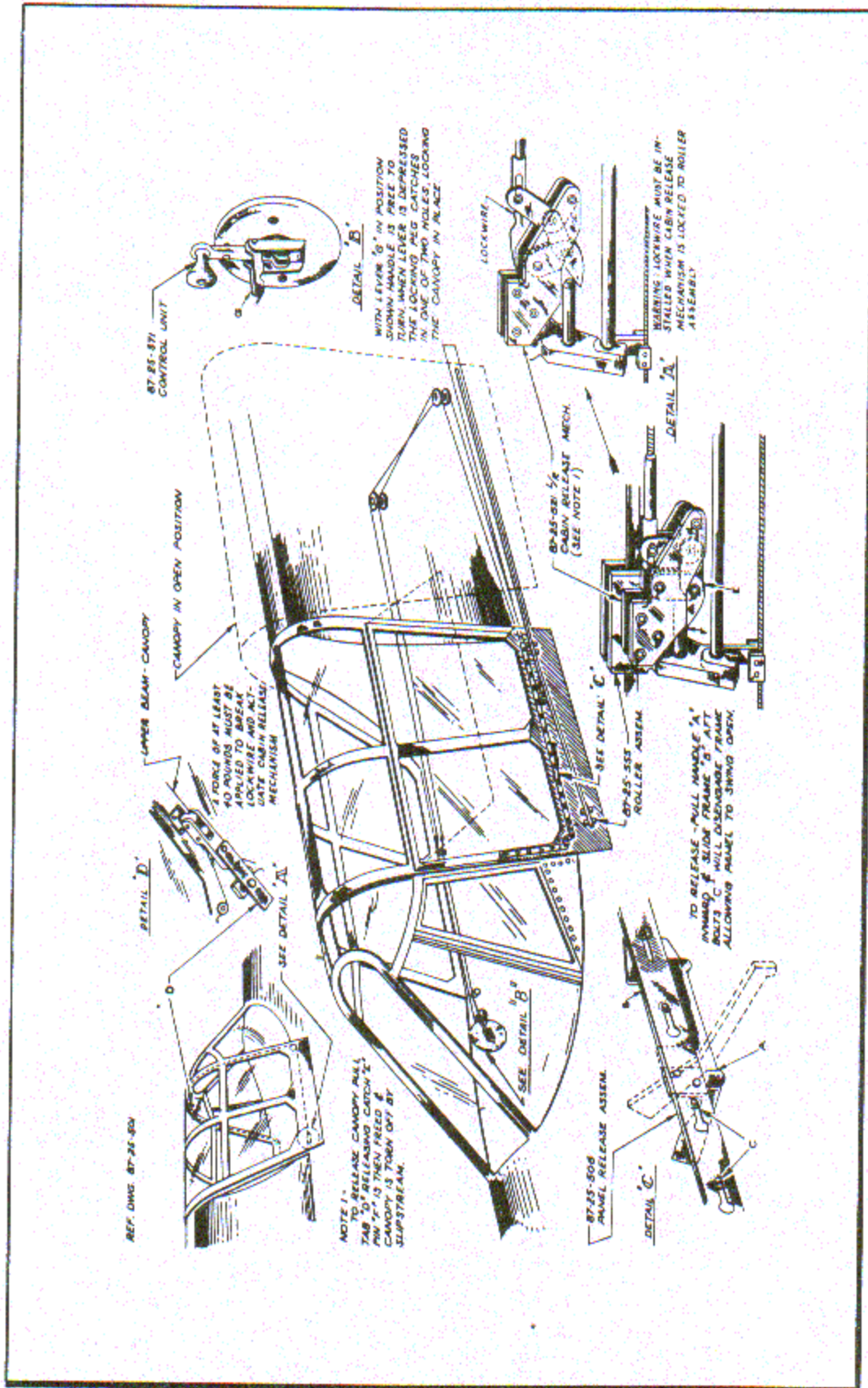


Figure 14 - Detail Operation of Cabin Controls

(3) Push the carburetor air control (figure 9) in and lock in the "FULL COLD" position.

(4) Set the propeller for 2650 rpm and check the propeller switches.

(5) Set the cowl flaps to prevent overcooling the engine during long glides.

(6) Be certain the gun safety switch (figure 9) is "OFF" before extending the landing gear or the wing flaps. This will prevent the guns from being fired accidentally, if the gun trigger switch on the flight control stick handgrip is depressed instead of the electric hydraulic pump switch which is located just below the handgrip.

(7) For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13994, inclusive, and airplane AC-41-13998: The gun charger valves must be in the "OUT" position before operating the landing gear. (See section V, paragraph f.)

(8) Lower the landing gear by placing the control handle in the "DOWN" position and squeezing the electric hydraulic pump switch on the control stick below the handgrip. Operate the switch a few seconds after the position indicator and warning horn show the gear to be down and the locks in place. As a final check actuate the auxiliary hydraulic hand pump and if a high load is required to move the handle the locks are definitely engaged. The landing gear must not be lowered when the air speed is in excess of 175 mph, IAS.

(9) When the indicated air speed is 140 mph or less, fully extend the flaps by moving the flap control handle forward and squeezing the electric hydraulic pump switch on the control stick below the handgrip. Hold the switch on until the indicator shows the flaps to be fully extended. Return the flap control handle to "NEUTRAL." (See figure 10.)

(10) For the final approach it is recommended that an engine "OFF" approach be employed whenever possible, since with the engine "ON" the glide is very flat and the view of the landing area is obscured by the nose of the airplane. The following approach speeds are recommended:

Engine "ON"	- 110 IAS
Engine "OFF"	- 95 - 105 IAS

Once the boundary of the airport has been crossed, the engine "ON" speed may be reduced to 100 IAS. (The airplane stalls at approximately 82 IAS with landing gear and flaps down.) This stalling speed is subject to plus or minus 2 mph depending on the load.

(11) The airplane has a high angle of attack when on the ground and as the tail comes down the whole area ahead is obscured by the nose.

NOTE

In a cross wind or in strong gusts about half flaps are recommended with a tail high landing.

WARNING

At full load with the C.G. in the aft position, this airplane tends to swing to the right as soon as the wheels touch the ground. Therefore, care must be exercised to keep the airplane straight both then and during the ensuing landing run. This swinging tendency is accentuated, if, during a landing with full load the airplane is flattened out too high, it is liable to drop a wing, often the left, and then swing sharply to the right. When taxiing with a full load, and the C.G. in the aft position, it is possible to cause the tail wheel to travel through its steerable arc into the nonsteerable condition, and as a result, difficulty may be encountered in controlling the airplane at low speeds. Extreme care must be exercised when such a swing develops and it is advisable to stop the airplane immediately by the application of both brakes rather than to try and control the swing by the application of opposite brake and rudder.

(12) At the conclusion of the landing run raise the flaps by placing the control handle in the "UP" position and squeezing the electric hydraulic pump switch on the control stick below the handgrip, until the indicator shows the flaps to be fully retracted.

NOTE

When landing at night, the angle of approach makes it difficult to see the landing area and extreme care must be exercised to land straight down the lighted path. For the same reason, it is also recommended that the minimum of engine power be used when approaching for a night landing. The retractable landing light may be used by throwing the switch on the panel (figure 9) to the "DOWN" position. The light will automatically illuminate when it is extended. Throw the landing light switch to the "UP" position immediately after landing. Never burn the landing light longer than 3 minutes or the reflector will become smoked.

12. FORCED LANDINGS.

In the event of a forced landing, the pilot must decide whether or not it is advisable to lower the landing gear or whether the landing should be made with the landing gear retracted.

- a. If in doubt, land with the landing gear retracted.
- b. Turn the fuel selector valve "OFF."

c. Turn the ignition switch "OFF."

d. Lower the flaps by squeezing the electric hydraulic pump switch on the control stick below the handgrip, until the indicator shows the flaps to be fully extended.

e. Turn the battery switch "OFF."

f. Land with as high an angle of attack as possible.

g. In the event of a forced landing on water, be sure the landing gear is retracted, canopy open, parachute harness released, safety belt and shoulder straps secured, but ready for instant release after landing. Due to the violent stop when landing on water the safety belt and shoulder straps should never be released until after the landing is completed.

13. FLYING IN THE RAIN OR BAD VISIBILITY.

a. Flying in the rain or bad visibility should be done at approximately 120 to 130 mph indicated and the following should be observed.

(1) Canopy open.

(2) Flaps one-fourth DOWN. Place the flap control lever in the "DOWN" position and operate the auxiliary hand pump until the indicator shows the flaps to be in the correct position.

(3) Propeller control should be set to give 2600 rpm.

14. EMERGENCY OPERATION OF THE LANDING GEAR.

If the electric hydraulic pump and the auxiliary hand pump fail, the landing gear can be lowered by transferring the pump handle from the auxiliary hand pump (outboard) to the emergency hand pump (inboard). Open both left and right shut-off valves. The landing gear can be lowered with the control valve handle in any position. The tail wheel will not lower with the operation of the emergency hand pump. LAND TAIL HIGH.

NOTE

For P-40F airplanes AC-41-14600 and subsequent, and all P-40L airplanes, the emergency hydraulic system has been removed.

15. EMERGENCY OPERATION OF THE FLAPS.

If the hydraulic electric pump fails to extend the flaps, manually pump them down with the auxiliary hand pump (outboard pump).

NOTE

The flaps cannot be extended with the emergency hand pump (inboard pump).

16. EMERGENCY TAKE-OFF IF LANDING IS NOT COMPLETED.

a. Open the throttle to 35 inches Hg and after the propeller rpm has been stabilized, increase the rpm to 3000 by adjustment of the propeller control. (See figure 11.) Then increase the manifold pressure to 54 inches Hg.

CAUTION

Pull the airplane up in a climb not to exceed 140 mph indicated air speed until the flaps are retracted.

b. Retract the flaps and proceed in the take-off technique as outlined in paragraph 8.

17. STOPPING THE ENGINE.

a. Apply brake treadles (figure 9) and set the parking brake. (See figure 9.)

b. Place the mixture control (figure 11) in "FULL RICH."

c. Move the throttle (figure 11) to obtain approximately 1300 rpm.

d. Set the propeller controls in the high rpm (low pitch) position.

NOTE

All taxiing will be done with the propeller setting in the high rpm (low pitch) position.

e. Operate the engine until the oil and coolant temperatures have fallen appreciably below cruising temperature.

f. When the outside temperature is below 0°C (32°F) or when a cold weather start is anticipated, the engine oil shall be diluted before stopping the engine. Operate the engine at approximately 1000 rpm, and hold the oil dilution switch "ON" (figure 9) for about 4 minutes before stopping the engine.

NOTE

If the oil temperature is above 70°C (158°F), stop the engine until the oil has cooled to 40° to 50°C (104° to 122°F). Restart the engine and proceed with the oil dilution as described above.

g. Open the throttle and move the mixture control to "IDLE CUT-OFF."

h. When the propeller stops rotating, turn the ignition switch "OFF."

18. BEFORE LEAVING THE COCKPIT.

a. Turn the fuel selector valve "OFF." (See figure 11.)

b. Place all cockpit light switches, pitot heater switch, fuselage light switches, etc., in the "OFF" position.

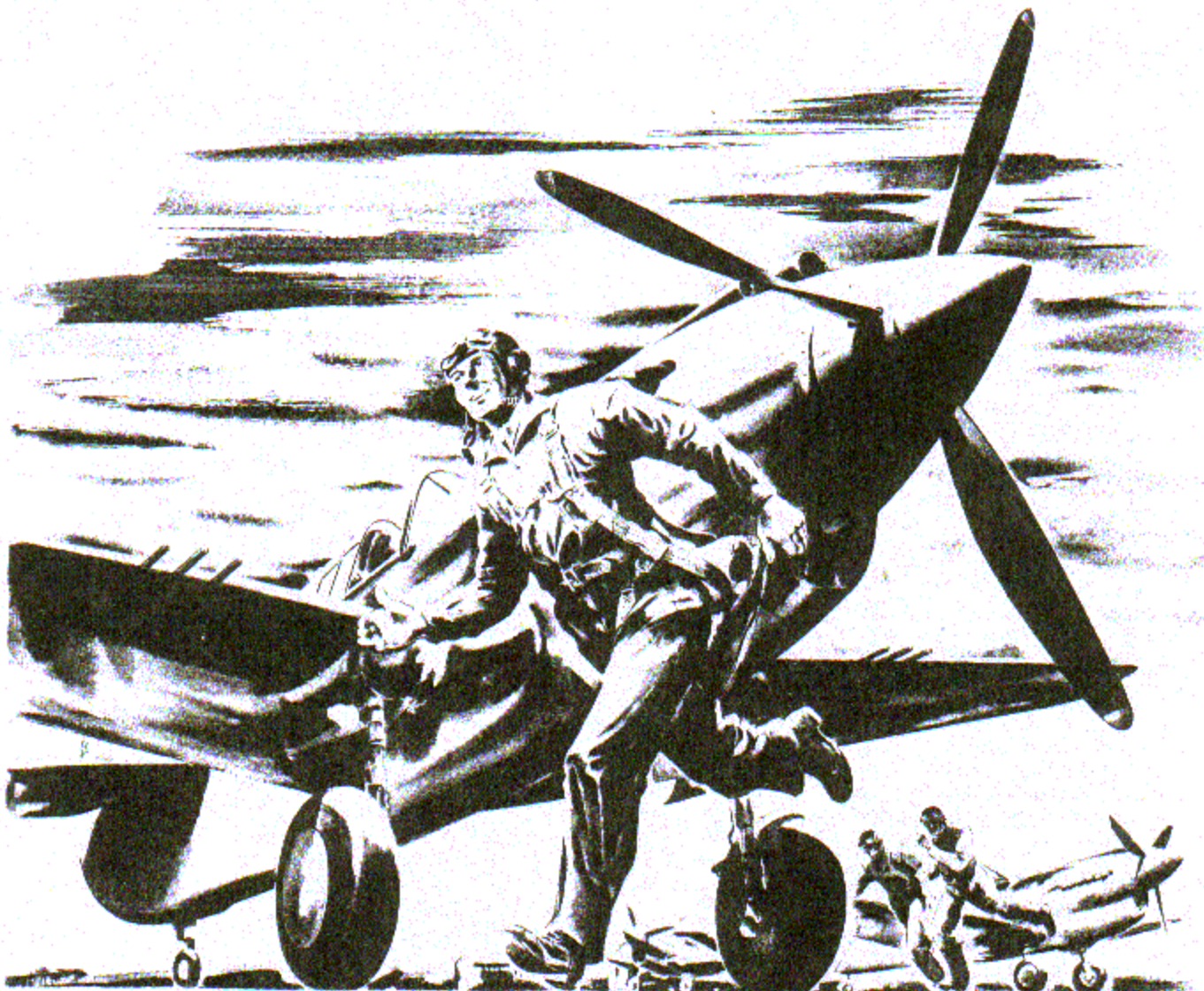
c. Place the battery line switch in the "OFF" position. (See figure 9.)

d. Cage flight indicator.

e. If oxygen has been used during flight, be sure that the oxygen regulator (figure 9) is turned off to prevent leakage.

f. Be sure that the control lever "G" (detail "B," figure 14) is in the position shown so that the canopy may be closed and opened by hand from the outside.

g. Fill out Form I.



SECTION III

FLIGHT OPERATION DATA

1. DETERMINING GROSS WEIGHT

a. To determine the gross weight of the airplane, refer to the WEIGHT AND BALANCE CHART and check the basic and alternate tabulated items against those loaded in the airplane. If the airplane is loaded in accordance with the "BASIC LOAD ITEMS" whose weights are listed in the "POUNDS" column and the "ALTERNATE ITEMS" whose weights are entered under four loading conditions in the "ALTERNATE LOADING (POUNDS)" column, the gross weight will be listed at the bottom of the chart. If any items tabulated in the "POUNDS" columns are omitted in the loading of the airplane, deduct the weight of the missing items from the "GROSS WEIGHT" and the answer will be the correct gross weight as the airplane is actually loaded.

2. FLIGHT PLANNING.

a. The following outline may be used as a guide to aid personnel in the use of the FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART for flight planning purposes.

b. If the flight plan calls for continuous flight where the desired cruising power and air speed are reasonably constant after take-off and climb to 5000 feet, the fuel required and flight time may be computed as a "single section flight."

(1) Within the airplane's limits, the fuel required and flying time for a given mission depend largely upon the speed desired. With all other factors remaining equal in the airplane, speed is gained at a sacrifice of range, and range is gained at a sacrifice of speed. The speed is usually determined by considering the urgency of the flight plotted against the required range. The time of take-off is arranged so the flight will arrive at its destination at the predetermined time.

(2) Select the FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART for the gross weight of the airplane at take-off. Locate the largest figure entered under the G.P.H. (gallons per hour) in column I in the lower left-hand corner of the chart. Multiply this figure by the number and/or fraction of hours desired for reserve fuel. Add the resulting figure to the number of gallons set forth in footnote No. 2 and subtract the total from the number of gallons of gasoline in the airplane prior to starting the engine. The figure resulting from the computation will represent the amount of fuel available and applicable for flight planning purposes on the RANGE IN AIR MILES SECTION of the FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART.

(3) Select a figure in the fuel column equal to, or the next entry less than, the available amount of fuel in the airplane as determined in paragraph 2.a.(2). Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to, or the next entry greater than, the air miles (with no wind) to be flown. Operating values contained in the column number in which this figure appears represent the highest cruising speed possible at the range desired; however, the airplane may be flown in accordance with values contained under OPERATING DATA in any column of a higher number with the flight plan being completed at a sacrifice of speed but at an increase in fuel economy.

(4) Using the same column number as selected by applying the instructions in preceding paragraph, determine the indicated air speed (in mph) and gallons per hour listed at sea level in the lower section of the chart under OPERATING DATA. Divide this "IAS" into the air miles to be flown and obtain the calculated flight duration in minutes, which can be converted into hours and minutes. Subtract the flight duration time from the desired time of arrival at destination in order to obtain the time of take-off (without consideration for wind). To allow for wind, use the above "IAS" as ground speed and calculate a new corrected ground speed with the aid of a flight calculator or by a navigator's triangle of velocities.

(5) The airplane and engine operating values listed below OPERATING DATA in any single numbered column are computed to give constant miles per gallon at any altitude listed. Therefore, the airplane may be flown at any altitude and at the corresponding set of values given as long as they are in the same column listing the desired range.

(6) The flight plan may be changed at any time enroute, and the chart will show the balance of range at various cruising powers by following the "INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART," printed at the top of each page.

c. If the original flight plan calls for a mission requiring changes in power, speed, gross load, or external load items in accordance with "GR. WT." or "EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS" increments shown on the series of "FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHARTS," the complete flight should be broken down into a series of "single section flights" each calculated as outlined in 2.a. in its entirety, and then added together to make up the total flight and its requirements.

SPEC. AN-H-8 DEC. 18, 1942 <small>FORM 432-513</small>		WEIGHT & BALANCE CHART				
AIRPLANE MODELS		CG LIMITS (IN INCHES) AFT OF REFERENCE DATUM LINE				
		CONDITION	F'W'D	AFT		
P-40F & P-40L		TAKE-OFF				
		LANDING				
BASIC WEIGHT ITEMS					POUNDS	
WEIGHT EMPTY (INCLUDING TRAPPED FUEL AND OIL) AND RADIO					8537	
EQUIPMENT:						
NAVIGATION	LB.	PHOTOGRAPHIC	LB.	OXYGEN	15 LB.	
PYROTECHNICS (FLARES, ETC.)					LB.	
ARMAMENT:						
FIXED GUN INSTALLATION(S): (6) .50 CAL. 471 LB.; (1) CAL. LB.; GUN SIGHT 4 LB.					475	
FLEXIBLE GUN INSTALLATION(S): () CAL. LB.; (1) CAL. LB.						
CANNON INSTALLATION(S): () MM. LB.; () MM. LB.						
RADIO: MODEL(S) _____						
TOTAL BASIC WEIGHT ICG _____ INCHES AFT OF REFERENCE DATUM LINE					7027	
ITEMS OF USEFUL LOAD			ALTERNATE LOADINGS (POUNDS)			
			MAXIMUM FUEL	DESIGN LOAD	FULL INTERNAL	GROUND ATTACK
PILOT (200 LB. INCLUDING PARACHUTE)			200	200	200	200
CREW (200 LB. EACH INCLUDING PARACHUTE)						
PASSENGERS (200 LB. EACH INCLUDING PARACHUTES)						
BAGGAGE (_____ LB. MAXIMUM)						
FUEL (6 LB. U.S. GAL. OR 7.2 LB. IMP. GAL.): U.S. GAL. (IMP. GAL.)						
FRONT WING TANK	37	(31)	222		222	222
REAR WING TANK	54	(45)	324	324	324	324
FUSELAGE TANK	65	(55)	396	396	396	396
EXTERNAL TANK	52	(43)	312			
OIL (7.5 LB. U.S. GAL. OR 9 LB. IMP. GAL.): U.S. GAL. (IMP. GAL.)						
EXTRA	3	(2.5)	23		23	23
EXTRA TANK(S) INSTALLATION			54			
BOMB INSTALLATION(S): () INTERNAL AT _____ LB. EACH						
(1) EXTERNAL AT 500 LB. EACH						514
TORPEDO INSTALLATION						
AMMUNITION						
(1410) RD. OF .50 CAL.; () RD. OF _____ CAL.			423	423		
() RD. OF _____ MM.; () RD. OF _____ MM.						
1686 RD. OF .50 CAL.					506	506
EXTRA RADIO - 2 RECEIVERS AND 1 TRANSMITTER (SCR-274H)					27	
GROSS WEIGHT			9,116	8,505	8,860	9,347
DISTANCE (IN INCHES) THAT CG IS AFT OF REFERENCE DATUM LINE						

AIRPLANE MODELS		ENGINE MODELS									
P-40F & P-40L		V-1650-1									
SPEC. AN-H-8 DEC. 18, 1942 FORM ASC-912		MAX. PERMISSIBLE DIVING RPM: 3180									
CONDITION		ALLOWABLE OIL CONSUMPTION									
DESIRED		MAX. CONT. 14 U.S. QT/HR 23 IMP. PT/HR									
MAXIMUM		MAX. CRUISE 10 U.S. QT/HR 17 IMP. PT/HR									
MINIMUM		MIN. SPECIFIC 5.6-9.4 U.S. QT/HR 9-16 IMP. PT/HR									
IDLING		OIL GRADE (S): 1100 (W)									
SUPERCHARGER TYPE: INTEGRAL, SINGLE STAGE, TWO SPEED, CENTRIFUGAL											
FUEL GRADE: 100 OCTANE											
OPERATING CONDITION	RPM	MANIFOLD PRESSURE (BOOST)	HORSE-POWER	CRITICAL ALTITUDE		USE LOW BLOWER BELOW:	MIXTURE CONTROL POSITION	FUEL FLOW (GAL/HR/ENG.)		MAXIMUM CYL. TEMP.	MAXIMUM DURATION (MINUTES)
				WITH RAM	NO RAM			U.S.	IMP.			°C	°F
TAKE-OFF	3000	54.3	1300			L	A.R.	133	111		
WAR EMERGENCY	3000	61.0	1300	4,600		L	A.R.				
	3000	61.0	1300	12,000		H	A.R.				*
MILITARY	3000	48.2	1240	11,500		L	A.R.	123	102		
	3000	48.2	1120	18,500		H	A.R.	120	100		5
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS	2650	44.2	1080	9,500		L	A.R.	98	82		
	2650	44.2	1010	16,000		H	A.R.	93	77		CONT.
MAXIMUM CRUISE	2320	37.3	810	9,500		L	A.R.	87	72		
	2320	36.0	758	16,000		H	A.L.	85	54		
MINIMUM SPECIFIC CONSUMPTION	1850	37.5	650	S.L.		L	A.L.	57	47		
	2100	34.0	700	10,000		L	A.L.	65	54		
	2650	28.0	725	20,000		L	A.L.	78	65		
	2650	25.0	580	30,000		H	A.L.	55	46		CONT.

REMARKS: *To be used in pre-combat or combat zones ONLY. EMERGENCY ONLY.

AIRPLANE MODELS		ENGINE MODELS					
P-40F8L		V-1650-1					
TAKE-OFF, CLIMB & LANDING CHART							
TAKE-OFF DISTANCE (IN FEET)							
GROSS WEIGHT (IN LBS.)	HEAD WIND	HARD SURFACE RUNWAY			SOFT SURFACE RUNWAY		
		AT SEA LEVEL	AT 3,000 FT.	AT 6,000 FT.	AT SEA LEVEL	AT 3,000 FT.	AT 6,000 FT.
		GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.
8500 *	0	1700	2900	3800	1900	3150	4100
	20	1100	1950	2800	1200	2200	3000
	40	800	1450	2000	900	1600	2200
9300 *	0	2250	3950	5300	2650	4250	5550
	20	1450	2750	3850	1850	3000	4150
	40	850	1650	2650	1300	2000	2800
		0	0	0	0	0	0
		20	17	17	20	20	20
		40	35	35	40	40	40

CLIMB DATA		15000 FT. ALT.		20000 FT. ALT.		25000 FT. ALT.	
GROSS WEIGHT IN LBS.	TYPE OF CLIMB	S.L. TO 5000 FT. ALT.	BEST I.A.S. MPH	TIME FROM S.L. S.L.	FUEL FROM U.S. IMP.	BEST I.A.S. MPH	TIME FROM S.L. S.L.
9300 *	COMBAT	145	125	2.6	140	121	2.6
	FERRY	140	121	7.90	145	125	6.00
	COMBAT	140	121	2.2	135	116	2.2
8500 *	COMBAT	135	116	9.00	140	121	7.00
	FERRY	135	116	5.8	140	121	5.8
	COMBAT	135	116	2.2	135	116	2.2

LANDING DISTANCE (IN FEET)		FIRM DRY SOD		WET OR SLIPPERY	
GROSS WEIGHT IN LBS.	BEST I.A.S. MPH	AT SEA LEVEL	AT 3,000 FT.	AT 6,000 FT.	AT 6,000 FT.
7500 *	0	1450	950	1000	1000
	20	1600	1050	1150	1150
8500 *	0	1600	1050	1150	1150
	20	1600	1050	1150	1150

ENGINE LIMITS FOR TAKE-OFF		3000 RPM & 5/4 IN. HG	
% FOR EACH 10°C ABOVE 0°C		% FOR EACH 20°F ABOVE 32°F	
COMBAT MISSIONS USE	3000 RPM & 5/4 IN. HG	COMBAT MISSIONS USE	2300 RPM & 5/4 IN. HG
NOTE: INCREASED ELAPSED CLIMBING TIME % FOR EACH 10°C ABOVE 0°C FREE AIR TEMPERATURE (% FOR EACH 20°F ABOVE 32°F) FUEL INCLUDES WARM-UP AND TAKE-OFF ALLOWANCE			

REMARKS	
* 52 OR 75 GAL. BULLY TANK OR 500 LB. BOMB INSTALLED	
* FOR 5 MINUTES DURATION ONLY, THEN USE 2650 R.P.M. & 44.2 IN. HG.	

I.A.S.: Indicated Air Speed
 M.P.H.: Miles Per Hour
 S.L.: Sea Level
 U.S.: U. S. Gallons
 IMP.: Imperial Gallons
 NOTE: All Distances are Average
 RED FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN FLIGHT CHECKED

AIRPLANE MODELS
P-40F & L

ENGINE MODELS
V-1650-1

TAKE-OFF, CLIMB & LANDING CHART

TAKE-OFF DISTANCE (IN FEET)

GROSS WEIGHT (IN LBS.)	HEAD WIND (MPH)	HARD SURFACE RUNWAY						SOFT SURFACE RUNWAY											
		AT 3,000 FT.		AT 6,000 FT.		AT 10,000 FT.		AT 3,000 FT.		AT 6,000 FT.		AT 10,000 FT.							
		GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.						
7500	0	1100	1850	1350	2300	1750	2900	1150	1850	1400	2300	1800	2950	1200	1950	1500	2400	1950	3100
	20	700	1250	850	1600	1100	2050	700	1300	900	1800	1150	2100	750	1350	950	1650	1250	2200
	40	350	800	450	1000	600	1350	350	800	450	1000	650	1350	400	800	500	1050	700	1400
8500	0	1550	2600	1850	3300	2300	4250	1600	2600	2000	3350	2500	4300	1700	2750	2200	3500	2850	4550
	20	1000	1800	1250	2350	1650	3050	1000	1850	1300	2400	1700	3100	1100	1900	1400	2500	1900	3300
	40	550	1150	700	1550	950	2050	550	1150	750	1550	1000	2100	600	1200	800	1600	1100	2200
9300	0	2000	3350	2500	4300	3350	5750	2050	3400	2600	4350	3450	5850	2200	3600	2850	4600	3850	6250
	20	1300	2100	1650	3100	2250	4250	1350	2400	1700	3150	2350	4350	1450	2500	1800	3300	2600	4600
	40	750	1550	1000	2100	1350	2950	750	1600	1000	2150	1400	3000	800	1650	1100	2200	1600	3150

NOTE: INCREASE DISTANCE % FOR EACH 10°C ABOVE 0°C I % FOR EACH 20°F ABOVE 32°F

CLIMB DATA

GROSS WEIGHT (IN LBS.)	TYPE OF CLIMB	3000 FT. ALT.						15000 FT. ALT.						25000 FT. ALT.															
		S.L. TO		TIME FROM S.L.		BEST I.A.S.		S.L. TO		TIME FROM S.L.		BEST I.A.S.		S.L. TO		TIME FROM S.L.		BEST I.A.S.											
		MPH	KNOTS	FT/MIN	FT/MIN	MPH	KNOTS	U.S.	IMP.	U.S.	IMP.	MPH	KNOTS	U.S.	IMP.	U.S.	IMP.	MPH	KNOTS										
9300	COMBAT	150	130	2050	2.3	145	125	2200	4.7	28	23.3	155	135	1160	8.3	35	29.1	155	135	780	13.3	48	38.6	155	135	350	22.1	57	47.4
	FERRY	145	125	850	5.8	150	130	700	12.2	34	28.3	150	130	800	19.9	44	36.6	145	125	250	31.7	60	50	150	130	550	17.1	49	40.8
	FERRY	150	130	2350	2.1	145	125	2500	4.2	27	22.5	155	135	1450	6.8	32	26.6	150	130	1000	10.6	39	32.4	150	130	550	17.1	49	40.8
7500	COMBAT	145	125	2850	1.8	135	117	2650	3.5	28	21.7	130	113	2600	5.4	30	25	150	130	1350	8.2	35	29.1	145	125	670	12.7	41	34.1
	FERRY	140	121	1350	3.7	145	125	1200	7.7	27	22.5	150	130	1000	12.2	33	27.5	145	125	700	18.1	41	34.1	145	125	300	28.1	53	44.1

NOTE: INCREASED ELAPSED CLIMBING TIME % FOR EACH 10°C ABOVE 0°C FREE AIR TEMPERATURE I % FOR EACH 20°F ABOVE 32°F FUEL INCLUDES WARM-UP AND TAKE-OFF ALLOWANCE

LANDING DISTANCE (IN FEET)

GROSS WEIGHT (IN LBS.)	BEST I.A.S. APPROACH (MPH)	HARD DRY SURFACE						WET OR SLIPPERY									
		AT 3,000 FT.		AT 6,000 FT.		AT 10,000 FT.		AT 3,000 FT.		AT 6,000 FT.		AT 10,000 FT.					
		GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBI.				
7500	1550	950	1700	1050	1800	1150	1650	1050	1500	1150	1900	1250	2500	3000	2400	3250	2600
	1750	1100	1850	1200	2000	1300	1850	1200	1950	1300	2100	1400	3100	3350	2700	3650	2950

NOTE: FOR GROUND TEMPERATURES ABOVE 35°C (95°F) INCREASE APPROACH I.A.S. 10% AND ALLOW 20% INCREASE IN GROUND ROLL

REMARKS * FOR 5 MINUTES DURATION ONLY, THEN USE 2650 R.P.M. & 44.2 IN. HG.

I.A.S.: Indicated Air Speed
M.P.H.: Miles Per Hour
E: See Level
U.S.: U.S. Gallons
G.M.: Imperial Gallons
N: NOTE: All Distances are Average
D: RED FIGURES HAVE NOT BEEN FLIGHT CHECKED

MODEL (S)		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART		EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS	
P-40F & P-40L		SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS		NONE	
GR. WT. 8,900 TO 7,300 POUNDS					
CONDITION	R.P.M.	M.P. (IN. HG.)	MIXTURE POSITION	DURATION IN MIN.	U.S. G.P.H.
TAKE-OFF	3000	54.3	LOW	TO CLEAR OBSTACLES	133 111
MILITARY POWER	3000	48.2	LOW	A. R.	5 123 102
ENGINE 103	V-1650-1				
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: Select figure in fuel column equal to or less than total amount of fuel in airplane. Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to or greater than the air miles to be flown. Vertically below and opposite desired cruising altitude read optimum cruising conditions. NOTES: (A) Avoid continuous cruising in Column I in the upper left corner of chart.					
ALTERNATE CRUISING CONDITIONS					
I (MAX. CONT. POWER)		II (NO WIND)		III (IND. RESERVE FUEL ALLOWANCE)	
RANGE IN AIR MILES		RANGE IN AIR MILES		RANGE IN AIR MILES	
STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL
AT 12,000 FT. S.L.	AT 12,000 FT. S.L.	27 U.S. (22.5 IMP.) GALLONS NOT AVAILABLE IN FLIGHT			
380	330	430	370	600	520
355	305	385	345	500	480
325	280	360	315	505	480
295	255	330	285	460	435
265	230	285	260	415	390
235	205	265	230	370	345
205	180	230	200	320	305
175	155	200	170	275	260
145	130	165	145	230	215
115	100	130	115	185	175
90	75	100	85	140	130
60	50	65	55	90	85
30	25	35	30	45	45
FUEL U.S. GALS.		FUEL U.S. GALS.		FUEL IMP. GALS.	
157	130	157	130	130.5	108
130	105	130	105	100	85
120	95	120	95	100	85
110	85	110	85	92	75
100	75	100	75	83	68
90	65	90	65	75	60
80	55	80	55	67	50
70	45	70	45	58	40
60	35	60	35	50	30
50	25	50	25	42	20
40	15	40	15	33	10
30	5	30	5	25	0
OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA	
R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H. KNOTS IN HG.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H. KNOTS IN HG.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H. KNOTS IN HG.
2650	256 222 44.2 112.83	2650	234 203 39 101.84	2650	2250 174 151 39 47 38
2650	260 226 44.2 109.91	2600	241 209 40 96.79	2050	2050 186 162 29 54 45
2650	278 238 44.2 111.92	2600	254 221 39 96.79	15000	2050 186 162 29 54 45
2650	277 240 44.2 108.90	2400	254 221 39 92.77	12000	1950 185 162 27 44 36
2650	279 242 44.2 106.88	2400	254 221 39 88.73	9000	1900 188 163 28 42 34
2650	282 245 44.2 103.86	2400	254 221 39 84.78	6000	1900 182 158 27 39 32
		2400	254 221 39 80.84	3000	1800 174 151 26 36 29
		S.L.	2400 254 221 39 81.67	S.L.	1900 170 148 26 33 27

1 INDICATED ALTITUDE CORRECTED FOR FREE AIR TEMPERATURE
 2 ALLOW 27 U.S. GALS. 22.5 IMP. GALS. FOR WARM UP
 3 TAKE-OFF AND CLIMB TO 5,000 FEET ALTITUDE
 4 RETURN FUEL FLOWS TO TANK, FRONT WING
 5 USE FUEL FROM TANKS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: (1) FUS., TO 35 GAL., (2) FRONT WING (3) REAR WING (4) FUS. RES., -35 GAL.
 6 REFER TO "SPECIFIC ENGINE FLIGHT CHART" FOR ADDITIONAL ENGINE OPERATION DATA.
 7 RED FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY: SUBJECT TO REVISION AFTER FLIGHT CHECK

WIGHT NUMBERS: Use Auto-Bliss
 LIGHT NUMBERS: Use Auto-Less
 WITH TWO SPEED BLOWER: Use high blower above heavy line only

UNIT NUMBERS: Use Auto-Bliss
 U.S. G.P.H. - U.S. Gallons Per Hour
 IMP. G.P.H. - Imperial Gallons Per Hour
 R.P.M. - Revolutions Per Minute
 I.A.S. - Indicated Air Speed
 M.P.H. - Manifold Pressure (In. Hg.)
 U.S. G.P.H. - U.S. Gallons Per Hour
 IMP. G.P.H. - Imperial Gallons Per Hour
 F.T. - Feet
 S.L. - Sea Level

MODEL (S)		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART		EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS	
P-40F & P-40L		SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS		(1) 52 OR 75 GAL. TANK OR (1) 500 LB. BOMB	
GR. WT. 9,300		TO 8,300 POUNDS			
CONDITION	R.P.M.	M.P.H.	M.P.H.	U.S. G.P.H.	IMP. G.P.H.
TAKE-OFF	3000	54.3	LOW	133	111
MILITARY POWER	3000	48.2	LOW	123	102
ENGINE IS	V-1650-1				
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: Select figure in fuel column equal to or less than total amount of fuel in airplane. Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to or greater than the air miles to be flown. Vertically below and opposite desired cruising altitude read operating fuel consumption. NOTES: (A) Avoid continuous cruising in Column I in the upper left corner of chart.					
ALTERNATE CRUISING CONDITIONS					
(NO WIND)					
(NO RESERVE FUEL ALLOWANCE)					
I (MAX. CONT. POWER)		II		III	
RANGE IN AIR MILES		RANGE IN AIR MILES		RANGE IN AIR MILES	
STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL
AT 5,000 FT. ALT.	AT 5,000 FT. ALT.	AT 5,000 FT. ALT.	AT 5,000 FT. ALT.	AT 5,000 FT. ALT.	AT 5,000 FT. ALT.
545	480	640	555	820	710
520	455	610	530	780	675
490	430	575	500	740	640
465	405	545	470	685	605
440	380	510	445	655	570
410	360	480	415	615	535
385	335	450	390	575	500
355	310	415	360	535	465
330	285	385	335	495	425
300	260	350	305	455	390
275	240	320	280	415	355
245	215	290	250	375	320
220	190	265	220	335	285
190	165	225	195	285	250
FUEL U.S. GALS.		FUEL U.S. GALS.		FUEL U.S. GALS.	
232	200	232	200	232	200
200	170	200	170	200	170
170	140	170	140	170	140
140	110	140	110	140	110
110	80	110	80	110	80
80	50	80	50	80	50
50	20	50	20	50	20
20	0	20	0	20	0
OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA	
R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.
2650	217	2650	217	2650	217
2650	238	2650	238	2650	238
2650	240	2650	240	2650	240
2650	257	2650	257	2650	257
2650	258	2650	258	2650	258
2650	260	2650	260	2650	260
2650	262	2650	262	2650	262
OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA	
R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.
2650	217	2650	217	2650	217
2650	238	2650	238	2650	238
2650	240	2650	240	2650	240
2650	257	2650	257	2650	257
2650	258	2650	258	2650	258
2650	260	2650	260	2650	260
2650	262	2650	262	2650	262
OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA	
R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.
2650	217	2650	217	2650	217
2650	238	2650	238	2650	238
2650	240	2650	240	2650	240
2650	257	2650	257	2650	257
2650	258	2650	258	2650	258
2650	260	2650	260	2650	260
2650	262	2650	262	2650	262
OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA		OPERATING DATA	
R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.	R.P.M.	I.A.S. M.P.H.
2650	217	2650	217	2650	217
2650	238	2650	238	2650	238
2650	240	2650	240	2650	240
2650	257	2650	257	2650	257
2650	258	2650	258	2650	258
2650	260	2650	260	2650	260
2650	262	2650	262	2650	262

1.4.5. Indicated Air Speed
M.P. = Manifold Pressure (In. Hg.)
U.S. G.P.H. = U.S. Gallons Per Hour
IMP. G.P.H. = Imperial Gallons Per Hour
R.P.M. = Revolutions Per Minute
S.L. = Sea Level

RED NUMBERS: Use Auto-Rich
LIGHT NUMBERS: Use Auto-Lean
WITH TWO SPEED BLOWER. Use high blower above 8,000 feet only

INDICATED ALTITUDE CORRECTED FOR FREE AIR TEMPERATURE.
ALLOW 32 U.S. GALS. 27 IMP. GALS. FOR WARM UP.
TAKE-OFF AND CLIMB TO 5,000 FEET ALTITUDE
RETURN FUEL FLOWS TO TANK. FRONT WING
USE FUEL FROM TANKS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: (1) BELLY (2) FUS.-RES. TO 35 GAL. (3) FRONT WING (4) REAR WING
REFER TO "SPECIFIC ENGINE FLIGHT CHART" FOR ADDITIONAL ENGINE OPERATION DATA.
(5) FUS.-RES. 35 GAL.

RED FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY: SUBJECT TO REVISION AFTER FLIGHT CHECK

MODEL (S)
P-40F & P-40L

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

GR. WT. **8,300** TO **7,300** POUNDS
EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
(1) 52 OR 75 GAL. TANK
OR (1) 500 LB. BOMB

CONDITION	R.P.M.	M.P.	MIXTURE POSITION	U.S. G.P.H.
TAKE-OFF	3000	54.3	LOW	133
MILITARY POWER	3000	48.2	LOW	123

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: Select figures in fuel column equal to or less than total amount of fuel in airplanes. Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to or greater than the air miles to the right or left. Veridically below and opposite desired cruising altitude read optimum cruising conditions. NOTES: (A) Avoid continuous cruising in Column 1 in the upper left corner of chart.

ALTERNATE CRUISING CONDITIONS
(NO WIND)

I (MAX. CONT. POWER)	FUEL U.S. GALS.	RANGE IN AIR MILES		II		III		IV		FUEL IMP. GALS.	V (MAX. RANGE)	
		STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL		STATUTE	NAUTICAL
AT 51	157	410	350	27 U.S. (22.5 IMP.) GALLONS NOT AVAILABLE IN FLIGHT	460	310	530	450	650	130.8	670	580
	130	385	335		425	365	490	425	610	108	625	540
	120	360	305		390	340	450	410	450	92	570	490
	110	320	280		355	320	410	370	410	83	520	460
	100	290	250		320	285	370	340	370	75	470	405
	90	255	220		285	250	330	300	330	67	415	360
	80	225	190		250	215	295	260	295	58	365	315
	70	190	160		215	180	255	220	260	50	310	270
	60	155	140		180	155	215	185	220	42	260	225
	50	130	120		140	120	160	140	185	35	210	180
	40	100	95		105	100	125	110	155	30	160	135
	30	75	70		80	75	95	85	120	17	105	90
	20	55	50		55	50	65	55	90	17	105	80
	10	30	26		30	26	40	35	40	8	50	40

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: Select figures in fuel column equal to or less than total amount of fuel in airplanes. Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to or greater than the air miles to the right or left. Veridically below and opposite desired cruising altitude read optimum cruising conditions. NOTES: (A) Avoid continuous cruising in Column 1 in the upper left corner of chart.

OPERATING DATA	I.S.A.S. (M.P.H.)		R.P.M.	DENSITY ALT. IN FEET	OPERATING DATA		R.P.M.	I.S.A.S. (M.P.H.)		DENSITY ALT. IN FEET	OPERATING DATA	
	M.P.H.	M.P.H.			M.P.H.	M.P.H.		M.P.H.	M.P.H.			
30000	30000	220	2650	30000	30000	220	2650	30000	30000	220	2650	30000
25000	25000	218	2550	25000	25000	218	2550	25000	25000	218	2550	25000
20000	20000	198	2450	20000	20000	198	2450	20000	20000	198	2450	20000
15000	15000	188	2350	15000	15000	188	2350	15000	15000	188	2350	15000
12000	12000	178	2250	12000	12000	178	2250	12000	12000	178	2250	12000
9000	9000	168	2150	9000	9000	168	2150	9000	9000	168	2150	9000
6000	6000	158	2050	6000	6000	158	2050	6000	6000	158	2050	6000
3000	3000	148	1950	3000	3000	148	1950	3000	3000	148	1950	3000
S.L.	S.L.	138	1850	S.L.	S.L.	138	1850	S.L.	S.L.	138	1850	S.L.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: Select figures in fuel column equal to or less than total amount of fuel in airplanes. Move horizontally to the right or left and select a figure equal to or greater than the air miles to the right or left. Veridically below and opposite desired cruising altitude read optimum cruising conditions. NOTES: (A) Avoid continuous cruising in Column 1 in the upper left corner of chart.

1 INDICATED ALTITUDE CORRECTED FOR FREE AIR TEMPERATURE
 2 ALLOW 27 U.S. GALS. 22.5 IMP. GALS. FOR WARM UP.
 TAKE-OFF AND CLIMB TO 5,000 FEET ALTITUDE
 RETURN FUEL FLOWS TO TANK FRONT WING
 USE FUEL FROM TANKS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER (1) BELLY (2) EIS. RES. TO 35 GAL. (3) FRONT WING (4) REAR WING (5) FUS.
 REFER TO "SPECIFIC ENGINE RIGHT CHART" FOR ADDITIONAL ENGINE OPERATION DATA.
 RED FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY. SUBJECT TO REVISION AFTER FLIGHT CHECK

INDICATED AIR SPEED
 M.P.H. Multi-Field Pressure (10. Hg)
 U.S.G.P.H. U.S. Gallons Per Hour
 IMP.G.P.H. Imperial Gallons Per Hour
 P.L. Full Thrust
 S.L. Sea Level

BOLD NUMBERS: Use Auto-Rick
 LIGHT NUMBERS: Use Auto-Lean
 WITH TWO SPEED BLOWER: Use High
 (lower above heavy line only)

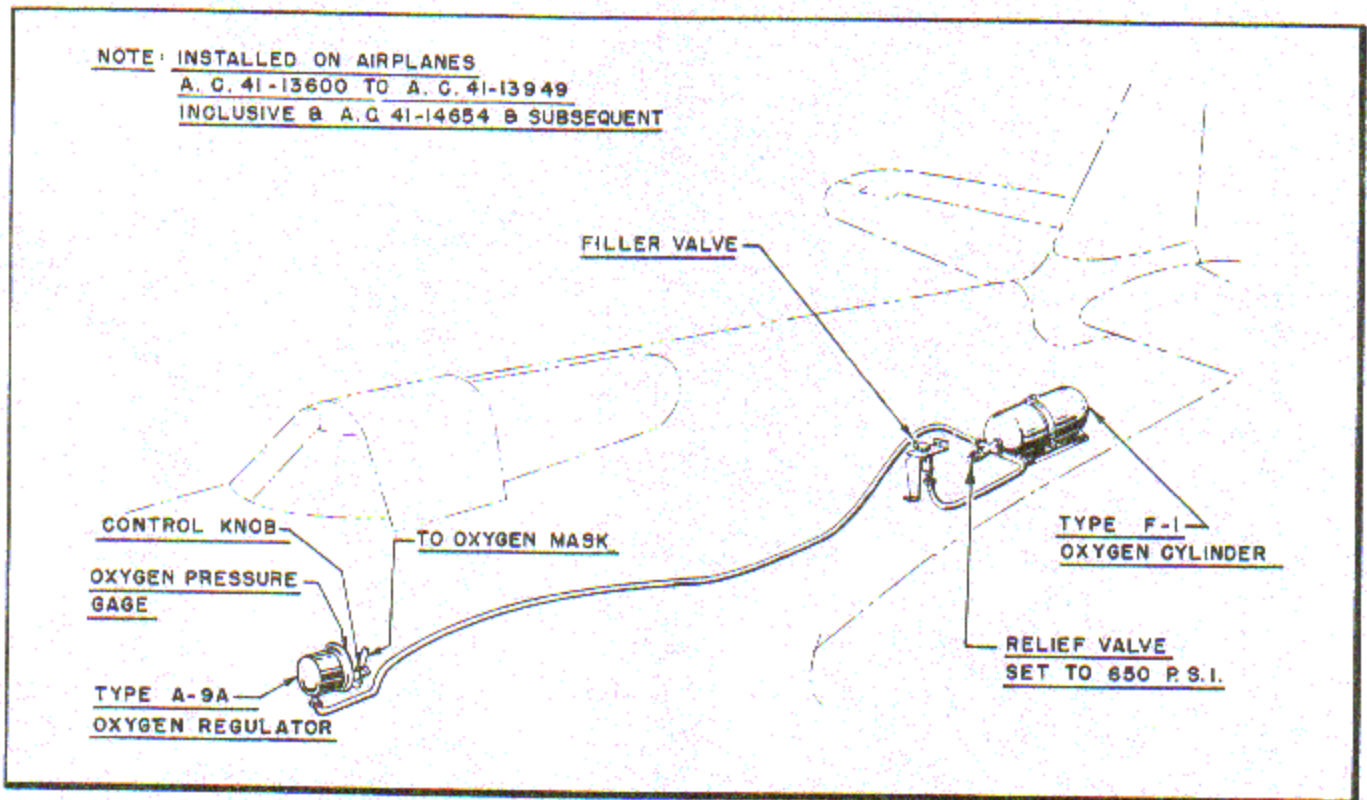


Figure 15 - Oxygen System

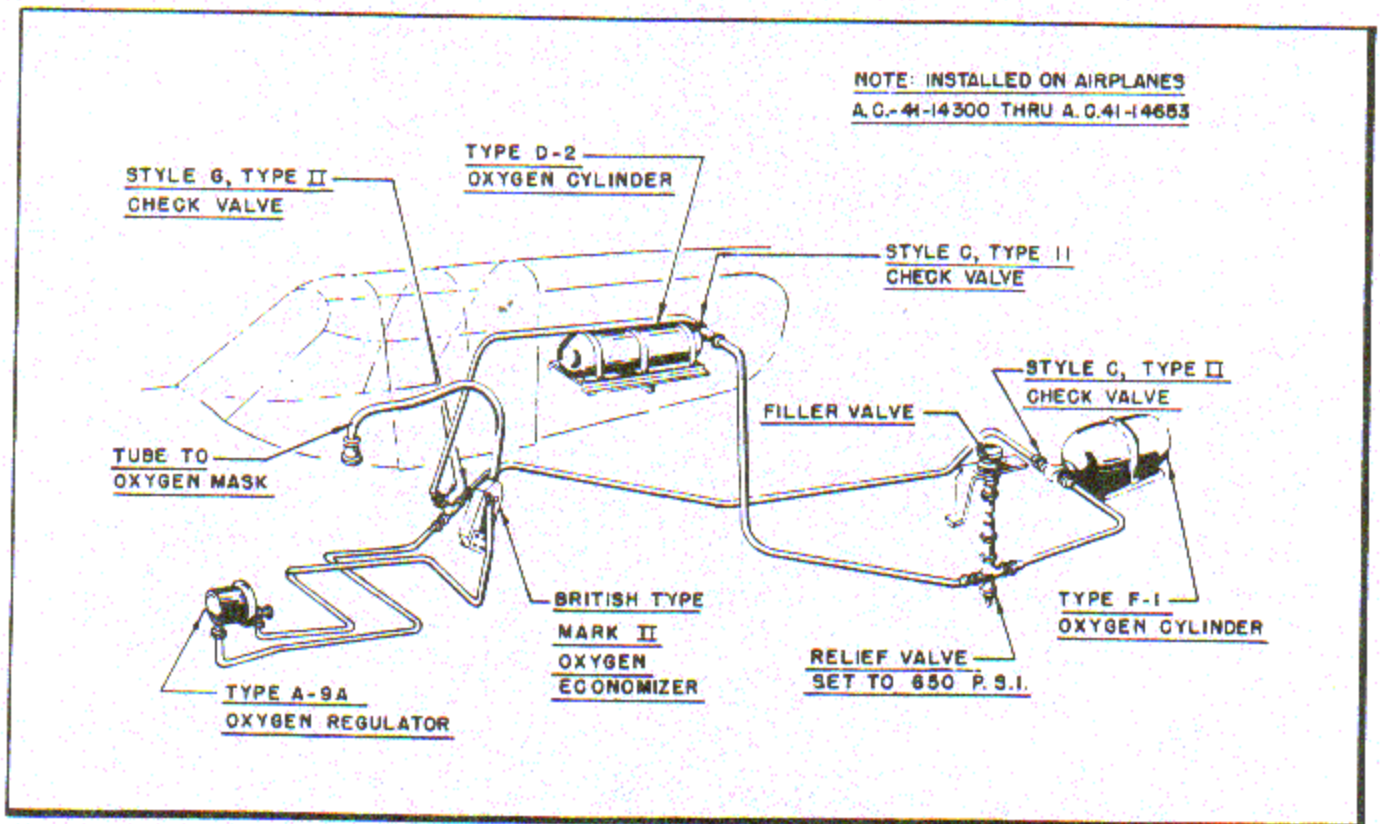


Figure 16 - Oxygen System

SECTION IV

OPERATION OF THE OXYGEN EQUIPMENT

1. OPERATION.

Oxygen will be used when operating above 12,000 feet pressure altitude.

a. The pilot's oxygen mask hose has a rubber bayonet connector to attach the mask hose to the oxygen regulator. Be sure that the mask hose connection will fit the regulator output connection before starting the airplane's engine.

b. The airplane is equipped with a low-pressure oxygen system operating at a working pressure of 400 pounds per square inch. The following oxygen cylinders are installed:

(1) For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13949 inclusive and AC-41-14654 and subsequent: The type F-1 oxygen cylinder having an internal volume of 1000 cubic inches is secured in a support installation in the aft part of the fuselage. (See figure 15.)

(2) For airplanes AC-41-14300 through AC-41-14653: Two oxygen cylinders, a type F-1 and a type D-2, are installed. The type F-1 oxygen cylinder is installed in the aft part of the fuselage as in paragraph b.(1). The type D-2 oxygen cylinder having an internal volume of 500 cubic inches is secured in a support installation above the fuselage fuel tank. (See figure 16.)

(3) The oxygen cylinders may be filled without removing them from the airplane by attaching a master cylinder to the filler valve located just inside the lower aft corner of the fuselage access door. Be sure that the oxygen cylinders have been filled before each flight.

c. Oxygen flow to the pilot's oxygen mask is controlled by a type A-9A regulator. (See figure 9.) A small knurled knob is provided for adjustment and a gage calibrated in thousands of feet to indicate the oxygen flow. When oxygen is being used by the pilot, the regulator should be adjusted so that the gage registers an equal amount of pressure to the altitude of the airplane. Some pilots may require more oxygen than others and the flow of oxygen should be increased if the pilot feels any extremity of his body, such as the lobes of his ears, feet or fingers lacking in sensitiveness or experiencing a "tingling" sensation.

2. OXYGEN DURATION.

a. The single type F-1 oxygen cylinder when filled to 400 pounds per square inch will supply oxygen to one man for approximately 2 hours and 15 minutes at 25,000 feet altitude with the type A-9A regulator.

b. The two oxygen cylinders, type F-1 and D-2, when filled to 400 pounds per square inch, will supply oxygen to one man for approximately 3 hours and 20 minutes at 25,000 feet altitude with the type A-9A regulator.

NOTE

No provisions are made to prevent the oxygen regulator from freezing because of low temperatures at high altitudes. While this is not likely to happen, it is advisable to keep the cockpit warm whenever oxygen is being employed.

3. CONSTANT FLOW TYPE.

a. PREFLIGHT CHECK.

(1) GENERAL. - Before using this equipment, be sure you are familiar with the complete oxygen system. Consult your oxygen officer and refer to the applicable Technical Orders, the Lithograph Instruction Charts and Training Films on oxygen equipment. Thoroughly understand the operation, use and purpose of each instrument and item. Give each part the care and consideration it requires for its proper functioning.

(2) MASK.

(a) The mask must be properly fitted. Check all parts of the mask to see if it is in good shape and ready for instant use. Particular attention should be paid to the condition of the bag. The mask must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

(b) Be sure that the component parts of the mask are securely held together with wire or tape. Be sure that the plug at the bottom of the bag and the sponge rubber valves are properly in position.

(c) If flight is under freezing conditions, have the plastic connector between facepiece and bag sticking up inside the facepiece above the lower surface so that moisture will not readily drain into the connector and bag. Protective shields, for the sponge rubber valves should be used.

(d) Be sure that the bayonet fitting at the end of the mask hose has its rubber gasket and that proper connection can be made with the outlet fitting on the regulator.

(3) REGULATOR.

(a) Check the cylinder or system pressure as shown on the regulator gage. It must be at least 400 pounds per square inch.

(b) Turn the needle valve knob on the see that there is no restriction to flow. This adjustment knob should not be too loose. If it is, tighten the gland packing which is on the same shaft.

(c) Check the regulator for proper flow with the ground flow check meter, Specification No. 40400.

b. IN FLIGHT.

(1) Oxygen will always be used when operating above 12,000 feet altitude.

(2) Be sure to set the regulator to the proper altitude.

(3) Manipulate the mask to free it of ice at regular intervals when temperature is low enough to cause ice formation in the mask.

(4) Be sure that your mask hose does not become kinked or twisted.

(5) Be sure that your mask retains its proper fit.

(6) Check the oxygen pressure gage on the regulator frequently.

(7) Above 30,000 feet the bag should never be completely collapsed during inhalation. If it is, the adjustment knob on the regulator should be opened further, no matter what the flow indicator setting is.

(8) When activity is required, the flow should be also increased so that the bag does not completely collapse.

c. AFTER FLIGHT.

(1) Be sure that the regulator adjustment knob is tightly closed so that there is no leakage.

(2) Be sure all the oxygen equipment is in proper condition before leaving the airplane. If any difficulties developed during flight take necessary steps to have these corrected.

(3) Wash the mask with mild soap and water, dry thoroughly and leave in a clean, airy place out of the sunlight.

(4) At all times, be sure the mask is in good condition and properly fitted for instant use.

4. DEMAND TYPE SYSTEM.

a. PREFLIGHT CHECK.

(1) GENERAL. - Before using this equipment be sure you are familiar with the complete oxygen demand system. Consult your oxygen officer and refer to the applicable Technical Orders, the Lithograph Instruction Charts and Training Films on oxygen equipment.

Thoroughly understand the operation, use, and purpose of each instrument and item. Give each part the care and consideration it requires for its proper functioning.

(2) MASK.

(a) The mask must be properly fitted and checked for leakage by the oxygen officer. Flights over 30,000 feet must not be made when the mask leak is greater than 5 percent.

(b) Check all parts of the mask to see if it is in good shape and ready for instant use. The mask must be clean and free of all foreign matter.

(c) Try the mask on in the airplane and check for leaks by holding the thumb over the corrugated hose fitting and inhaling normally.

(3) QUICK DISCONNECT FITTING. - Insert the male fitting (see that the gasket is in place) of the mask into the female end of the tubing from the regulator. Be sure the fit is snug and that a pull of at least 10 pounds is required to separate the two.

(4) MASK-REGULATOR TUBING.

(a) Inspect the mask-regulator tubing for any damages such as tears, holes, and kinks. Be sure all clamps are firmly in place.

(b) Attach the tubing, by means of the spring clip on the female fitting, to the clothing or parachute harness high up on the chest. It may be desirable to sew on a tab of fabric or webbing to the clothing to accommodate the clip. Be sure that the attachment is high enough so that there is free movement of the head without kinking of the mask hose. Be sure that the mask hose does not become kinked or twisted in flight.

(5) REGULATOR AND INDICATING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Be sure that the knurled collar at the outlet end of the regulator is tight. Examine the top diaphragm to see that it is not ruptured or distorted.

(b) Turn on the "Emergency" valve and see that you get a large flow. Observe the pressure gage. There should be no perceptible pressure drop. Turn off the "Emergency" valve tightly; be sure it does not leak. Leave it in this position.

(c) Turn the "Auto-Mix" to the "OFF" position. Notice that on inhalation the top diaphragm goes down and that you get nearly 100 percent oxygen which will be indicated on the flow indicator. Turn the "Auto-Mix" to the "ON" position. Notice that on inhalation you get almost pure air and that there is little or no indication of oxygen flow on the flow indicator. Leave it in this position.

(d) Check the pressure of the system. It must not be less than 400 pounds per square inch.

b. IN FLIGHT.

(1) Manipulate the mask to free it of ice at regular intervals when temperature is low enough to cause ice formation in the mask.

(2) Be sure that your mask hose does not become kinked or twisted.

(3) Be sure that your mask does not lose its leak-proof characteristics.

(4) If for any reason you feel you are suffering from lack of oxygen, if your mask should suddenly leak, if the demand mechanism fails, or if no oxygen flow is indicated by the flow indicator, immediately turn on the "Emergency" control on the regulator.

(5) Check the oxygen pressure gage frequently.

(6) Check the flow indicator frequently.

(7) In any flights over 30,000 feet pay particular attention to your oxygen equipment. Be sure all items

and instruments are functioning perfectly before attempting flight to these extreme altitudes. Any failure of the equipment may be fatal.

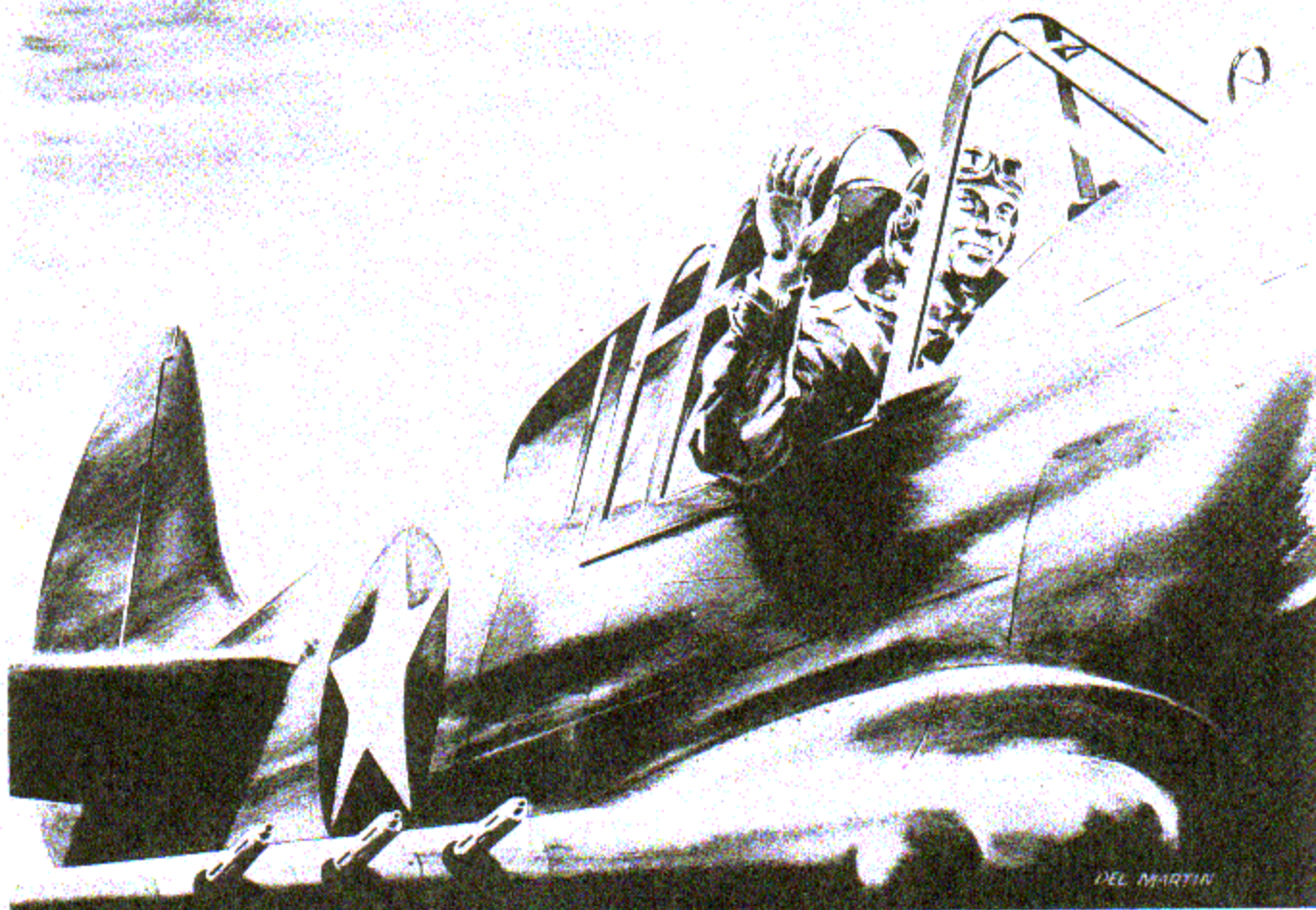
c. AFTER FLIGHT.

(1) Be sure all the oxygen equipment is in proper condition before leaving the airplane. If any difficulties developed during flight, take necessary steps to have these corrected.

(2) If your pressure is less than 100 pounds per square inch, observe that the supply warning light is on. Occasionally, at the end of a flight, when the pressure is slightly above 100 pounds per square inch bleed the oxygen out of the system by opening the "Emergency" on the regulator and see that the supply warning light goes on at about 100 pounds per square inch. Then turn the "Emergency" off.

(3) Wash the mask with mild soap and water, dry thoroughly and leave in a clean, airy place out of the sunlight.

(4) At all times, be sure the mask is in good condition and properly fitted for instant use.



SECTION V

OPERATION OF THE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

1. RADIO OPERATION.

a. The SCR-274-N radio receivers and transmitters are located in the aft part of the fuselage and are accessible through the fuselage access door. (See figure 2.) All tuning dials, switches and controls including the radio filter and relay box, are grouped together on the right side of the cockpit. The radio contactor is located on the left side of the instrument panel. (See figure 8.)

b. This radio installation incorporates a control box composed of individual controls for three separate receiver units of various ranges: from 3 to 6 M.C., from 190 to 550 K.C., and from 6 to 9.1 M.C. To operate these receivers, move the battery switch from "OFF" to the "CW" (Continuous Wave) or the "MCW" (Modulated Continuous Wave) positions. Place the "TEL" switch to either "A" or "B" to correspond to the jack used for the headset plug. Set the filter switch box control to "RANGE," "VOICE," or "BOTH," as desired. Tuning is accomplished with the large "TUNING" knob while adjusting for suitable volume with the "INCREASE OUTPUT" control knob. The radio call letter plate is attached to the right longeron aft of the cabin control handle assembly. (See figure 12.)

c. Two transmitters are installed, only one being used at a time, and are preset with the different frequencies recorded on the "WRITE IN" space on the transmitter control. When transmitting, move the "TRANSMITTER SELECTION" switch to the frequency desired. Set the "TRANSMITTER POWER" toggle switch to "ON." It requires 15 seconds to warm up the transmitter tubes. Set the emission switch to "TONE," "CW," or "VOICE," as required. Be sure that the radio contactor on the instrument panel (figure 8) is properly adjusted.

Set the clock switch (figure 8) to the "RUN" position and the contactor switch (figure 8) on the radio contactor to the "IN" position and leave these switches set in these positions throughout the entire flight. The purpose of this contactor is to automatically cut in the No. 1 transmitter for approximately 13 seconds at every revolution of the clock hand. While the clock hand is inside the angle marked on the clock face all sets are cut out except the No. 1 transmitter. If the pilot is transmitting a message he should observe the contactor clock hand at all times to determine when he is "ON" and "OFF" the air. If the emission switch is on "VOICE," press the "PRESS-TO-TALK" button on the throttle control and talk clearly and distinctly into the microphone. In the "VOICE" position the transmitter dynamotor will not start until the "PRESS-TO-TALK" button

has been closed. Side tone should be heard distinctly whenever transmitting. With the emission switch on "TONE" or "CW," the dynamotor will be running continuously but the transmitter will not be "ON THE AIR" until the transmitter key is pressed.

d. The "TRANSMITTER POWER" toggle switch should be left "ON" throughout the flight to avoid repetition of the 15-second "WARM-UP" period.

e. To reduce battery drain and increase dynamotor life, the emission selector switch should remain on "VOICE," unless continued use on "TONE" or "CW" is anticipated.

WARNING

The dynamotor generates 600 volts, dc. Before attempting to connect or disconnect a transmitter or a power plug, TOUCH the dynamotor to determine that it is not running. If no vibration is felt, it is not running.

f. While tuning up the antenna circuit of the transmitters, do NOT touch the antenna when the power is "ON."

g. The radio crash switches (figure 12) provided on the right side of the cockpit are employed by the pilot to destroy the identification radio when there is danger of this confidential radio falling into the hands of the enemy. The detonator installed in the radio destroys all wiring when set off by either the automatic device or the switches in the cockpit. The automatic device is set off by acceleration during a crash landing. To destroy the radio during or after a regular landing, the pilot must push both button switches simultaneously. Pressing one push button will not set off the detonator. The automatic unit is a separate device and is located adjacent to the radio it protects.

WARNING

Never actuate the two push buttons unless it is desired to destroy the radio equipment. The push button bracket is painted red with "DANGER" lettered on it for quick identification.

2. RADIO SET SCR-522-A.

a. GENERAL. - Some airplanes are equipped with the SCR-522-A radio; this equipment is an ultra high-frequency command set for voice communication.

The radio waves from this equipment travel in straight lines, like beams of light, and do not follow

the curvature of the earth. Because of this fact, in order to receive ground station signals, it is necessary for the airplane to be above a certain altitude. The altitude varies, and is determined by the distance from the ground station to the airplane.

If the airplane is between 35 and 50 miles away from the ground station it must be above 1000 feet altitude before reception is possible.

If the airplane is between 80 and 100 miles from the ground station, it must be above 5000 feet for reception of signals.

If the airplane is between 120 and 160 miles from the ground station, it must be above 10,000 feet before reception is possible.

NOTE

If the distances vary from any of the above figures, the altitude will vary proportionately.

b. ACCESSORIES.

(1) If British type microphone is provided for use with Radio Set SCR-522-A, make sure microphone cord is plugged into its jack and that microphone "ON-OFF" switch is in "ON" position.

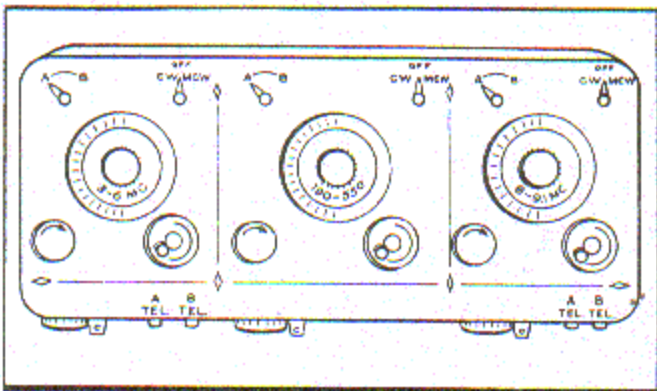


Figure 16A - Receiver Control Box BC-450-A

NOTE

A later type microphone does not include this switch.

(2) A microphone adapter M-299 has been installed in certain type P-40F airplanes to permit carbon throat microphone T-30 or carbon mask microphone T-42 to be used interchangeably with the mask magnetic T-34 or T-44 (British) microphones. The

adapter M-299 is permanently connected into the circuit and differences in the construction of plugs for carbon and magnetic type microphones eliminate the possibility of errors in their use.

NOTE

To use mask magnetic microphone T-34 or T-44, insert plug PL-179 in jack JK-49, and remove microphone T-30 or T-42 from jack JK-48 and stow. Remove headset HS-18 or HS-23 from JK-26 on cord CO-219, and insert it in jack JK-26 located above the Vee of cord CO-287. To use carbon throat microphone T-30, remove plug PL-179 from jack JK-49, and stow magnetic type mask microphone with cord CO-287. While Radio Set SCR-522-A will function with both type microphones plugged in simultaneously, optimum performance is secured by disconnecting the one not in use.

(3) The "T-R-REM" switch located on lower part of radio control box BC-602-A will be kept in the

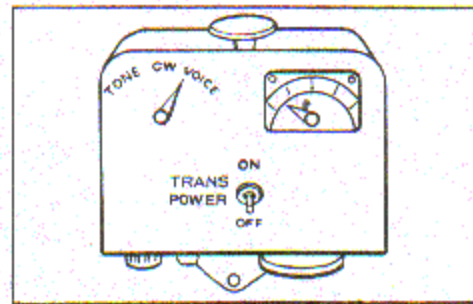


Figure 16B - Transmitter Control Box BC-451-A

"REM" position as the "T" and "R" positions are used only in installations not employing a "PRESS-TO-Talk" button. When out of the "REM" position, it is necessary to lift the switch locking lever directly above the switch before it can be thrown to "REM" position. With switch in "REM" position, indicator lamp opposite it will glow when reception takes place and is dark when transmission takes place.

NOTE

The indicator lamps on the cockpit control box have a dimmer mask which should be used to prevent glare during night operation. To raise and lower the dimmer mask, operate the dimmer mask lever just above channel "A" indicator lamp.

(4) The airplanes are equipped with a contactor to be used in conjunction with the radio. The purpose of the contactor is to cut in the "D" channel and produce a "MCW" tone.

Set the clock switch to the "RUN" position and the contactor switch to the "IN" position, and leave the switches "set" throughout the entire night.

With the contactor in operation, the pilot should watch the clock at all times when transmitting, to determine when he is on and off the air. Whenever the clock hands swing through the angle marked off on the clock face, the pilot is off the air. He cannot begin to transmit again until the hand swings by the section marked on the contactor face.

3. OPERATION.

a. RECEPTION AND TRANSMISSION.

(1) To start equipment, press button "A," "B," "C," or "D," depending on channel to be used.

(2) Allow approximately 1 minute for vacuum

tubes to warm up.

(3) Place "T-R-REM" switch in "REM" position if it is in "T" or "R" position.

(4) No other operations are required for reception.

(5) To transmit, press "PRESS-TO-TRANSMIT" button on throttle.

NOTE

During remote operating conditions, the receiver is in operation except when the pilot closes the switches and speaks into the microphone.

b. TO STOP THE EQUIPMENT. - To stop the equipment, press the "OFF" button.

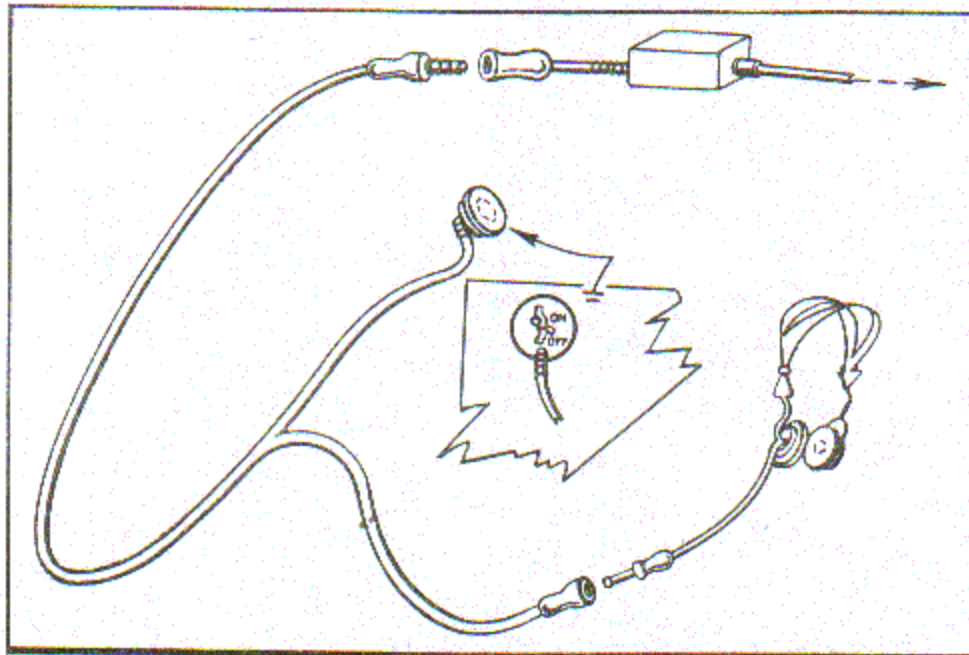


Figure 16C - Detail of VHF SCR-522 Command Set
British Type Microphone and Head-Set

SECTION VI
OPERATION OF ARMAMENT

1. WING GUN OPERATION.

a. This airplane is equipped with six .50-caliber machine guns (three in each wing panel) outboard of the landing gear. The guns fire clear of the propeller.

b. The ammunition boxes carry 235 rounds of ammunition per gun as normal load.

c. For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13994, inclusive, and for airplane AC-41-13998: The guns are charged hydraulically by three gun charging valves mounted below the main switch panel in the cockpit. The right-hand charger valve charges the center and inboard guns in the right wing while the upper left-hand charger valve charges the center and inboard guns in the left wing panel. The lower charger valve charges the outboard guns in each wing panel.

To charge the guns proceed as follows:

- (1) Turn all valve handles clockwise 140 degrees from the red markers on the panel.
- (2) Actuate only ONE charger valve at a time.
- (3) Push the charger valve handle all the way in.
- (4) Actuate the hydraulic electric motor switch on the control stick below the handgrip until the valve handle pops out.
- (5) Repeat these operations on the remaining charger valves and all guns are charged.
- (6) The guns may now be fired by following the procedure outlined in d., following.

NOTE

For airplanes AC-41-13995, AC-41-13996, AC-41-13997, and AC-41-13999 and up. The guns are charged manually by the ground charger assembly which is stowed on the inside of the gun access door in each wing panel. The guns cannot be charged while the airplane is in flight. An instruction plate for ground charging the guns is mounted on the inside of the gun access door in each wing panel.

WARNING

When the guns are charged and the gun switch "ON" be careful not to pull the trigger switch when actuating the hydraulic electric motor switch.

d. The guns are fired by throwing the gun switch (figure 9) on the main switch panel to "ALL GUNS ON" and placing the gun circuit breakers in the "ON" position. (See figure 9.) After the guns are charged depress the trigger switch on the forward side of the handgrip for the desired burst. If one of the gun circuit breakers "kick out" causing some of the guns to be inoperative, reset the circuit breaker. If the breaker continues to "kick out" after resetting several times it is an indication of a short circuit and the circuit breaker should be left "OFF." The gun circuit should be thoroughly checked upon landing and the faulty operation corrected before the airplane is used again.

e. For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-13994 inclusive, and for airplane AC-41-13998: After a firing mission it is desirable to lock the guns rearward so that they will not accidentally be fired when approaching for a landing. To lock the guns rearward proceed as follows:

- (1) Match the red points on the valve handles with the red markers on the panel.
- (2) Actuate ONE charger valve at a time.
- (3) Push the charger valve all the way in.
- (4) Actuate the electric hydraulic motor switch on the control stick below the handgrip until the valve pops out.
- (5) Repeat this operation on the remaining valves and all guns are locked in their rearward position.

(6) If it is desired to charge the guns again after they have been locked in their rearward position, turn the valve handles 140 degrees clockwise from the red markers on the panel and the guns are charged and ready to fire.

2. GUN SIGHT OPERATION.

a. The gun sight extends aft above the instrument panel on the center line of the airplane. The gun sight on airplanes AC-41-14100 and up, is equipped with a sun screen which can be raised or lowered in front of the reflector assembly by a lever on the left side of the sight; also, provision is made on the reflector assembly for attaching the crash pad.

b. To operate the gun sight place the gun sight rheostat switch in the "ON" position (the battery switch must be "ON") and be sure the gun circuit breakers are "ON." The reticle image, when viewed on the reflector glass and superimposed on a target approxi-

mately 500 yards distance, should not change in relation to the target as the head is moved over the field of vision.

3. GUN CAMERA OPERATION.

a. The type N 2 gun sight aiming point camera, is mounted on the rear of the type N-3A gun sight on airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-14099 inclusive. The camera is installed in the leading edge of the right outboard landing gear fairing assembly on airplanes AC-41-14100 and up.

b. The gun camera is controlled by the gun camera switch on the main switch panel (figure 9) and the trigger switch on the handgrip.

c. The overrun control is a separate unit mounted on a bracket on the left side of the cockpit, outboard of the landing gear control handle. The gun camera may be operated independently of the overrun control when the toggle switch on the overrun control is in the "OFF" position. The overrun control permits the gun camera to continue taking pictures for a predetermined period of time after the electrical circuit normally controlling the gun camera motor has been interrupted. The overrun time interval is variable from 1/4 to 3 seconds of increments of 1/4 of a second and the time interval is set by moving the pointer to the desired position on the dial of the overrun control assembly.

(1) To operate the gun camera without the overrun: Place the toggle switch on the overrun control in the "OFF" position. Throw the toggle of the camera safety switch "ON," and squeeze the trigger switch on the flight control stick.

(2) To operate the gun camera with the overrun control: Throw the toggle switch of the overrun control "ON." Set the time interval for the desired overrun. Throw the toggle of the camera safety switch "ON," and squeeze the trigger switch on the flight control stick.

NOTE

On P-40F airplanes AC-41-14550 and subsequent, the gun camera overrun control has been removed.

d. The camera accommodates the Eastman kodak 16-mm magazine.

4. OPERATION OF THE WING BOMB CONTROLS.

a. This airplane is equipped with a type Q-2 bomb rack in each wing panel, outboard of the wing guns.

b. The wing bombs are released and armed by a type L-21A control quadrant on the left cockpit floor. (See figure 10.)

c. The wing bombs may be dropped selectively or in salvo by the following procedure:

(1) To drop the bomb selectively, place the arming control handle in the "ARM" position (fully forward) and the release control handle in "SELECTIVE" (center position). (See figure 10.) Throw the circuit breakers and bomb switch on the main switch panel "ON." (See figure 9.) Press the bomb release switch on top of the handgrip and two bombs will be released (one from each rack). With the control handle in the "SELECTIVE" position the button on the top of the handgrip must be pressed three times to drop the wing bomb load.

(2) To drop the bombs in salvo, place the arming control handle (figure 10) in the armed position, and the release control handle (figure 10) in the salvo position. The bombs will be dropped immediately in salvo.

(3) In case of an emergency the wing bomb load may be dropped unarmed by placing the arming control handle in the "SAFE" position and placing the release control handle in the "SALVO" position.

CAUTION

The release handle should always be in the "LOCK" position and the arming handle in the "SAFE" position except when approaching a bombing objective.

5. BELLY BOMBS.

a. Provision is made to load several types of belly bombs as an alternate load in place of the belly tank, one bomb being loaded at a time.

b. The belly bomb control handles are located as follows:

(1) For airplanes AC-41-13600 to AC-41-14069, inclusive: The "BOMB-TANK RELEASE" handle is attached to the aft side of the bulkhead at station No. 3 on the left side of the cockpit.

(2) For airplanes AC-41-14070 and up: The "BOMB-TANK RELEASE" handle is mounted on the aft side of the L-21A bomb release quadrant. (See figure 10.)

(3) The belly bomb arming handle is supported by a tripod at the left of the pilot's seat. (See figure 10.)

c. To release the bomb for an armed drop, pull the arming handle up as far as it will go and then pull the release handle up also. Never exceed a dive of 60 degrees when releasing a belly bomb or the bomb may not clear the propeller.

d. To release the bomb for a safe drop, be sure that the arming handle is down. If the arming handle has been pulled up for an armed drop and the pilot then decides to return the arming handle to the "SAFE" position, push down on the spring controlled lever on the

front of the tripod support assembly and the arming handle will automatically return to the "SAFE" (down) position. Pull the release handle and the belly bomb will drop unarmed.

WARNING

All aerobatics are prohibited when a belly bomb or tank is installed.



6. PILOT'S PROTECTION.

a. The pilot is protected from .30-caliber gunfire both for and aft by armor plate and bullet-resistant windshield glass.

b. An installation of nonmagnetic armor plate is located at station No. 2 forward of the instrument panel. Another installation of armor plate covers station No. 5 bulkhead immediately aft of the seat. A smaller piece of armor plate is bolted to the large installation and affords double protection immediately back of the pilot's headrest.

c. The areas of protection for the pilot are shown in figures 17 and 18.

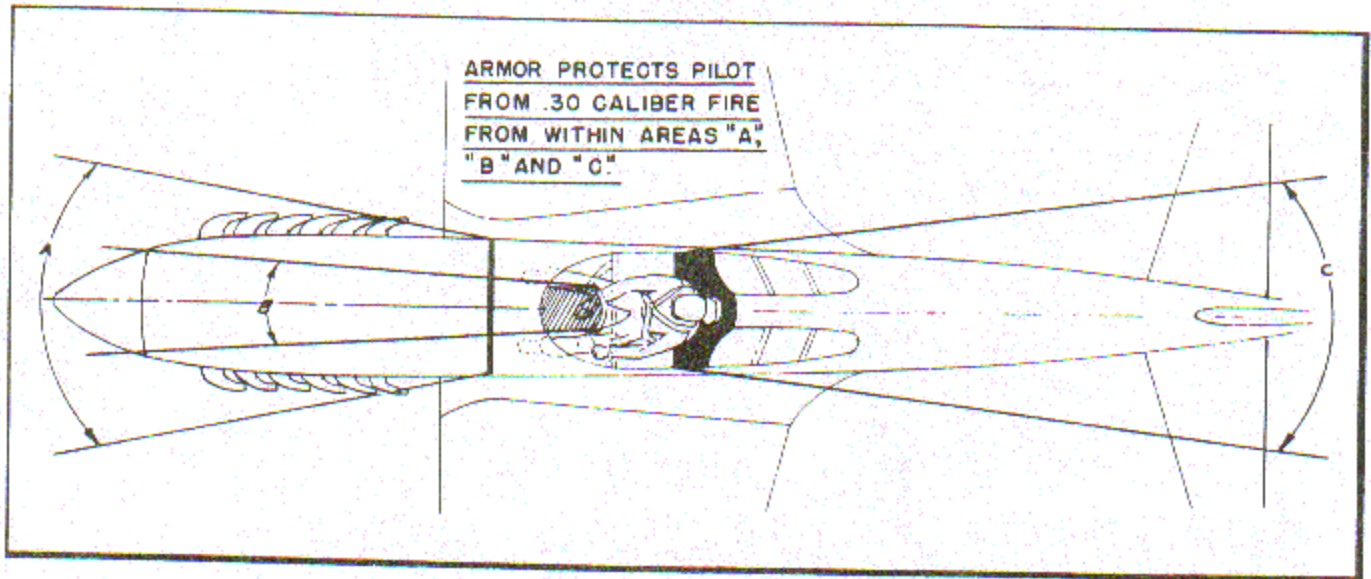


Figure 17 - Angles of Armor Protection - Top View

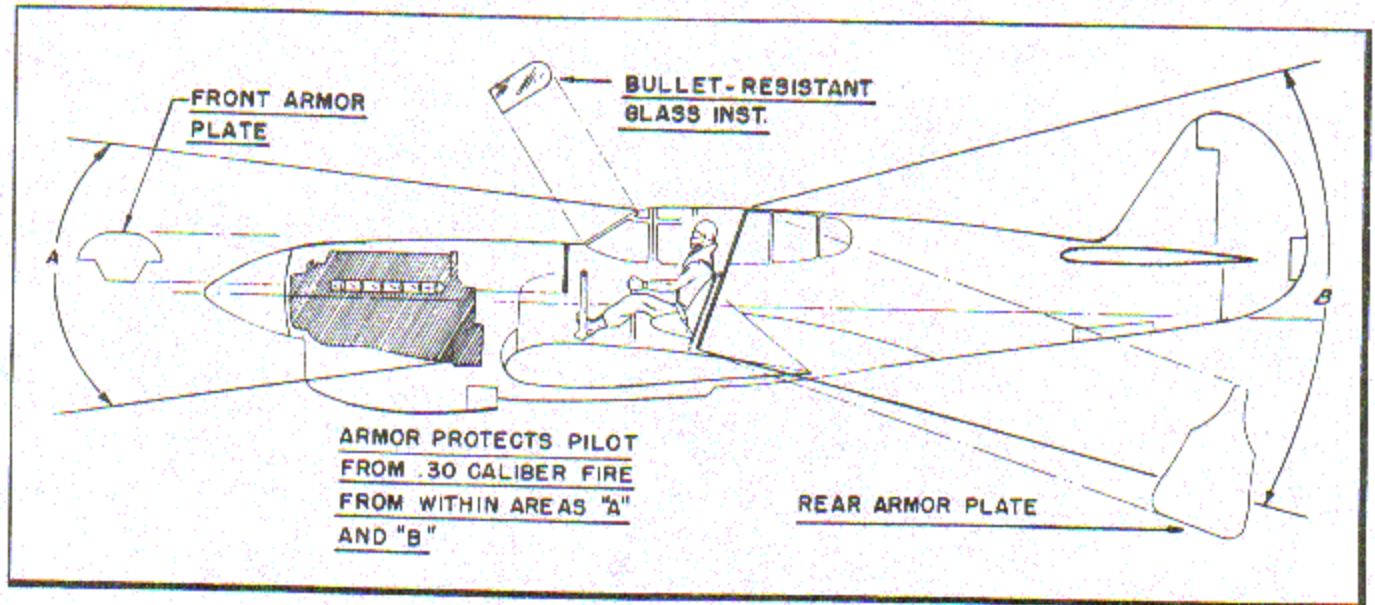


Figure 18 - Angles of Armor Protection - Side View

APPENDIX I

PILOT'S CRUISING INSTRUCTIONS
WITH ONE 170-GALLON AUXILIARY FUEL TANK - P-40F

1. TAKE-OFF.

a. Take-off Distance - 2200-foot ground run in zero wind, standard conditions.

Engine rpm	3000 rpm
Manifold pressure	54.3 inches
Wing flaps	See (1)
Rudder trim tab	2 degrees right
Elevator trim tab	See (2)
Take-off speed	130 mph indicated
Fuel	Front wing tank
Mixture	Full rich

(1) Set wing flaps between 1/4 and 1/2 on cockpit control. This will give approximately 15 degrees down setting.

(2) Set elevator trim tab 1 degree tail heavy ("T. O." (Take-off) setting on dial).

(3) Get speed to 145 mph as soon as practicable after take-off.

(4) Get landing gear up as soon as possible after take-off.

(5) Do not retract wing flaps below 160 mph.

(6) Airplane handles best with cowlflaps as nearly closed as possible while not exceeding coolant temperature of 120°C (248°F). Recommend two notches open from neutral for take-off.

NOTICE

Airplane may have a slight wallowing tendency in take-off and climb, particularly if cowlflaps are too far open. This should be no cause for alarm; the airplane is controllable in this condition.

EMERGENCY

In case of emergency immediately after take-off, DROP BELLY TANK BEFORE LANDING.

(7) If shortest possible take-off distance is desired, set wing flaps at 1/2 on cockpit control. If ample distance is available, between 1/4 and 1/2 gives better handling characteristics.

IMPORTANT

SET WING FLAPS BY LOWERING THEM COMPLETELY; THEN BRING THEM UP TO DESIRED SETTING WHILE GROUND CREW APPLIES AN UP LOAD ON THE FLAPS.

DO NOT TAKE-OFF WITHOUT FLAPS.

AFTER TAKE-OFF, RETRACT FLAPS GRADUALLY AND NOT UNDER 160 MPH.

2. CLIMB.

a. NORMAL CLIMB. - Climb at 160 mph at 2650 rpm and 44.2 inches manifold pressure, automatic rich.

b. CRUISING CLIMB. - Climb at 160 mph at 2300 rpm and 30.0 inches manifold pressure, automatic lean.

NOTE

Cruising climb will be most economical of fuel, and is recommended when conditions permit a long, slow climb to cruising altitude.

c. Do not allow speed to drop below 145 mph in climb.

d. Adjust cowlflaps to give 115 to 120 degrees Prestone temperature.

e. Climb to cruising altitude on front wing tank, and cruise on front wing tank until 30 minutes after take-off.

3. CRUISING CONTROL.

The operating conditions given in table 1 or figure 1 have been set up as a simple and practical guide for maximum range cruising operation.

Figure 2 gives the exact conditions from which figure 1 and table 1 were derived, and includes complete information on the essential operating conditions at any weight. Range and operating conditions for less than full fuel load may be predicted from the chart.

4. CRUISING.

a. Follow cruising control charts and table for maximum range.

- b. Mixture setting in automatic lean.
- c. Cruise in low supercharger gear ratio.
- d. Cowl flaps set to give 115 to 120 degrees Pres-tone temperature.
- e. Use front wing tank for 30 minutes after take-off, fuselage tank for 15 minutes and rear wing tank for 15 minutes; then switch to belly tank until empty.

WARNING

DO NOT LAND WITH FULL BELLY TANK.

The recommended cruising altitude is 10,000 feet.

5. EMERGENCY ONLY.

If it becomes necessary in an emergency to obtain the absolute maximum range:

- a. DROP BELLY TANK AS SOON AS IT IS EMPTY.
- b. If possible, reduce speed 10 mph below chart.

c. Lean out mixture by setting propeller in fixed pitch and leaning out the mixture control until 10-20 rpm decrease in engine speed is experienced. Return propeller to automatic. This operation must be done with caution because operating on too lean a mixture will cause engine damage and possible failure. Use only if absolutely necessary. If too close to idle cut-off, engine will stop; have sufficient altitude to recover.

6. GENERAL.

- a. Do not dive or stunt with belly tank attached.
- b. Do not be alarmed at slight wallowing tendencies of the airplane in flight.
- c. Stalling speeds are higher than normal with the belly tank attached; always keep safe flying speed.
- d. Do not exceed 30 inches manifold pressure in automatic lean.
- e. DROP BELLY TANK (1) if it is necessary to land and an appreciable amount of fuel remains in the tank, or, (2) if the absolute maximum range must be obtained after belly tank is empty.

TABLE 1 - CRUISING CONTROL

<u>TIME</u>	<u>INDICATED AIR SPEED</u>	<u>ENGINE RPM</u>
0 - 1:30	177 mph	2000
1:30 - 3:00	173 mph	1950
3:00 - End	168 mph	1900

Set engine rpm and adjust throttle to give the indicated air speed as shown in table. Use low blower.

Under the given operating conditions, the belly tank fuel will last from 4 to 4-1/2 hours if it is the 170-gallon type (plastic tank), or 3-1/2 to 4 hours if 150-gallon type (metal tank).

Use fuel as follows: Belly Tank (after first hour from take-off)
 Front Wing
 Rear Wing
 Fuselage

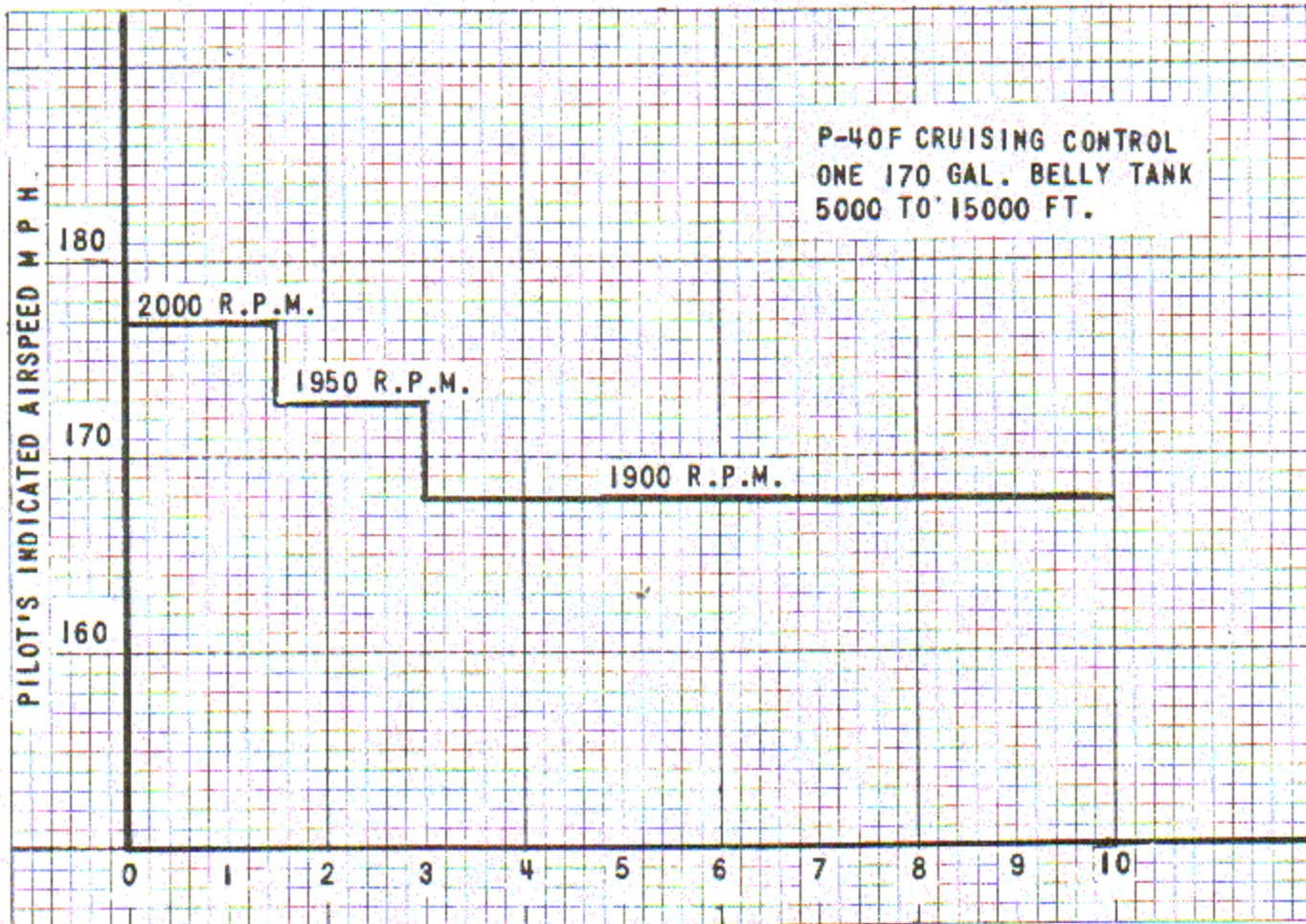
TABLE 2 - TRUE AIR SPEEDS

<u>INDICATED AIR SPEED</u>	<u>TRUE SPEEDS AT</u>		
	<u>5000 Ft</u>	<u>10,000 Ft</u>	<u>15,000 Ft</u>
MPH	MPH	MPH	MPH
177	196	212	229
173	192	207	224
168	186	201	218

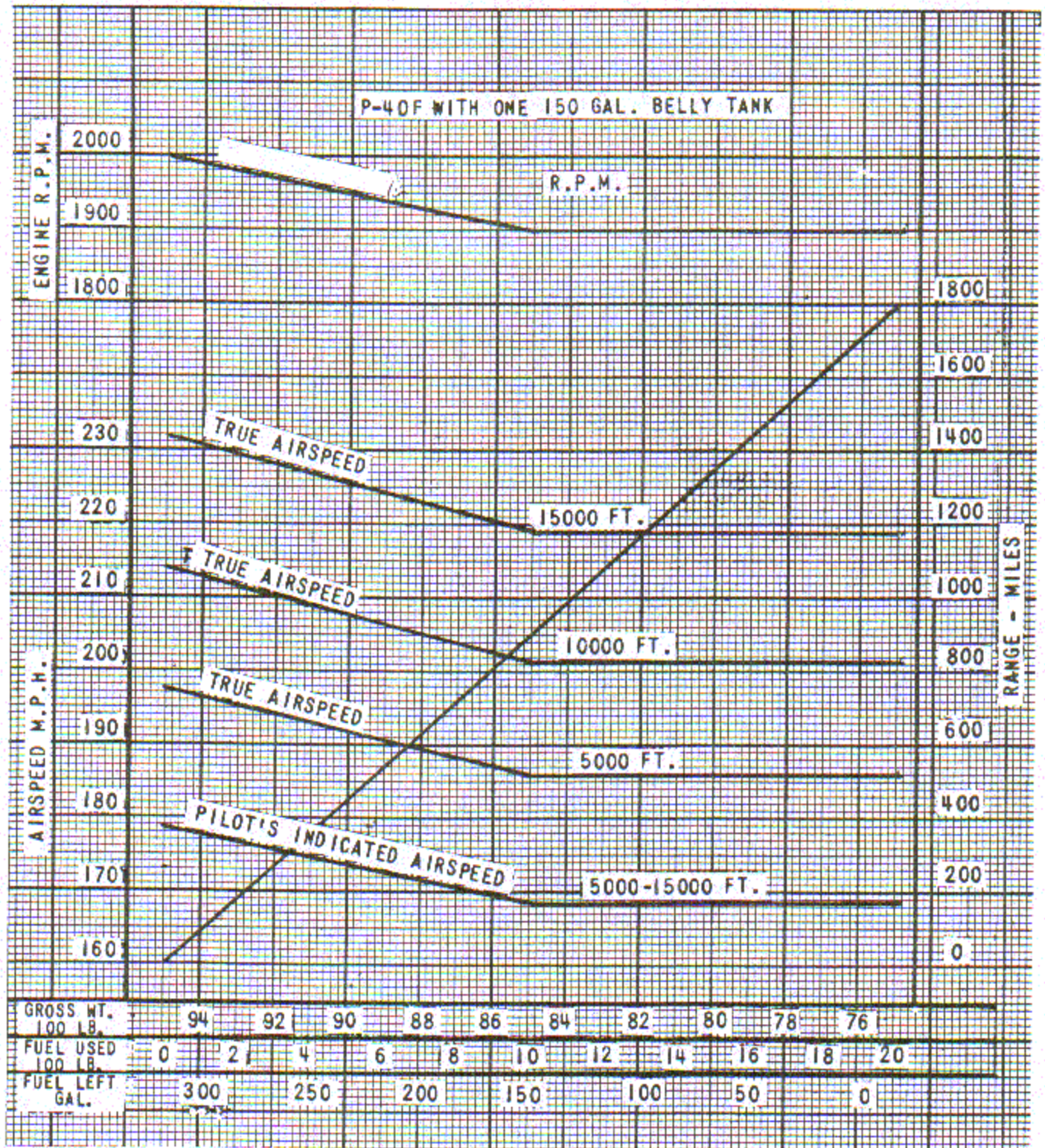
TABLE 3 - FUEL AND RANGE CHECK FOR 170-GALLON BELLY TANK

Time Hrs.	5000 Ft		10,000 Ft		15,000 Ft	
	Range Miles	Fuel Gal	Range Miles	Fuel Gal	Range Miles	Fuel Gal
0	0	318	0	318	0	318
1	190	273	200	268	200	263
2	383	236	409	228	426	220
3	575	200	616	189	650	178
4	761	165	817	151	868	137
5	947	130	1018	114	1086	97
6	1133	96	1219	77	1304	57
7	1319	62	1420	41	1522	18
8	1505	28	1621	5		
End	1658	0	1649	0	1622	0

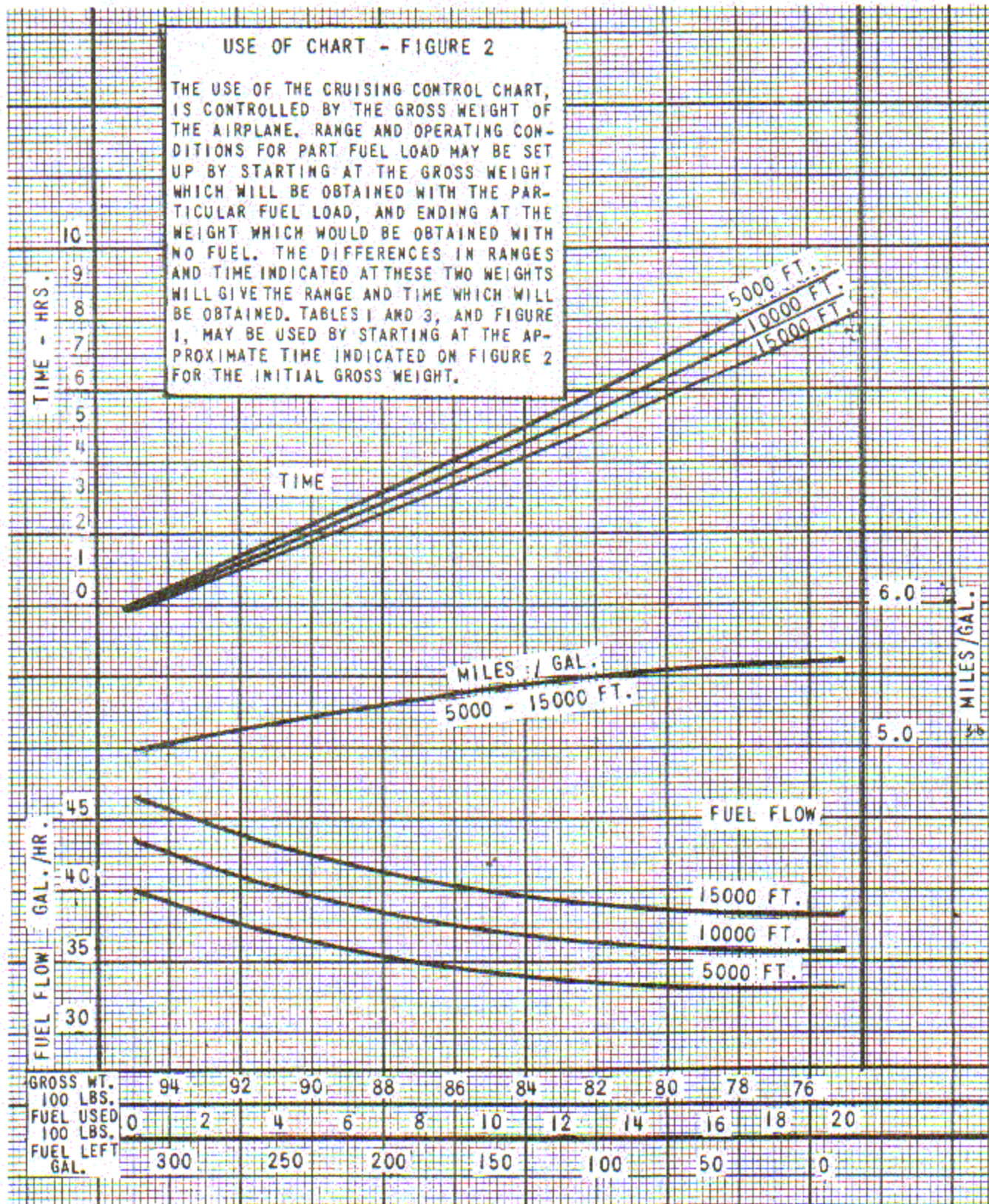
(Allowance is made for fuel used in climb.)



Air-speed and RPM Chart



Cruising Control Chart



Cruising Control Chart (Continued)

APPENDIX II

U.S.A. - BRITISH GLOSSARY OF NOMENCLATURE

U. S. A.	BRITISH
Accumulator . . . . .	. Pressure reservoir
Battery . . . . .	. Accumulator
Check valve . . . . .	. Non-return valve
Cotter pin . . . . .	. Split pin
Inverter . . . . .	. Motor generator (AC to DC)
Lean mixture . . . . .	. Weak mixture
Lift raft . . . . .	. Dinghy
Lock washer . . . . .	. Spring washer
Manifold pressure . . . . .	. Boost
(inches of mercury above zero). . . . .	. (pounds per square inch from 0 at sea level)
Change of 2.036 inches . . . . .	. Change of 1 pound boost
29.92 inches Hg . . . . .	. 0 pound boost
50.2 inches Hg . . . . .	. 10 pounds boost
Oleo strut . . . . .	. Compression leg
Piston pin . . . . .	. Gudgeon pin
Propeller . . . . .	. Airscrew
Low pitch . . . . .	. Fine pitch
High pitch . . . . .	. Coarse pitch
Radio mast . . . . .	. Rod aerial
Reticule (gun sight). . . . .	. Graticule
Snap roll . . . . .	. Flick roll
Stabilizer . . . . .	. Tail plane
Tachometer . . . . .	. Revolution counter
Tow target . . . . .	. Drouge target
Wrench . . . . .	. Spanner