SECTION VIII

HANDLING, SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to outline the requirements for maintaining the airplane in a condition equal to that of its original manufacture. This information sets the time frequency intervals at which the airplane should be taken to a BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Center or International Distributor or Dealer for periodic servicing or preventive maintenance.

The Federal Aviation Regulations place the responsibility for the maintenance of this airplane on the owner and operator of the airplane who must ensure that all maintenance is done by qualified mechanics in conformity with all airworthiness requirements established for this airplane.

All limits, procedures, safety practices, time limits, servicing and maintenance requirements contained in this handbook are considered mandatory.

Authorized BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Centers and International Distributors or Dealers will have recommended modification, service, and operating procedures issued by both FAA and Beech Aircraft Corporation, designed to get maximum utility and safety from the airplane.

If a question should arise concerning the care of the airplane, it should be directed to Beech Aircraft Corporation, Liberal Division, Box 300, Liberal, Kansas 67901. Correspondence should contain the airplane serial number, which may be found on the manufacturer's placard located on the fuselage at the inboard end of the right flap.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available through BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Centers and International Distributors and Dealers:

1. Shop Manual
2. Parts Catalog
3. Service Instructions
4. Various Inspection Forms

NOTE

Neither Service Publications, Reissues, nor Revisions are automatically provided to the holder of this manual. For information on how to obtain "Revision Service" applicable to this manual, consult any BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Center or International Distributor or Dealer or refer to the latest revision of BEECHCRAFT Service Instructions No. 0250-010.

AIRPLANE INSPECTION PERIODS

1. FAA Required Annual Inspections.
2. BEECHCRAFT Recommended Inspection Guide.
3. Continuing Care Inspection Guide.
4. See "Recommended Servicing Schedule" and "Overhaul or Replacement Schedule" for further inspection schedules.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE THAT MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A CERTIFICATED PILOT

1. A certificated pilot may perform limited maintenance. Refer to FAR Part 43 for the items which may be accomplished.

   To ensure proper procedures are followed, obtain a BEECHCRAFT Shop Manual for performing preventative maintenance.

2. All other maintenance must be performed by licensed personnel.

NOTE

Pilots operating airplanes of other than U.S. registry should refer to the regulations of the registering authority for information concerning preventative maintenance that may be performed by pilots.

ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS TO AIRPLANE

The FAA should be contacted prior to any alterations on the airplane to ensure the airworthiness of the airplane is not violated.

NOTE

Alterations and repairs to the airplane must be made by properly licensed personnel.

GROUND HANDLING

The three-view drawing shows the minimum hangar clearances for a standard airplane. Allowances must be made for any special radio antennas and the possibility of an underinflated nose tire.

TOWING

CAUTION

Extreme care should be used when moving with power equipment. Should the nose gear be turned in excess of the red limit marks, there is a very good possibility the nose gear steering yoke and/or linkage may be damaged.

One person can move the airplane on a smooth and level surface, using the hand tow bar furnished with the loose equipment. Attach the tow bar to the tow lugs on the nose gear lower torque knee.

Where movement is restricted, two people can pivot the airplane on the main wheels. One person should push on the wing leading edge or hold the wing tip, while the other operates the tow bar.

CAUTION

Do not exert force on the propeller or control surfaces. Do not place weight on the stabilator to raise the nose wheel. Do not attempt to tow the airplane backward by the tail tie-down ring.

PARKING

The parking brake push-pull control is located on the left side of the lower subpanel. To set the parking brakes, pull control out and depress the pilot's toe pedals until firm. Push the control in to release the brakes.

CAUTION

The parking brake should be left off and wheel chocks installed if the airplane is to be left unattended. Changes in ambient temperature can cause the brakes to release or to exert excessive pressures.

CONTROL COLUMN LOCK PIN

1. Level the control wheel and move control column so the holes in the control column hanger and the control column will align to accept the pin.

2. Push the control column lock pin through the hole provided in the control column hanger and into the hole in the underside of the control column tube assembly.

3. Ensure positive retention of the lock pin by positioning the hook over the control column.

TIE-DOWN

It is advisable to nose the airplane into the wind. Three tie-down lugs are provided:one on the lower side of each wing and a third at the rear of the fuselage.

1. Install the control column lock pin.

2. Chock the main wheels, fore and aft.
3. Using nylon line or chain of sufficient strength, secure the airplane at the three points provided. DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN; if the line at the rear of the fuselage is excessively tight, the nose may rise and produce lift due to the angle of attack of the wings.
4. Release the parking brake.

If high winds are anticipated, a vertical tail post should be installed at the rear tie-down lug, and a tie-down line attached to the nose gear.

JACKING

Raise the individual gear for wheel and tire removal with a scissors jack under the axle. Refer to the BEECHCRAFT Shop Manual for proper procedures.

DO NOT enter the airplane while the airplane is on a wheel jack.

FLYABLE STORAGE - 7 TO 30 DAYS

MOORING

If the airplane cannot be placed in a hanger, tie down securely at the three points provided. Do not use hemp or manila rope. It is recommended a tail support be used to lightly compress the nose gear and reduce the angle of attack of the wings. Attach a line to the nose gear for additional tie-down.

FUEL CELLS

Fill to capacity to minimize fuel vapor.

FLIGHT CONTROL SURFACES

Lock with internal locks.

GROUNDING

Static ground airplane securely and effectively.

PITOT TUBE

Install cover.

WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS

Close window vent.

DURING FLYABLE STORAGE

In a favorable atmospheric environment the engine of an aircraft that is flown intermittently can be adequately protected from corrosion by turning the engine over five revolutions by means of the propeller. This will dispel any beads of moisture that may have accummulated and spread the residual lubricating oil around the cylinder walls. Unless the aircraft is flown, repeat this procedure every five days.

WARNING

Be sure the ignition switch is "OFF", the throttle closed, and mixture control in the idle cut-off position before turning the propeller. Do not stand in the path of propeller blades. Also, ground running the engine for brief periods of time is not a substitute for turning the engine over by hand; in fact, the practice of ground running will tend to aggravate rather than minimize corrosion formation in the engine.

After 30 days, the aircraft should be flown for 30 minutes or a ground runup should be made long enough to produce an oil temperature within the lower green arc range. Excessive ground runup should be avoided.

PREPARATION FOR SERVICE

Remove all covers, clean the airplane, and give it a thorough inspection, particularly flaps and control openings.

Preflight the airplane.

PROLONGED OUT OF SERVICE CARE

The storage procedures listed are intended to protect the airplane from deterioration while it is not in use. The primary objectives of these measures are to prevent corrosion and damage from exposure to the elements.

If the airplane is to be stored longer than 30 days refer to the appropriate airplane shop manual and Avco Lycoming Service Letter L180.

EXTERNAL POWER RECEPTACLE

The external power receptacle is optional on this airplane. If installed, it is located on the right side of the fuselage (M-1285 through M-2354) or on the left side of the fuselage

(M-2355 and after) aft of the wing. Airplanes equipped with a 14-volt electrical system require a power unit set to 13.75 to 14.25 volts, while those equipped with a 28-volt electrical system require a setting of 27.75 to 28.25 volts.

CAUTION

On 14-volt airplanes, the power pin for external power is connected directly to the battery and continually energized. Turn off battery and alternator switches and all electrical and avionics switches when connecting the auxiliary power unit plug. Assure correct polarity (negative ground) before connecting auxiliary power unit. Turn on the battery switch before turning on the auxiliary power unit.

On 28-volt airplanes, a reverse polarity diode protection system is between the external power receptacle and the main bus. With external power applied, the bus is powered. Turn on the battery switch only, with all other switches including avionics switches off, when connecting the auxiliary power unit. Assure correct polarity before connecting external power.

CHECKING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Connect an auxiliary power unit as outlined above. Ensure that the current is stabilized prior to making any electrical equipment or avionics check.

CAUTION

If the auxiliary power unit has poor voltage regulation or produces voltage transients, the equipment connected to the unit may be damaged.

SERVICING

FUEL SYSTEM

FUEL CELLS

See Consumable Materials for recommended fuel grades.

CAUTION

See Avco Lycoming Service Letter No. L185A or later revision for operation on alternate fuels.

Two 29.9 gallon fuel tanks are located in the wings just outboard of the wing root. A visual measuring tab located below the tank filler neck facilitates a fuel load of 15 gallons when the fuel reaches the bottom of the tab, or 20 gallons when the fuel reaches the top of the slot. This partial filling of the fuel tanks allows an increase in the payload. The fuel indicators on the instrument panel will indicate full tanks even though each tank contains only 20 gallons of fuel.

CAUTION

Connect a grounding cable from the fuel service unit to the airframe, and connect grounding cables from both the fuel service unit and the airplane to ground during fueling operations. This procedure reduces fire hazard.

FUEL DRAINS

Open each of the fuel drain valves daily to remove any condensation from the system. The two tank sump drains extend through the bottom of the wing skins, near the landing gear. M-1971, M-1980 and after have flush-type drain valves. Flush-type valves are actuated by pushing up with the Flush Fuel Drain Tool and holding until the desired amount of fuel has drained. The valve will

automatically close when the Flush Fuel Drain Tool is removed. The fuel drain valves can be locked open by pushing up with the Flush Fuel Drain Tool and turning counterclockwise. To close the valve, turn the valve clockwise and remove the Flush Fuel Drain Tool.

The Flush Fuel Drain Tool is provided with the loose tools and accessories.

The system low spot drain is incorporated in the fuel strainer on the lower right side of the fuselage aft of the nose wheel.

Inspection and cleaning of the fuel strainers should be considered of the utmost importance as a regular part of preventive maintenance. The following inspection and cleaning intervals are recommendations only, since the frequency will depend upon service conditions and fuel handling cleanliness. When operating in localities where there is an excessive amount of sand or dirt, the strainers should be inspected at more frequent intervals.

The screen in the fuel strainer at the system low spot on the bottom of the fuselage should be removed and washed in fresh cleaning solvent at each 100-hour inspection of the airplane. Ordinarily, the finger strainers in the fuel tank outlets should not require cleaning unless there is a definite indication of solid foreign material in the tanks, or the airplane has been stored for an extended period.

After the fuel strainers have been reinstalled, the installations should be checked for leakage. Any fuel lines or fittings disconnected for maintenance purposes should be capped.

Frequently inspect the O-rings on the fuel filler caps for condition. Replace as required to prevent contamination of the fuel from precipitation.

OIL SYSTEM

CAUTION

During break-in periods on new engines, oil consumption tends to be higher, therefore, maximum range flights should be avoided and oil level brought to full after each flight during this period.

Check engine oil quantity before each flight. Under normal operating conditions, the oil should be changed after each 50 hours of engine operation. More frequent changes may be required under adverse operating conditions. Use engine oil as indicated in Consumable Materials in this section. The engine oil sump capacity is eight quarts. The normal operating range is six to eight quarts.

BATTERY

14-VOLT SYSTEM

A 12-volt, 25 amp-hour, lead-acid battery, located directly aft of the cabin area may be reached by removing the rear panel.

28-VOLT SYSTEM

One 24-volt, 15.5 amp hour, lead-acid battery, or two 12-volt 25 amp hour, lead-acid batteries connected in series, are located directly aft of the cabin area and may be reached by removing the rear panel.

Check the battery regularly for fluid level and add distilled water as required. Clean, tight connections should be maintained at all times. Battery vents on Serials M-1285 thru M-1979 except M-1971 should be checked periodically for obstructions and for proper protrusion (3 inches from top of chamfer to skin line). Serials M-1971, M-1980 and after have a flush vent system.

External power should be used for checking airplane electrical systems to prevent excess battery power loss, and for starting the engine during cold weather when more power is needed for cranking. Charging batteries in the airplane is discouraged. If the battery is low and needs charging and servicing, it should be removed from the airplane and serviced and charged in the manner prescribed in the shop manual.

WARNING

Always connect charging cables at the battery terminals first, then to the charging unit, to avoid sparks near the battery fumes since explosion could occur.

TIRES

The airplane is equipped with tube type tires. Inflate the 17.50 x 6.00 x 6 main or nose gear tires to 22 psi and the 15 x 6.00 x 6 main or nose gear tires to 40 psi. Maintaining proper tire inflation will minimize tread wear and aid in preventing tire failure caused from running over sharp stones. When inflating tires, visually inspect them for cracks and breaks.

CAUTION

Beech Aircraft Corporation cannot recommend the use of recapped tires. Recapped tires have a tendency to swell as a result of the increased temperature generated during takeoff. Increased tire size can jeopardize proper function of the landing gear with the possibility of damage to the landing gear.

SHIMMY DAMPER

A hydraulic shimmy damper is mounted on the nose wheel strut yoke. Whenever this component develops an external leak or a skip in the damping action, it should be replaced.

BRAKES

The brake hydraulic fluid reservoir is located on the firewall in the engine compartment. Refer to Consumable Materials in this section for hydraulic fluid specification.

Since the pistons move to compensate for lining wear, the brakes require no adjustment. Complete information on brake, wheel, and tire maintenance is contained in the appropriate manual included in the loose tools and accessories kit.

INDUCTION AIR FILTER

This filter should be inspected for foreign matter at least once during each 50-hour operating period. In adverse climatic conditions, or if the airplane is stored, preflight inspection is recommended.

To remove and clean the filter:

1. Remove the filter retaining screws.
2. Remove the filter.
3. Clean and service as described in the manufacturer's instructions on the filter.
4. Reinstall the filter.
5. Reinstall retaining screws. Tighten screws to assure that the filter is secure.

VACUUM SYSTEM

The foam rubber suction relief valve screen may be removed for cleaning by slipping it off the bottom of the valve. The screen may be cleaned with soap and water.

In addition, the airplane is equipped with a replaceable paper filter, mounted under the instrument panel on the upper left side of the firewall or mounted on the left instrument panel brace immediately under the glareshield.

PROPELLER BLADES

The daily preflight inspection should include a careful examination of the propeller blades for nicks and scratches.

Each blade leading edge should receive particular attention. It is very important that all nicks and scratches be smoothed out and polished. The BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Center and International Distributors or Dealers will be glad to answer any questions concerning propeller blade repair.

WARNING

When servicing a propeller, always make certain the ignition switch is off and that the engine has cooled completely. WHEN MOVING A PROPELLER, STAND IN THE CLEAR; there is always some danger of a cylinder firing when a propeller is moved.

MINOR MAINTENANCE

RUBBER SEALS

To prevent sticking of the rubber seals around the doors, the seals should be coated with Oakite 6 compound or powdered soapstone or equivalent.

ALTERNATOR

Since the alternator and voltage regulator are designed for use on only one polarity system, the following precautionary measures must be observed when working on the charging circuit, or serious damage to the electrical equipment will result:

1. When installing a battery, make certain that the ground polarity of the battery and the ground polarity of the alternator are the same.

2. When connecting a booster battery, be sure to connect the negative battery terminals together and the positive battery terminals together.

3. When using a battery charger, connect the positive lead of the charger to the positive battery terminal and the negative lead of the charger to the negative battery terminal.

4. Do not operate an alternator on open circuit. Be sure all circuit connections are secure.

5. Do not short across or ground any of the terminals on the alterntor or voltage regulator.

6. Do not attempt to polarize an alternator.

MAGNETOS

Ordinarily, the magnetos will require only occasional adjustment, lubrication, and breaker point replacement. This work should be done by a BEECHCRAFT Aero or Aviation Center or International Distributor or Dealer.

WARNING

To be safe, treat the magnetos as hot whenever a switch lead is disconnected at any point; they do not have an internal automatic grounding device. The magnetos can be grounded by replacing the switch lead at the noise filter capacitor with a wire which is grounded to the engine case. Otherwise, all spark plug leads should be disconnected or the cable outlet plate on the rear of the magneto should be removed.

CLEANING

EXTERIOR PAINTED SURFACES

CAUTION

Do not apply wax or polish for a paint cure period of 90 days after delivery. Waxes and polishes seal the paint from the air and prevent curing. Wash uncured painted surfaces with cold or lukewarm water and a MILD NON-DETERGENT SOAP. Any rubbing of the surface should be done gently and held to a minimum to avoid cracking the paint film.

Prior to cleaning, cover the wheels, making certain the brake discs are covered. Attach the pitot cover securely, and plug or mask off all other openings. Be particularly careful to mask off both static air buttons before washing or waxing.

Flush loose dirt away with clean water, then wash with a mild soap and water. Avoid harsh, abrasive, or alkaline soaps or detergents which could cause corrosion or scratches. To remove stubborn oil and grease, use a cloth dampened with aliphatic naphtha (see Consumable Materials). After being cleaned with naphtha, the surface should be re-waxed and polished. To prevent scratches, use soft cleaning cloths or a chamois when cleaning and polishing. Any good grade of automotive wax or polish can be used on painted surfaces.

CAUTION

When washing the airplane with mild soap and water, use special care to avoid washing away grease from any lubricated area. After washing with solvent, lubricate all lubrication points. Premature wear of lubricated surfaces may result if the above precautions are not taken.

WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS

The windshield and plastic windows should be kept clean and waxed at all times. To prevent scratches, wash the windows carefully with plenty of soap and water, using the palm of the hand to feel and dislodge dirt and mud. A soft cloth, chamois or sponge may be used, but only to carry water to the surface. Rinse thoroughly, then dry with a clean, moist chamois. Rubbing the surface of the plastic with a dry cloth builds up an electrostatic charge which attracts dust particles in the air.

Remove oil and grease with a cloth moistened with isopropyl alcohol. Never use gasoline, benzine, alcohol, acetone, carbon tetrachloride, fire extinguisher fluid, anti-ice fluid, lacquer thinner or glass cleaner. These materials will soften the plastic and may cause it to craze.

After thoroughly cleaning, the surface should be waxed with a good grade of commercial wax. The wax will fill in minor scratches and help prevent further scratching. Apply a thin, even coat of wax and bring it to a high polish by rubbing lightly with a clean, dry, soft flannel cloth. Do not use a power buffer; the heat generated by the buffing pad may soften the plastic.

INTERIOR

To remove dust and loose dirt from the upholstery, headliner, and carpet, clean the interior regularly with a vacuum cleaner.

Blot up any spilled liquid promptly with cleansing tissue or rags. Do not pat the spot; press the blotting material firmly and hold it for several seconds. Continue blotting until no more liquid is taken up. Scrape off sticky materials with a dull knife, then spot-clean the area.

Oily spots may be cleaned with household spot removers, used sparingly. Before using any solvent, read the instructions on the container and test it on an obscure place on the fabric to be cleaned. Never saturate the fabric with a volatile solvent; it may damage the padding and backing materials.

Soiled upholstery and carpet may be cleaned with foam-type detergent used according to the manufacturer's instructions. To minimize wetting the fabric, keep the foam as dry as possible and remove it with a vacuum cleaner.

The plastic trim, instrument panel, and control knobs need only be wiped with a damp cloth. Oil and grease on the control wheel and control knobs can be removed with a cloth moistened with isopropyl alcohol. Volatile solvents,

such gasoline, benzine, acetone, carbon tetrachloride, fire extinguisher fluid, anti-ice fluid, laquer thinner, or glass cleaner should not be used. These materials will soften the plastic and may cause it to craze.

ENGINE

Clean the engine with neutral solvent. Spray or brush the fluid over the engine, then wash off with water and allow to dry. Solutions which may attack rubber or plastic should not be used.

LUBRICATION

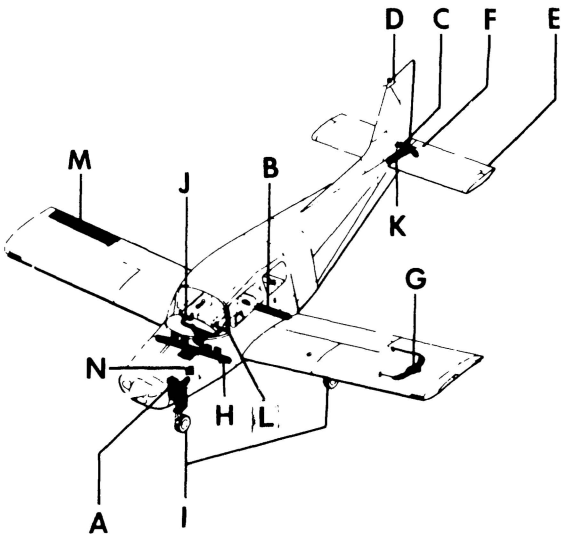
Proper lubrication is essential in keeping the airplane components in top condition. If this operation is performed thoroughly, general maintenance will be reduced and the service life of the airplane will be greatly increased.

The grease fittings or parts must be wiped clean to make sure that no dirt is carried into the part when lubricated. Apply lubricant sparingly, but with assurance that the bearing surfaces are adequately covered. Wipe off excess lubricant to prevent the accumulation of dust and foreign material.

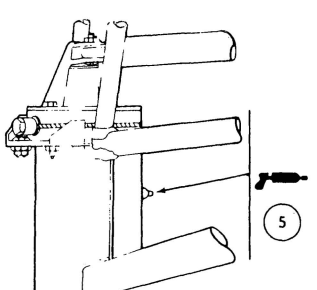
NOTE

Lubricate all pivotal points as shown on the Lubrication Diagram in the Shop Manual to ensure freedom of movement and proper functioning. More frequent lubrication may be required because of climate, or frequent usage of the airplane.

LUBRICATION POINTS

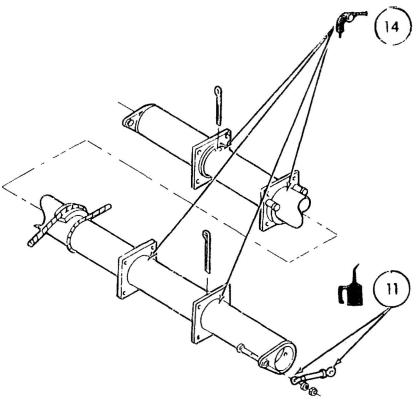


DETAIL A



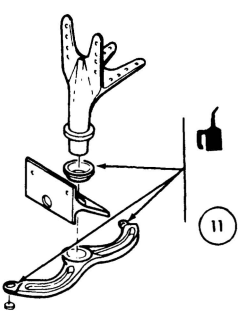
NOSE GEAR STEERING

DETAIL B



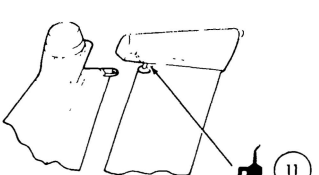
FLAP MECHANISM

DETAIL C



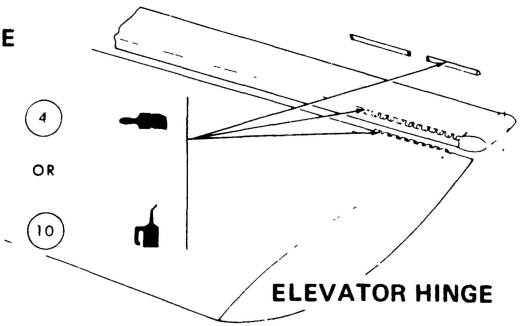
RUDDER BELLCRANK

DETAIL D

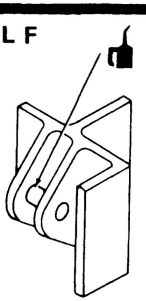


RUDDER HINGE

DETAIL E

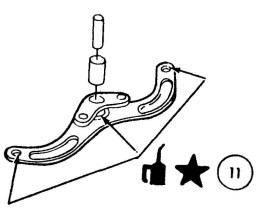


DETAIL F



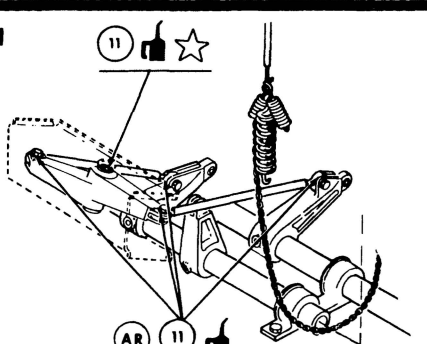
STABILATOR HINGE BRACKET

DETAIL G



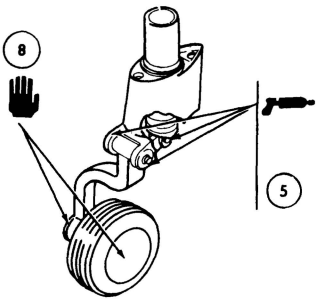
AILERON BELLCRANK

DETAIL H



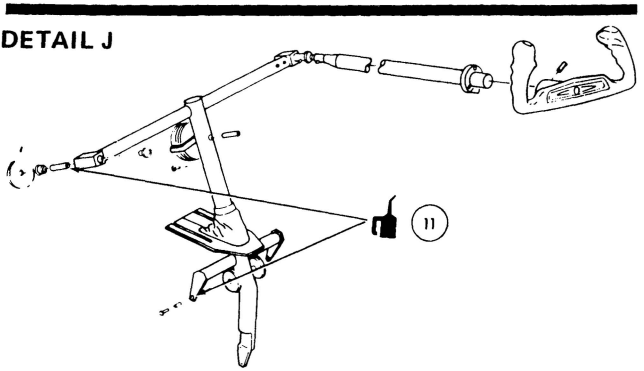
RUDDER PEDALS

DETAIL I



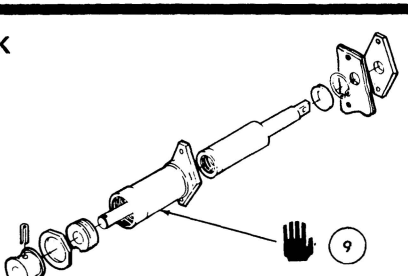
LANDING GEAR

DETAIL J



CONTROL COLUMN LINKAGE

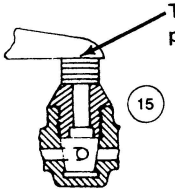
DETAIL K



TRIM TAB ACTUATOR

DETAIL L

(For Airplanes Prior to M-1486)



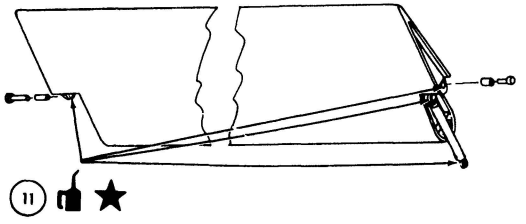
(15) LOOSEN NUT, REMOVE VALVE CONE, AND LUBRICATE CONE WITH VERY THIN COATING OF LUBRICANT.

NOTE: DO NOT OVER LUBRICATE VALVE CONE APPLY MINIMUM AMOUNT OF LUBRICANT FOR COATING

FUEL SELECTOR VALVE

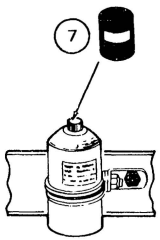
NOTE: FUEL SELECTOR VALVES ON M-1486 AND AFTER NEED NO LUBRICATION.

DETAIL M



AILERON HINGE AND ROD ENDS

DETAIL N



BRAKE FLUID RESERVOIR

NOTE

Numbers refer to items in the consumable materials chart. Lubricate all plain bearing bushings as required or every 500 hours with SAE No. 30 oil. Apply SAE No. 20 oil to push-pull control housings as required. Lubricate flight control pully bushings with SAE No. 30 oil every 1000 hours.

SAE 10w/30 oil is an acceptable replacement for SAE 20 or SAE 30 oil.

RECOMMENDED SERVICING SCHEDULE

INTERVAL	ITEM	LOCATION (Letters refer to Lubrication Points Diagram)	LUBRICANT (Number refers to item on Consumable Materials)
Pre-flight	Check engine oil level	Upper right side of engine	1
	Drain fuel tank drains	Inboard bottom of wings	-
	Drain fuel system low spot	Bottom of fuselage	-
	Service fuel tanks	Top of wings	3
25 Hrs.	Check battery electrolyte	Behind aft cabin bulkhead	See Maintenance Manual
	Clean induction air filter	In lower forward cowl	-
	Lubricate landing gear knee pins	On landing gear (I)	5
50 Hrs.	Change engine oil	Lower side of engine	1
	Clean oil screens	Aft right side of accessory case and bottom of sump	2

RECOMMENDED SERVICING SCHEDULE

INTERVAL	ITEM	LOCATION (Letters refer to Lubrication Points Diagram)	LUBRICANT (Number refers to item on Consumable Materials)
100 Hrs.	Clean fuel system screens and strainers	Bottom of wings and fuselage	2
	Clean suction relief valve screen	Forward of firewall	-
	Lubricate wheel bearings	Landing gear (I)	8
	Lubricate nose gear rod end bearings	On top of nose gear (A)	11
	Lubricate nose gear swivel	On aft side of nose gear (A)	5
	Lubricate flap torque tubes	Under floorboards (B)	14
	Lubricate flap rod end bearings	Inboard end of flaps (B)	11
	Lubricate rudder bellcrank pivot points	Bottom of rudder (C)	11
	Lubricate rudder hinges	On rudder leading edge (D)	11
	Lubricate stabilator trim tab hinge and pin	On trailing edge of stabilator (E)	4, 10

	Lubricate stabilator hinge pivot point	In aft tail section (F)	11
	Lubricate aileron bellcrank	In wing forward of aileron (G)	11
	Lubricate aileron pivotal points and rod ends	Outboard trailing edge of wings (M)	11
300 Hrs.	Replace induction air filter	In front nose cowl	-
500 Hrs.	Lubricate rudder pedal bellcrank	Forward cabin floor (H)	11
	Lubricate rudder pedal rod ends	Forward cabin floor (H)	11
	Replace gyro instrument central filter	Behind instrument panel	-
1000 Hrs.	Lubricate control column pivot points	Behind instrument panel (J)	11
1200 Hrs.	Lubricate trim tab actuator	In aft tail section (K)	9

RECOMMENDED SERVICING SCHEDULE

INTERVAL	ITEM	LOCATION (Letters refer to Lubrication Points Diagram)	LUBRICANT (Number refers to item on Consumable Materials)
As Req.	Fuel selector valve	Center floorboard (L)	15
	Central brake reservoir	On firewall (N)	7
	Clean spark plugs	In engine compartment	-
Note 3	Replace Emergency Locator Transmitter Battery	Right side of aft fuselage	-

NOTES:

1. Anytime the control surfaces are altered, repaired, or repainted, they must be re-balanced per the Shop Manual.

2. Check the wing bolts for proper torque at the first 100-hour inspection and at the first 100-hour inspection after each reinstallation of the wing attach bolts.

3. Rechargeable Batteries: Recharge after one cumulative hour of use or after 50% of the useful charge life.

   Non-rechargeable Batteries: Replace after one cumulative hour or as noted on the battery.

CONSUMABLE MATERIALS

ITEM	MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION
*1.	Engine Oil	SAE No. 30 (0° to 70°F) SAE No. 50 (Above 60°F) SAE No. 20 (Below 10°F)
2.	Solvent	PD680
**3.	Fuel, Engine	91/96 (blue), 100 (green) or 100LL (blue) Grade
***4.	Molybdenum Disulfide	MIL-M-7866
†5.	Grease (High & Low Temperature)	Aero Lubriplate
6.	Corrosion Preventive, Engine	MIL-C-6529
7.	Hydraulic Fluid	MIL-H-5606
††8.	Grease (General Purpose, Wide Temperature)	MIL-G-81322
††9.	Grease (High & Low Temperature)	MIL-G-23827
10.	Lubricating Oil (Low Temperature)	MIL-L-7870
11.	Lubricating Oil	SAE No. 20 or 10W/30
12.	Lubricating Oil	SAE No. 30 or 10W/30

ITEM	MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION
†††13.	Lubricant, Rubber Seal	Oakite 6 Compound
††††14.	Lubricant, Silicone Spray	Krylon No. 1329 (or equivalent)
15.	Lubricant, Fluorosilicone	Corning FS-1292
****16.	Engine Fuel Additive	ALCOR TCP Concentrate

* It is recommended that a straight mineral based (non-detergent) oil be used until the oil consumption has stabilized and then changed to an ashless dispersant oil for prolonged engine life.

Avco Lycoming Specification Number 301E approved for use lubricating oils which conform to both MIL-L-6082B straight mineral type and MIL-L-22851 ashless dispersant lubricants for airplane engines.

** If grade 91/96 (blue) fuel is not available, use 100 (green) or 100LL (blue).

*** Mix with naphtha into paste and apply with a brush.

**** Product of Alcor, Inc., San Antonio, Texas 78284

† Product of BRC Bearing Company, Wichita, Kansas

†† In extremely cold climates, MIL-G-23827 grease should be used in place of MIL-G81322 grease. Care should be exercised when using either MIL-G-81322 or MIL-G-23827 grease, as they contain a rust-preventing additive which is harmful to paint.

††† Product of Oakite Products, Inc., Berkley Heights, N.J.

†††† Product of Krylon Inc., Norristown, Pa.

APPROVED ENGINE OILS

COMPANY	BRAND NAME
Delta Petroleum Co., Inc.	*Global Concentrate A
Enjay Chemical Company	*Paranox 160 and 165
Mobil Oil Corporation	*RT-451, RM-173E, RM-180E
Shell Oil Company	*Shell Concentrate A - Code 60068 *Aeroshell W120 *Aeroshell W80
Texaco Incorporated	*TX-6309 *Aircraft Engine Oil Premium AD120 *Aircraft Engine Oil Premium AD80
American Oil and Supply Co.	*PQ Aviation Lubricant 753
Chevron Oil Company	*Chevron Aero Oil Grade 120
Humble Oil and Refining Co.	*Esso Aviation Oil E-120 *Enco Aviation Oil E-120 *Esso Aviation Oil A-100 *Enco Aviation Oil A-100 *Esso Aviation Oil E-80 *Enco Aviation Oil E-80
Standard Oil Company of California	*Chevron Aero Oil Grade 120

COMPANY	BRAND NAME
Castrol Oils, Canada Ltd.	**Castrolaero 113, Grade 1065 **Castrolaero 117, Grade 1100
Champlin Oil and Refining Co.	**Grade 1065 **Grade 1100
Chevron Oil Company	**Chevron Aviation Oil 65 **Grade 1100
Continental Oil Company	**Conoco Aero Oil 1065 **Conoco Aero Oil 1100
Mobil Oil Corporation	**Avrex 101/1065 **101/1100
Phillips Petroleum Co.	**Phillips 66 Aviation Engine Oil, Grade 1065 **Phillips 66 Aviation Engine Oil, Grade 1100
Shell Oil Company	**Aeroshell Oil 65 **Aeroshell Oil 100

* Ashless Dispersant Oils Complying with MIL-L-22851

NOTE

Ashless dispersant oil complying with MIL-L-22851 is recommended after the oil consumption has stabilized or after the first 50 hours of operation.

** Straight Mineral Oils Complying with MIL-L-6082

NOTE

A straight mineral oil conforming to MIL-L-6082 may be used until the oil consumption has stabilized, not to exceed 50 hours of operation. Oil of seasonal viscosity, added to maintain the proper oil level during this break-in period, must comply with MIL-L-6082.

Vendors listed as meeting Federal and Military Specifications are provided as reference only and are not specifically recommended by Beech Aircraft Corporation. Any product conforming to the specification may be used.

BULB REPLACEMENT GUIDE

LOCATION	NUMBER	
	14-VOLT	28-VOLT
Compass light	330	327
Dome light, cabin	89	303
Instrument flood light, overhead	89	303
Landing light, wing	4313	4596
Navigation light, tail cone	1777	1683
Navigation light, wing	1512	1524
Rotating beacon	WRM-44KA or WRM-1940	WRM-1939
Taxi light	4595	4594

OVERHAUL OR REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

The first overhaul or replacement should be performed not later than the required period. The condition of the item at the end of the first period can be used as a criterion for determining subsequent periods applicable to the individual airplane or fleet operation, providing the operator has an approved monitoring system.

The time periods for inspection noted in this handbook are based on average usage and average environmental conditions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS CAUTIONARY NOTICE

Airplanes operated for Air Taxi or other than normal operation and airplanes operated in humid tropics or cold and damp climates, etc., may need more frequent inspections for wear, corrosion and/or lack of lubrication. In these areas periodic inspections should be performed until the operator can set his own inspection periods based on experience.

NOTE

The required periods do not constitute a guarantee that the item will reach the period without malfunction, as the aforementioned factors cannot be controlled by the manufacturer.

COMPONENT	OVERHAUL OR REPLACE
LANDING GEAR	
Brake Assembly	On Condition
Brake Lining	On Condition
Master Cylinder	On Condition
Parking Brake Valve	On Condition
All Hose	On Condition
Shimmy Damper	On Condition
Wheels and Tires	On Condition

POWER PLANT

NOTE

When an engine has been overhauled, or a new engine installed, it is recommended that low power settings NOT be used until oil consumption has stabilized. The average time for piston ring seating is approximately 50 hours. Refer to Lycoming Engine Operator's Manual.

Engine	
0-360-A2G	2000 hours
0-360-A4G	2000 hours
0-360-A4J	2000 hours
0-360-A4K	2000 hours
Engine Controls	On Condition
Engine Vibration Isolator Mounts	Engine Change

COMPONENT	OVERHAUL OR REPLACE
Exhaust System	800 hours or on condition
Magnetos	At engine overhaul (Bendix) 800 hours (Slick)
Starter	Inspect at engine overhaul; overhaul or replace on condition
Alternator	On Condition
Oil Cooler	On Condition (replace when contaminated)
Propeller	On Condition or 1000 hours
Engine Driven Fuel Pump	At Engine Overhaul
Exhaust Muffler & Shroud	Inspect every 100 hours
All Hose carrying flammable liquid	At engine overhaul or every 5 years. All other hoses on condition.
Vacuum System Filter	Every 300 Hours
Vacuum Regulator Valve	On Condition
Vacuum Pump	At engine overhaul or on condition.

FUEL SYSTEM

Fuel Boost Pump	On condition
All Hose carrying flammable liquid	At engine overhaul or every 5 years
All Hose not carrying flammable liquid	On Condition
Fuel Selector Valve	Inspect every 100 hours; overhaul on condition
Fuel System Check Valves	On Condition
Fuel Cell Drain Valve	On Condition
Wing Fuel Quantity Transmitters	On Condition

COMPONENT	OVERHAUL OR REPLACE
INSTRUMENTS	
Turn Coordinator	On Condition
Altimeter	Every 24 months per FAA Directive (Inspect and calibrate)
Directional Gyro	On Condition
Instrument Air	On Condition
Engine Indicator Units	On Condition
Airspeed Indicator	On Condition
Rate-of-Climb Indicator	On Condition
Fuel Quantity Indicator	On Condition
Fuel Pressure Indicator	On Condition
Tachometer	On Condition
Free Air Temperature Indicator	On Condition
Flap Position Indicator	On Condition
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	
Battery Master Relay	On Condition
All other Relays	On Condition
Voltage Regulator	On Condition
Starter Relay	On Condition
FLAPS AND FLIGHT CONTROLS	
Flight Controls	On Condition
Stabilator Tab Actuator	On Condition
Flap Motor and Actuator Drive Assembly	On Condition
Flap Motor Brushes	On Condition

COMPONENT	OVERHAUL OR REPLACE
MISCELLANEOUS	
Seat Belts and Shoulder Harness	Inspect every 12 months, replace on condition
Hand Fire Extinguisher	Inspect every 12 months, recharge as necessary
Cabin Heating and Ventilating Ducts	On Condition, Inspect every 12 months
Transponder	Test and inspect every 24 months

INSPECTIONS

The FAA requires that an airplane used for hire be inspected at each 100 hours of operation by qualified personnel. Airplanes which are not used for hire are required to have an inspection by qualified personnel on an annual basis.

Good operating practice requires that the airplane be preflighted prior to takeoff. Items found during preflight and engine run-up should be corrected on the basis of their importance to the safe operation of the airplane; however, in any event, early correction of items found is good preventative maintenance.

Although it is not a requirement that FAA qualified personnel change the oil and inspect the airplane, except at the 100-hour/annual inspection, as noted above, it is recommended the airplane be given an inspection at the recommended oil change period. Any unsatisfactory items should be corrected, either at that time or as soon as practical, depending on the nature of the item.

The inspection at the recommended oil change interval should include the following:

Operational Inspection

1. Alternator/voltage regulator functioning
2. Engine instruments
3. Flight instruments
4. Idle rpm and mixture
5. Engine controls operation
6. All lights
7. Radio operation
8. Magneto check
9. Brake operation
10. Tank selector operation
11. Heat and vent system operation
12. Starter operation
13. Electrical switches and circuit breakers
14. Power check 2250 to 2350 rpm static

Power Plant

1. Oil screens cleaned.
2. Induction air filter cleaned.
3. Check engine controls, wiring harness, and plumbing for clearance and security.
4. Check propeller for rock damage, and spinner and spinner bulkheads for cracks and security; engine for oil leaks.
5. Check engine baffles and cowling for cracks and security.
6. Check exhaust system and air ducts for condition and security.
7. Check for indications of oil leaks, condition and security of engine accessories.
8. Check brake system reservoir.

Cabin and Aft Fuselage

1. Flight control operation through full travel and proper direction of travel.
2. Storm window and door operation.
3. Check interior furnishings and seat belts.
4. Check battery water level.

Exterior

1. Check flight control surfaces for condition and security.
2. Check tires, brake pucks and discs.
3. Check static ports, pitot mast and fuel vent lines for obstructions.
4. Check general condition of fuselage and wings.

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