

NAVIGATION - GENERAL

1. Scope

- A. This chapter describes the navigation systems, units, and components which provide airplane navigational information. Included are pitot/static, gyros, compasses, VOR, and indicators. For Sperry 4008 Autopilot, Sperry 4008 IFCS and King Flight Control System information, refer to Chapter 22.

NOTE: This chapter does not deal with specific instrument repairs. Federal Aviation Regulations require malfunctioning instruments be sent to an approved instrument overhaul and repair station or returned to the manufacturer for servicing. These subjects will be covered in this chapter as individual sections:

2. Definition

- A. This chapter is divided into sections to aid maintenance personnel in locating information. Consulting the table of Contents will further assist in locating a particular subject. A brief definition of the sections incorporated in this chapter is as follows:
- (1) The Flight Environmental Data Section describes systems that sense environment conditions, and use data to influence navigation of the airplane. This includes systems that depend on pitot and static information.
 - (2) The Attitude and Direction Section describes systems that use magnetic gyroscopic and inertia forces. This includes items like gyros, compasses, magnetic heading, and turn and bank.
 - (3) The Landing Aids Section describes systems that provide guidance during approach, landing, and taxiing. This includes items such as localizer, glide slope, and marker beacon.
 - (4) The Independent Position Determining Section describes systems that provide information to determine position, and are mainly independent of ground installation. The weather radar system is described in this section.
 - (5) The Dependent Position Determining Section describes systems that provide information to determine position, and are mainly dependent on ground installation. This includes systems like VOR, DIVIE, ADF, RNAV, and transponders.