



AIRCRAFT GUIDE

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES, YOU'LL FIND A GUIDE TO AVAILABLE AND SOON-TO-BE-AVAILABLE BUSINESS JETS, TURBOPROPS AND HELICOPTERS. THE DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS BELOW WILL HELP YOU GET THE MOST OUT OF THE DATA IN THE TABLES.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

USED PRICES

Airplane and some helicopter selling prices are based on the latest edition of the *Aircraft Bluebook Price Digest*. Additional helicopter pricing data is from *HeliValues*.

TYPICAL CREW/PASSENGER SEATING

This is the typical crew and passenger seating on the aircraft, not the maximum certified seats. These numbers may vary for different operations (corporate, commercial, EMS, etc.). Maximum number of passengers are as certified.

CABIN DIMENSIONS

Cabin height, width and length are based on a completed interior. In "cabin-class" aircraft, the length is measured from the cockpit divider to the aft pressure bulkhead (or aft cabin bulkhead, if unpressurized). For small-cabin aircraft, the distance is from the cockpit firewall to the aft

bulkhead. Height and width are the maximum within that cabin space.

Cabin volume is the interior volume, with headliner in place, without seats or other furnishings.

WEIGHTS

Maximum takeoff weight is specified during aircraft certification. Fuel capacity is in gallons based on 6.7 pounds per gallon (jet fuel). Maximum payload with full fuel is the useful load minus the usable fuel. The useful load is based on the maximum ramp weight minus the basic operating weight.

PRODUCTION STARTED/ENDED

Year of the first delivery to the year of the last serial number delivery.

NUMBER BUILT

Total number produced, which may include converted aircraft.

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

JET AND TURBOPROP RANGE

The maximum IFR range with all passenger seats occupied. This uses the NBAA IFR alternate fuel reserve calculation for a 200-nm alternate.

HELICOPTER RANGE

The maximum VFR range of the aircraft with all passenger seats occupied. This is used for all helicopters.

CRUISE SPEED

Max (ktas) is the maximum cruise speed at maximum continuous power. Normal cruise speed is the recommended cruise speed established by the manufacturer.

SERVICE CEILING

For airplanes, this is the highest altitude at which a 100-fpm rate of climb is possible at maximum takeoff weight with all engines running. For helicopters, this is the maximum certified altitude for operation.

BALANCED FIELD LENGTH (BFL) -AIRPLANES ONLY

BFL is the distance obtained by determining the decision speed (V_1) at which the takeoff distance and the accelerate-stop distance are equal (multi-engine aircraft only). BFL is based on a dry level runway, no wind, NBAA IFR reserves and 86 degrees F.

LANDING DISTANCE-AIRPLANES ONLY

This is computed using the landing distance from 50 or 35 feet above the ground (depends on certification criteria) multiplied by 1.667. No credit is given for thrust reversers. Configuration is with four passengers and NBAA IFR fuel reserve on board.

SPECIFIC RANGE

The distance an aircraft can travel for a given amount of fuel used. Based on nautical miles traveled per pound of fuel burned.