

FUEL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

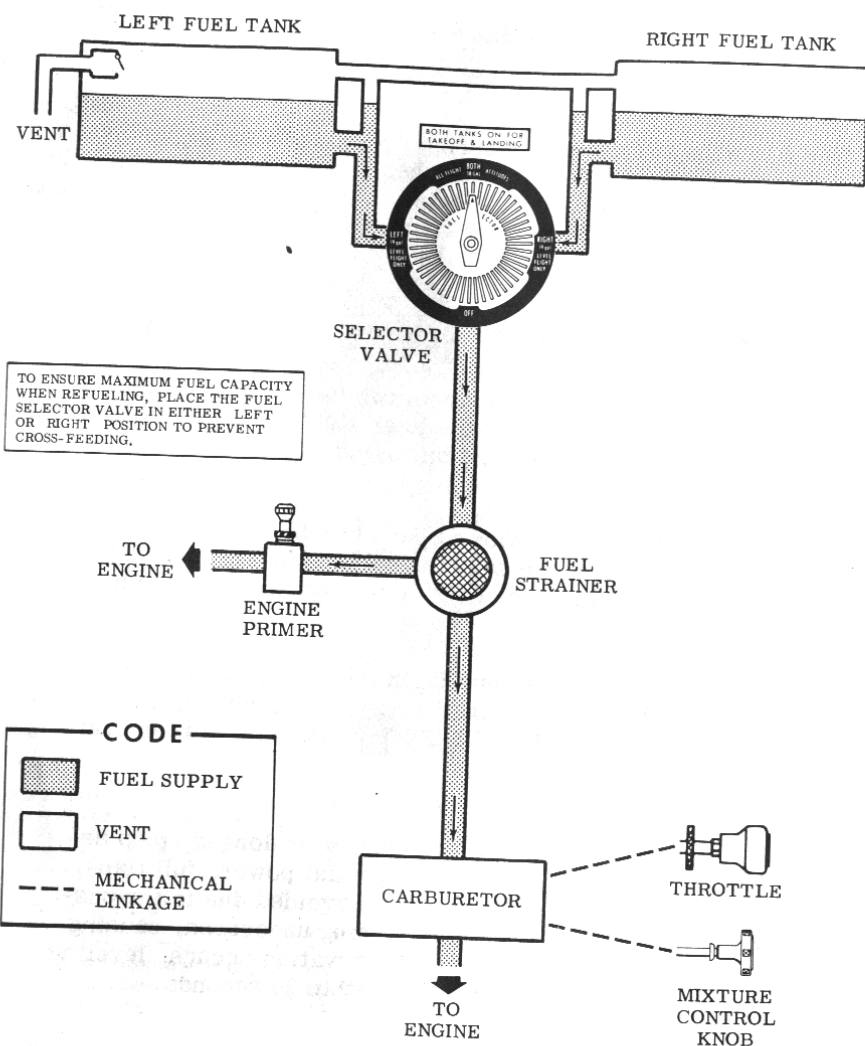


Figure 2-2.

tank may occur if the wings are not maintained exactly level. Resulting wing heaviness can be alleviated gradually by turning the selector valve handle to the tank in the "heavy" wing.

NOTE

It is not practical to measure the time required to consume all of the fuel in one tank, and, after switching to the opposite tank, expect an equal duration from the remaining fuel. The airspace in both fuel tanks is interconnected by a vent line (figure 2-2) and, therefore, some sloshing of fuel between tanks can be expected when the tanks are nearly full and the wings are not level.

For fuel system servicing information, refer to Lubrication and Servicing Procedures in Section V.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

Electrical energy is supplied by a 14-volt, direct-current system powered by an engine-driven alternator (see figure 2-3). A 12-volt battery is located on the left-hand forward portion of the firewall. Power is supplied to all electrical circuits through a split bus bar, one side containing electronic systems and the other side having general electrical systems. Both sides of the bus are on at all times except when either an external power source is connected or the ignition/starter switch is turned on; then a power contactor is automatically activated to open the circuit to the electronic bus. Isolating the electronic circuits in this manner prevents harmful transient voltages from damaging the transistors in the electronic equipment.

MASTER SWITCH.

The master switch is a split-rocker type switch labeled **MASTER**, and is **ON** in the up position and **OFF** in the down position. The right half of the switch, labeled **BAT**, controls all electrical power to the airplane. The left half, labeled **ALT** controls the alternator.

Normally, both sides of the master switch should be used simultaneously; however, the **BAT** side of the switch could be turned **ON** separately to check equipment while on the ground. The **ALT** side of the