

# **SYSTEMS FAMILIARIZATION MANUAL**

**FOR  
CH-47A  
HELICOPTERS**

***BOEING***

**VERTOL DIVISION**

**15 OCTOBER 1963**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This booklet has been prepared by Vertol Division, The Boeing Company to provide you with a condensed reference to the various major systems of your CH-47A (Chinook) helicopter. This booklet has been designed for insertion into the present Condensed Check List binder. The information herein will not be revised on a 90-day revision cycle, but will be reissued approximately every six months.

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# SECTION I

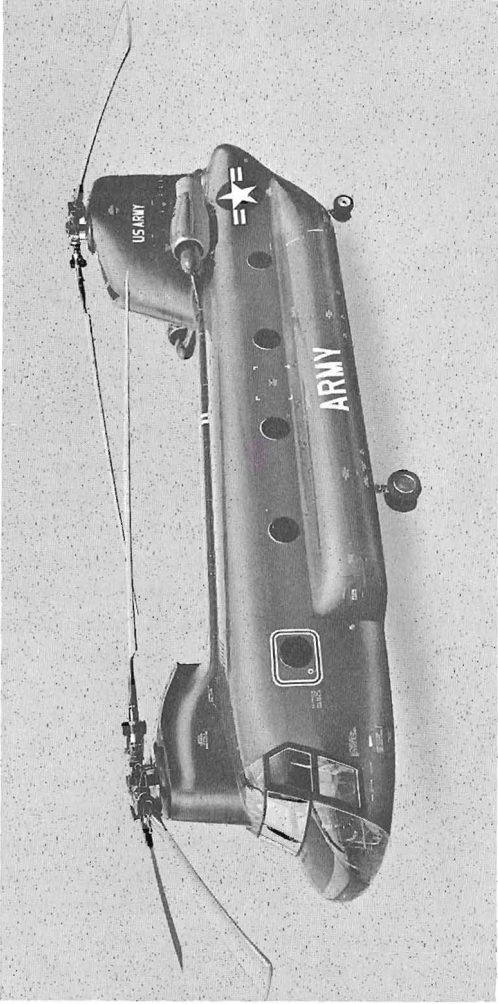
## GENERAL INFORMATION

### THE HELICOPTER.

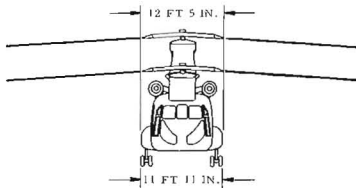
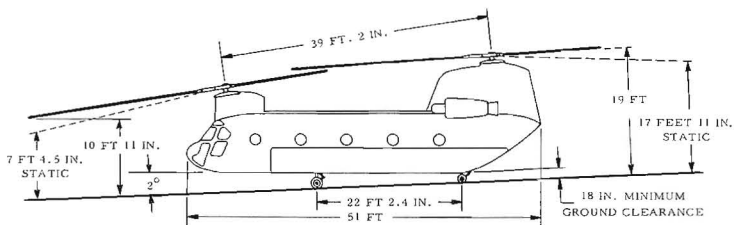
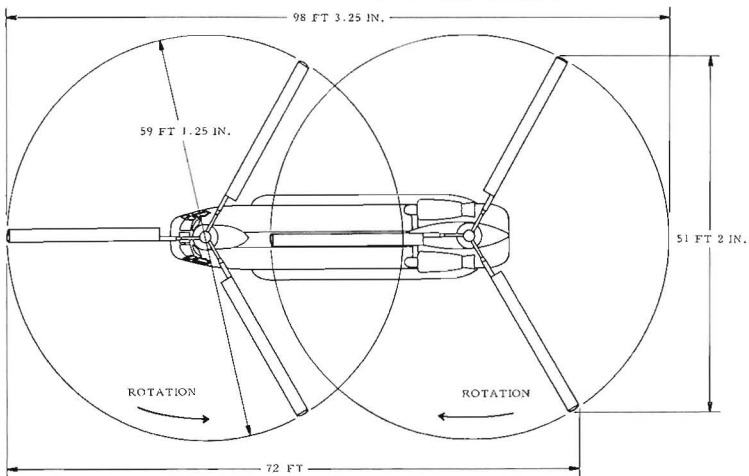
#### GENERAL.

The model CH-47A is manufactured by Vertol Division, The Boeing Company. It is a twin-turbine-engine tandem-rotary-wing aircraft designed for transportation of cargo, troops, and weapons. The helicopter is powered by two Lycoming T55-L-5 shaft-turbine engines mounted on the aft fuselage. The engines simultaneously drive two tandem 3-bladed rotary wings through a combining transmission, drive shafting, and reduction transmissions. The forward transmission is mounted in the forward pylon above the cockpit (forward cabin section). The aft transmission, the combining transmission, and drive shafting are located in the aft pylon section. Drive shafting from the combining transmission to the forward transmission is housed within a tunnel along the top of the fuselage. A gas-turbine auxiliary power unit, which supplies hydraulic pressure for starting the engines, is mounted in the aft pylon section. A pod on each side of the fuselage contains a fuel tank. The helicopter is equipped with four nonretractable dual-wheel landing gear. The wheels of the aft gear are full-swivel type. An entrance door is located at the forward right side of the cabin fuselage section. At the rear of the cabin fuselage section is a hydraulically powered loading ramp. The pilot's seat and controls are located at the right side of the cockpit; the copilot's seat and controls are on the left. The normal gross weight of the helicopter is 25,500 pounds,

**CH-47A HELICOPTER**



# OVERALL DIMENSIONS



the design gross weight is 27,500 pounds, and the maximum alternate gross weight is 33,000 pounds.

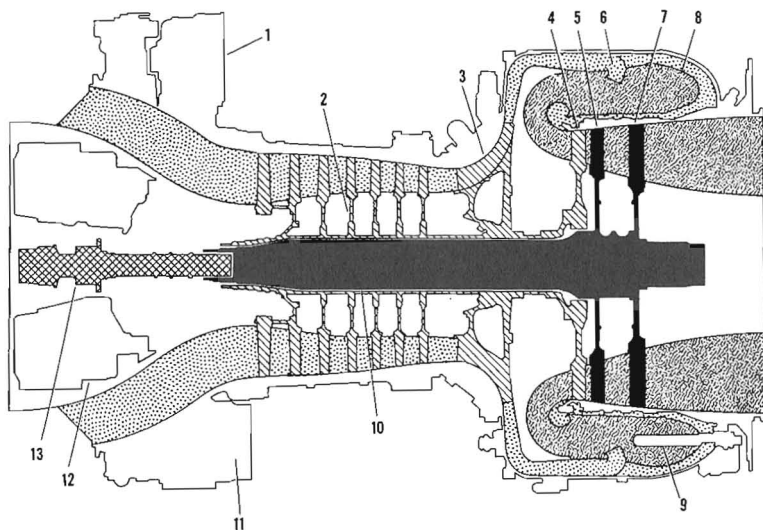
## ENGINES.






### GENERAL.

The helicopter is powered by two Lycoming T55-L-5 shaft-turbine engines housed in separate nacelles mounted externally next to the aft pylon section. Each engine develops 2,200 shaft horsepower at military power and 1,850 shaft horsepower at normal rated power. The T55-L-5 engine is made up of two main sections: A gas producer section and a power turbine section. The gas producer supplies hot gases for driving the power turbine; it also mechanically drives an engine accessory gear box. The power turbine shaft extends coaxially through the gas producer rotor and rotates independently of it. The gas producer section and the power turbine section are connected only by the hot gases passing from one section to the other. During starting of the engine, air enters the engine inlet and is compressed as it passes through the seven axial stages and one centrifugal stage of the compressor rotor. The compressed air passes through a diffuser. Some of the air enters the combustion chamber where it is mixed with starting fuel and is ignited by two igniter plugs located at approximately the 3 and 9 o'clock positions; some of the air is directed to fuel vaporizers. After the engine is started, the igniter plugs and starting fuel are automatically shut off, and metered fuel is supplied to the vaporizers. Hot expanding gases leave the combustion chamber and drive a single-stage compressor turbine, which drives the compressor rotor. Remaining energy from the combustion gases drives the two-stage power turbine which drives the power



# ENGINE



-  GAS PRODUCER ROTOR
-  OUTPUT SHAFT
-  POWER TURBINE
-  COMBUSTION GAS FLOW
-  INLET AIR AND COMPRESSED AIR FLOW

- 1 STARTER DRIVE PAD
- 2 AXIAL COMPRESSOR
- 3 CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR
- 4 COMPRESSOR TURBINE
- 5 FIRST-STAGE POWER TURBINE
- 6 FLOW SPLITTER SCOOP
- 7 SECOND-STAGE POWER TURBINE
- 8 COMBUSTION CHAMBER
- 9 VAPORIZER
- 10 POWER TURBINE SHAFT
- 11 ACCESSORY GEAR BOX
- 12 OIL TANK CAVITY
- 13 OUTPUT SHAFT

output shaft to the engine transmission. The T55-L-5 engine lubrication system consists of an integral oil tank which is located inside the air inlet housing and is serviced with approximately 4 gallons of lubricating oil of which 1.85 gallons is usable.

#### ENGINE POWER CONTROL SYSTEMS.

Each engine is controlled by a separate power control system consisting of controls in the cockpit and a fuel control unit on the engine. Each system provides automatic control of both engine gas producer rotor speed and power turbine speed in response to any setting of the engine controls selected by the pilot. Both engine gas producer rotor speed (nI) and power turbine speed (nII) are controlled by the fuel control unit, which varies the amount of fuel delivered to the engine fuel vaporizers. The fuel control unit automatically prevents power changes from damaging the engine regardless of the rate and sequence in which they are applied. Fuel flow is automatically modified to compensate for changes in outside air temperature and compressor discharge pressure.

#### ENGINE FUEL CONTROL UNITS.

Each engine fuel control unit contains a dual element fuel pump, a gas producer speed governor, a power turbine speed governor, an acceleration-deceleration control, a shaft power and torque limiter, a shutoff valve, and a main metering valve. Mounted on the fuel control unit are two levers: a gas producer lever and a power turbine lever. The output power of the power turbine (a function of speed and torque) is limited by limiting the maximum fuel flow to the gas producer. The maximum gas producer rotor speed is set by the engine condition lever in the cockpit. The engine condition lever

) electromechanically positions the gas producer lever, which controls the shutoff valve and the operating level of the gas producer. During flight the engine condition lever is left at the maximum limit and the output shaft speed is regulated by the power turbine speed governor. The power turbine lever is electromechanically positioned by the engine beep trim switches. The output shaft torque is limited by the shaft output torque limiter, which reduces the maximum fuel flow when the power turbine speed is reduced. The position of the main metering valve is determined by the gas producer speed governor, power turbine speed governor, the acceleration-deceleration control, or the shaft power and torque limiter, depending on engine requirements at that time. The governor or the control unit demanding the least fuel flow overrides the others in regulating the metering valve.

The power turbine speed governor senses the speed of the power turbine and regulates the amount of fuel which is supplied to the gas producer. This slows down or speeds up the gas producer rotor so that the power turbine, and therefore the rotary-wing system, remains at nearly constant speed as the loads vary. When the pitch of the rotary-wing blades is zero, the amount of power being supplied by either engine is at a minimum. As the pitch is increased, more power is required from the engine to maintain constant rotary-wing speed; thus power turbine speed ( $n_{II}$ ) starts to drop. The power turbine speed governor senses the drop of  $n_{II}$  and increases the amount of fuel to the gas producer, thus creating more hot gases for the power section of the engine. This increases  $n_{II}$  until it has returned to the governor setting. Decreasing pitch causes  $n_{II}$  to increase. The power turbine governor

senses this increase and reduces the amount of fuel to the gas producer, thus decreasing the amount of hot gases for the power turbine and reducing nII to the governor setting.

The power turbine speed governor design is such that it will allow the power turbine output speed to decrease approximately five percent when the power loading varies from minimum to full load. This characteristic, droop, is eliminated by a droop eliminator linked to the thrust control rod. The droop eliminator automatically advances the power turbine lever to compensate for droop as pitch is increased. Another type of droop, which is only transient, occurs as a result of the time required for the engine to respond to changing loads.

## ROTARY-WING SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The helicopter receives its lift from the rotary-wing system which consists of two fully articulated counter-rotating rotary wings. The forward rotary wing is driven by the forward transmission through a short vertical drive shaft. The aft rotary wing is driven by the aft transmission through a vertical rotary-wing drive shaft. Each rotary wing is made up of three rotary-wing blades which are interchangeable on their own head and a rotary-wing head. The rotary-wing head consists of a hub connected to three pitch-varying shafts by three horizontal hinge pins. These pins permit blade flapping. Stops on the top and the bottom of the hub limit the blade flapping motion. Mounted coaxially over the pitch-varying shafts are pitch-varying

housings to which the blades are attached by vertical hinge pins. These pins permit blade leading and lagging. Each pitch-varying shaft is connected to the pitch-varying housing by a laminated tie bar. Blade pitch changes are made through the pitch-varying shaft and housing. A direct-action shock absorber is attached to the blade socket and to the pitch-varying housing. When the inboard end of each shock absorber is disconnected, the blades can be folded in either direction about the vertical hinge pins. Each rotary-wing blade is constructed of fiberglass boxes supported by ribs and bonded to a steel D-spar. This spar forms the leading edge of the blade. Balance weights, used to keep the blade in track, are contained in the blade tip. Seven lubricating oil tanks are contained in each rotary wing: a tank on the top of the hub with oil for the horizontal hinge pin bearings, and a separate tank for each vertical hinge pin bearing set and for each pitch-varying bearing set.

## TRANSMISSION SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

Engine power is supplied to the rotary wings through a mechanical transmission system. The transmission system consists of a forward transmission, an aft transmission, a combining transmission, two engine transmissions, and drive shafting. Power from the engine transmissions is transmitted through separate drive shafts to the combining transmission. The combining transmission combines the power of the engines and transmits it at reduced shaft speed through drive shafts to the forward and aft transmissions. Further speed



reduction occurs in these transmissions. Engine speed is reduced to rotary-wing speed by an overall ratio of 66:1.

Each transmission has a completely separate lubrication system. Oil pumps supply oil to lubricating jets in the transmissions. An oil pump for the engine transmissions and the combining transmission is contained in the top of the combining transmission below a three-compartment sump. The forward transmission oil pump is mounted on the bottom of the forward transmission. The oil pump for the aft transmission is on the accessory gear box. Three oil coolers are located in the aft pylon section. One cooler, composed of three separate sections, is for each engine transmission and the combining transmission. The other two coolers are for the forward and aft transmissions. Air for these coolers is drawn into the pylon section by a fan driven by the aft transmission.

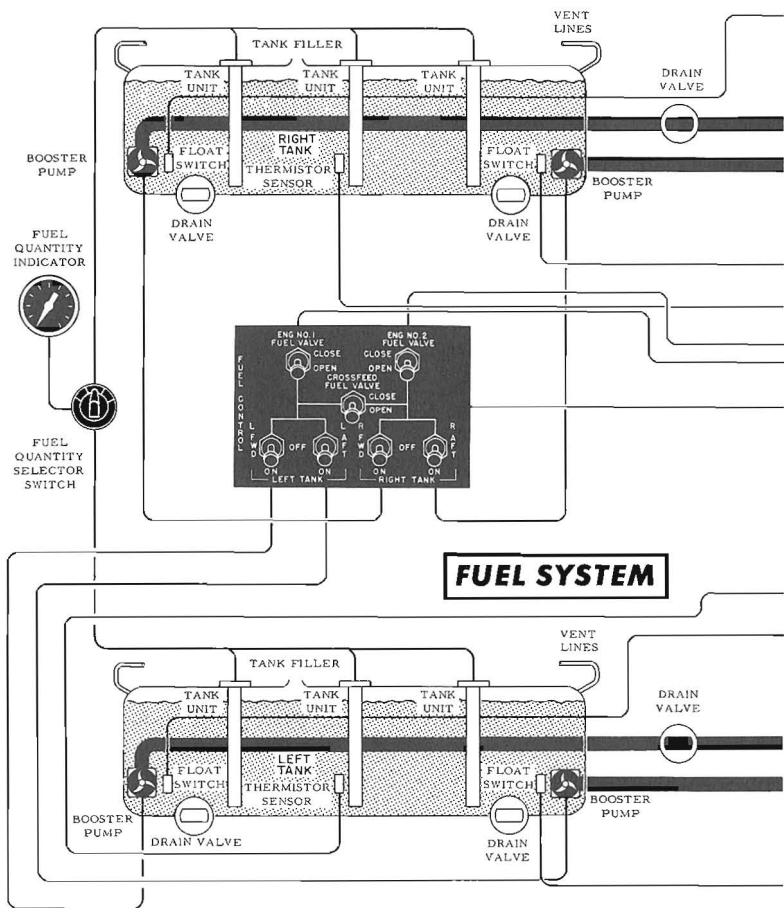
Mounted on the rear of the aft transmission is an accessory gear box. This gear box receives power through a sprag overrunning clutch to drive two generators, three hydraulic pumps, one lubricating pump, and one hydraulic motor. The sprag clutch permits operation of the accessories by the auxiliary power unit without the aft transmission operating. A sprag clutch is also contained in each engine transmission. If an engine fails, the transmission system will continue to function without drag from the inoperative engine. Each engine transmission has a magnetic chip detector plug which is connected to a respective red warning light inside the aft pylon above the transmission oil coolers. Magnetic drain plugs are installed in the other transmissions. A dephasing unit is built into

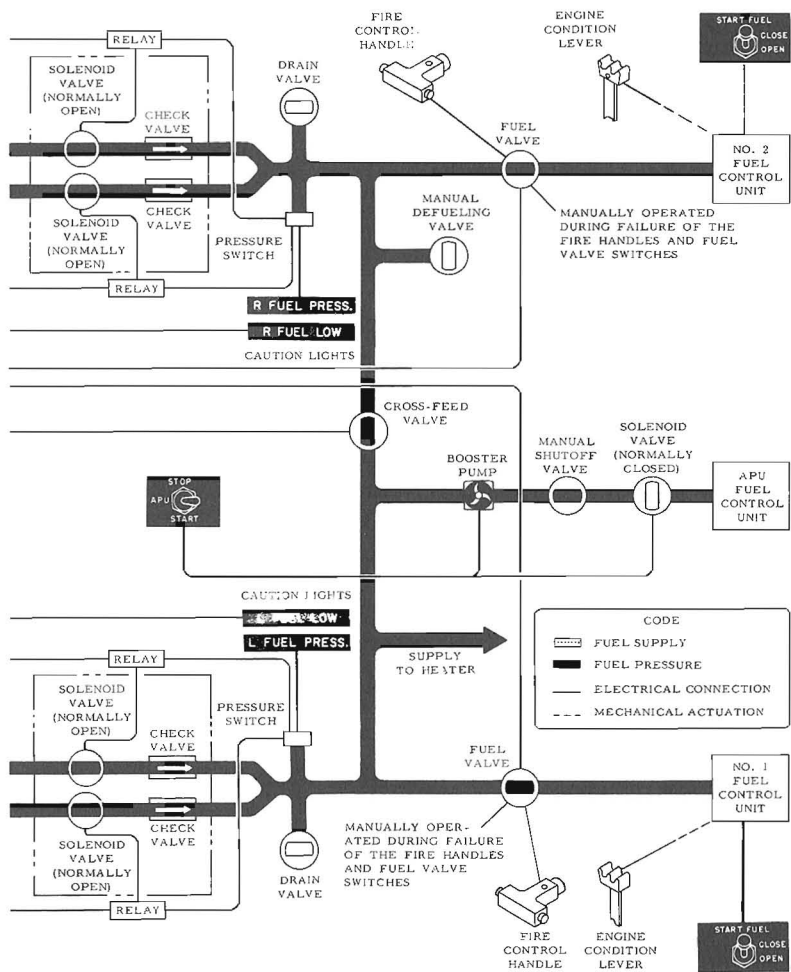
the combining transmission to permit quick dephasing and phasing of the rotary wings.

## FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The fuel supply system furnishes fuel for the two engines, the heater, and the auxiliary power unit (apu). This system consists of two separate fuel systems connected by a crossfeed line and valve. Each system consists of a fuel tank contained in a respective pod on the side of the fuselage, two ac operated fuel booster pumps, two float-controlled solenoid valves, and a fuel valve (firewall fuel shutoff). Each booster pump delivers fuel under pressure to a respective solenoid valve. Fuel flows from the normally open float control solenoid valve through the fuel valve and thence through the fuel control unit. Float switches next to the booster pumps inside the fuel tank and a pressure switch downstream of the solenoid valves are electrically connected to the solenoid valves through relays. If a float switch becomes exposed from the fuel and the differential pressure across the respective solenoid valve is less than 10 psi, as sensed by the pressure switch, the solenoid valve will close. If one of the booster pumps fails or becomes exposed, a check valve prevents flow back into the tank. Vent lines extend along the top of each fuel tank; fuel cannot escape through these lines in normal helicopter attitudes. Fuel is normally delivered from the left tank to the apu fuel control unit by a separate dc operated booster pump. Fuel system switches are located on the overhead panel in the cockpit; caution lights are located on the console.





## ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

Alternating current is the primary source of power used to operate the electrical and electronic equipment. Two ac generators (alternators), driven by the accessory gear box on the aft transmission, produce 208-volt 3-phase 400-cycle current. The accessory gear box is driven by either a hydraulic motor powered by the auxiliary power unit or by the aft transmission through a sprag clutch. The ac system provides 28-volt direct current through two transformer-rectifiers located in the forward section of the left fuselage pod. Direct current is also supplied by a 24-volt nickel-cadmium battery. On the ground, both 208-volt 3-phase alternating current and 28-volt direct current are supplied by connecting an external power source to the external power receptacles. If only ac external power is utilized, dc power is supplied by the helicopter transformer-rectifiers. If both ac and dc external power is used, the transformer-rectifiers are automatically disconnected from the buses. If only dc external power is available, the apu must be used to provide ac power. Circuits are protected by circuit breakers. The electrical load is divided between the two ac generators. Should one generator fail, the other automatically will take over the entire load.

### AC SYSTEM.

The ac system supplies 208-volt 3-phase 400-cycle current from the No. 1 ac generator to a primary 3-phase bus and from the No. 2 ac generator to a secondary 3-phase bus. An auxiliary 3-phase bus is

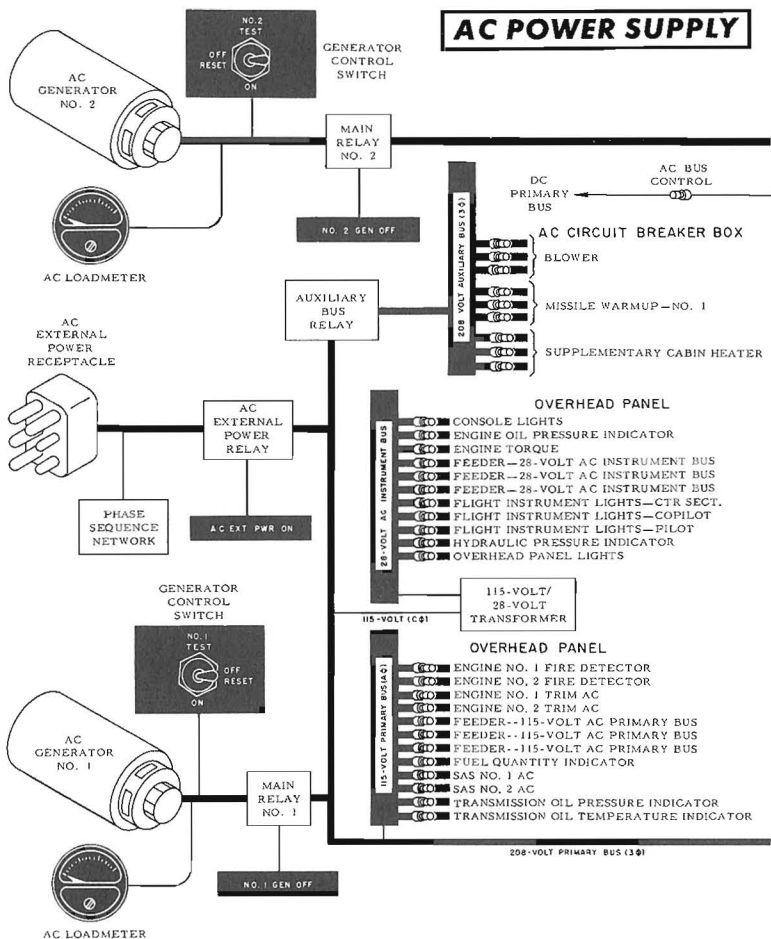


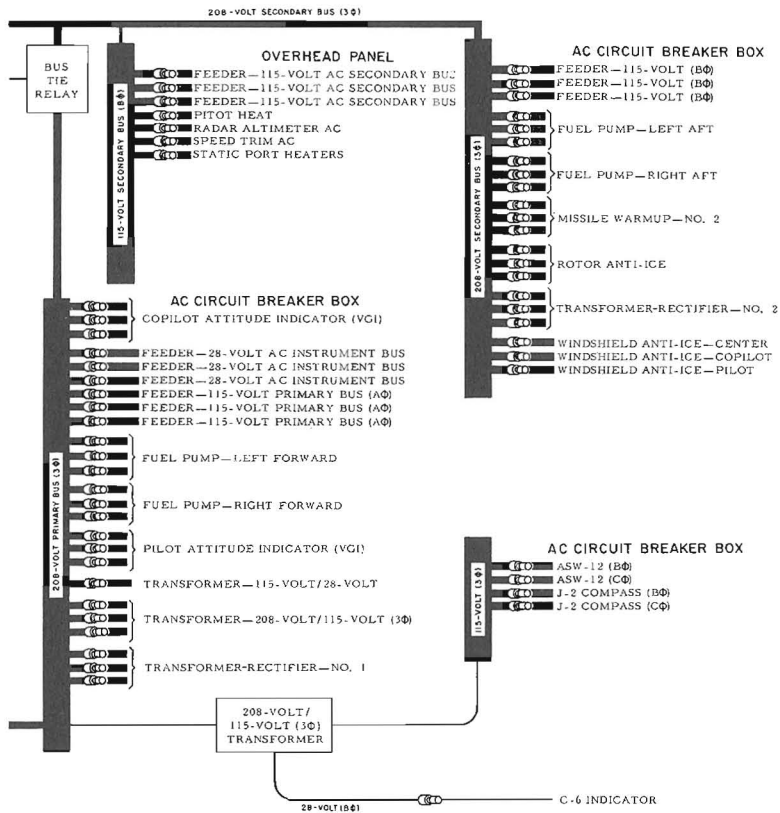
) connected to the primary bus through an auxiliary bus relay. The ac operated equipment is powered by these three buses. Some of the equipment is operated by 115-volt single-phase alternating current. Other equipment is operated by 28-volt ac power supplied through a transformer. The ac system is protected from over-voltage, undervoltage, and underfrequency conditions by a generator control panel. A bus tie relay is located between the primary and secondary 3-phase buses. If either generator fails, this bus tie relay closes automatically to connect the disabled bus to the operating generator. This ensures the continuous operation of all ac equipment. During engine starting, the No. 2 generator, the No. 2 transformer-rectifier, and the 208-volt ac, 3-phase auxiliary bus are cut out of the system to reduce the starting load on the auxiliary power unit. External ac power is supplied to the ac buses of the helicopter by connecting the external ac power source to the ac external power receptacle. Application of external power closes the ac external power relay which connects the power source to the primary bus. If the primary bus is already energized by the helicopter generators, an interlock circuit between the external power relay and the main relays prevents the use of external power. If the external power phase sequence is unlike that of the helicopter bus, a phase sequence network prevents the external power relay from closing.

#### DC SYSTEM.

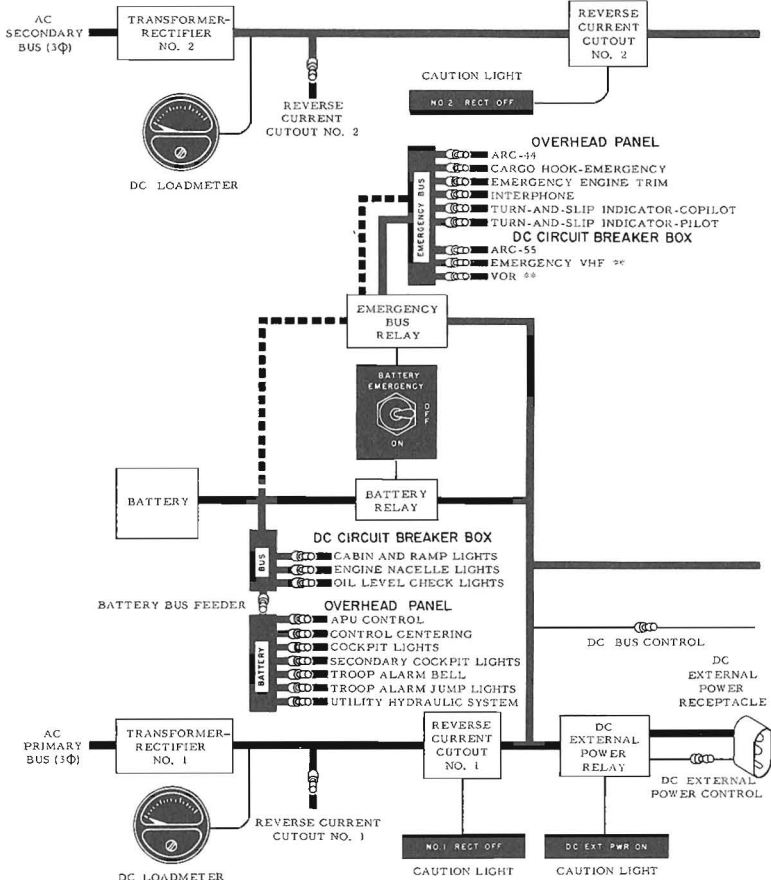
) The dc system supplies 28-volt direct current from the No. 1 transformer-rectifier to a primary bus and from the No. 2 transformer-rectifier to a secondary bus. The ac system supplies input power to the

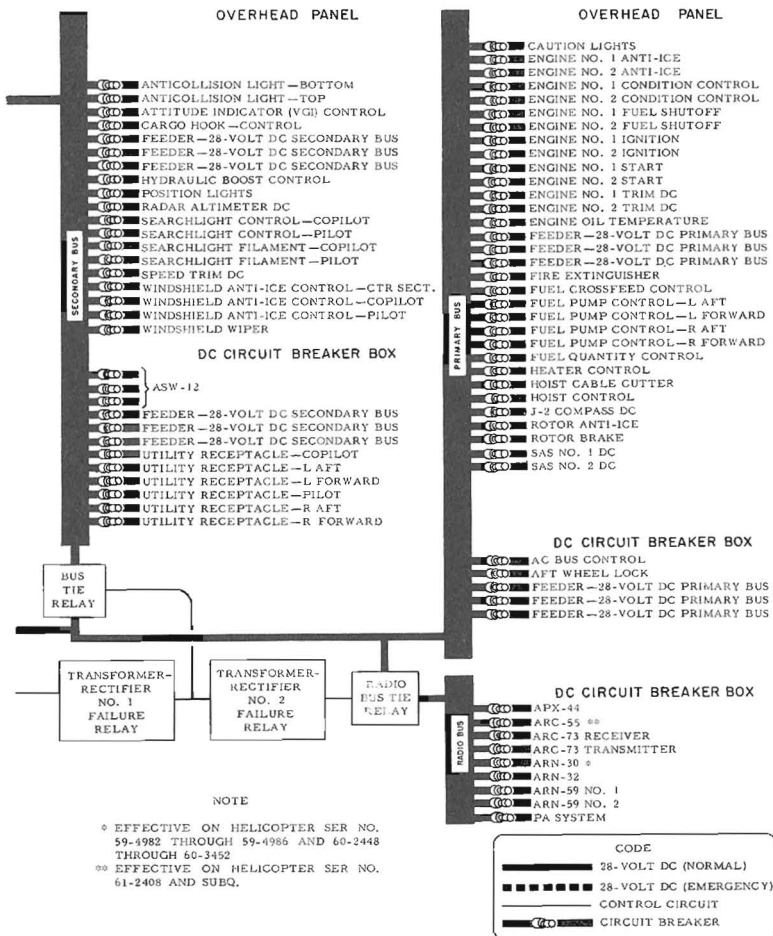
# AC POWER SUPPLY





# DC POWER SUPPLY







transformer-rectifiers. A radio bus is connected to the primary bus through a radio bus tie relay which opens during engine starting to reduce starting load. An emergency bus is connected to the primary bus through an emergency bus relay. The 24-volt nickel-cadmium (chemically basic) battery, located in the forward section of the left fuselage pod, supplies emergency dc power and power for the apu starting circuits through a battery relay. The battery capacity is 11 ampere-hours. A bus tie relay is located between the primary and secondary buses. If either transformer-rectifier fails, the respective transformer-rectifier failure relay energizes and the bus tie relay closes automatically to connect the disabled bus to the operating transformer-rectifier. This ensures continuous operation of all dc equipment. External dc power is supplied to the dc buses of the helicopter by connecting the external dc power source to the dc external power receptacle. Application of external power closes the dc external power relay which connects the power source to the primary bus. If the polarity of the external power is reversed, a blocking diode in the circuit of the external power relay prevents that relay from closing.

## HYDRAULIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The hydraulic power supply system is made up of three completely separate systems: a No. 1 flight control system, a No. 2 flight control system, and a utility system. Each system contains a separate variable-delivery pump and a separate tank. The No. 1 flight control system powers one set of the four dual upper boost

actuators, one set of the three dual stability augmentation system extensible links, and one set of four dual stick boost actuators. The No. 2 flight control system powers the other set of each of the above actuators.

The utility system supplies hydraulic power to operate the auxiliary power unit motor-pump, the two engine starter motors, the ramp actuating cylinders, the cargo door actuator hydraulic motor, the brakes, the swivel locks, the rotor brake, the cargo hook actuator, the winch hydraulic motor, and the accessory gear box motor. The starting section of the utility system contains an accumulator and a hand pump. When fully charged, the accumulator contains enough pressurized fluid to operate the auxiliary power unit motor-pump for apu starting. Another accumulator is contained in the utility system for the rotor brake. This accumulator provides reserve supply of pressure for the rotor brake when the utility system is not operating. Mounted on each accumulator is a separate air pressure indicator. Normal operating pressure for the hydraulic systems is 3,000 psi. During engine starting, the auxiliary power unit delivers 4,000 psi to run the engine starter motors. Pressure reducers are contained in each system for reducing main pressure to the pressure required for operation of various units of equipment. The capacity of each flight control system tank is 10.5 pints of fluid. The utility system tank capacity is 12.7 pints of fluid with the ramp up.

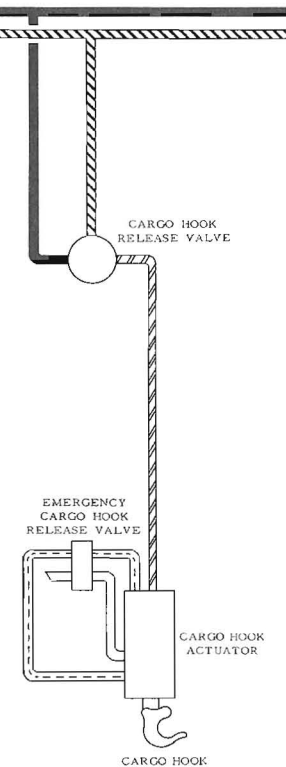
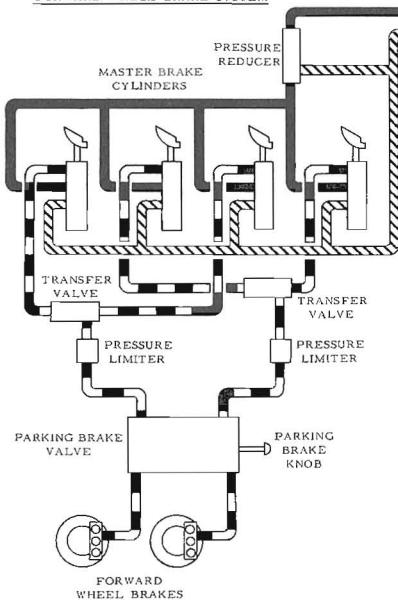
## FLIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The helicopter is controlled by changing the pitch of the blades either collectively or individually. Pitch

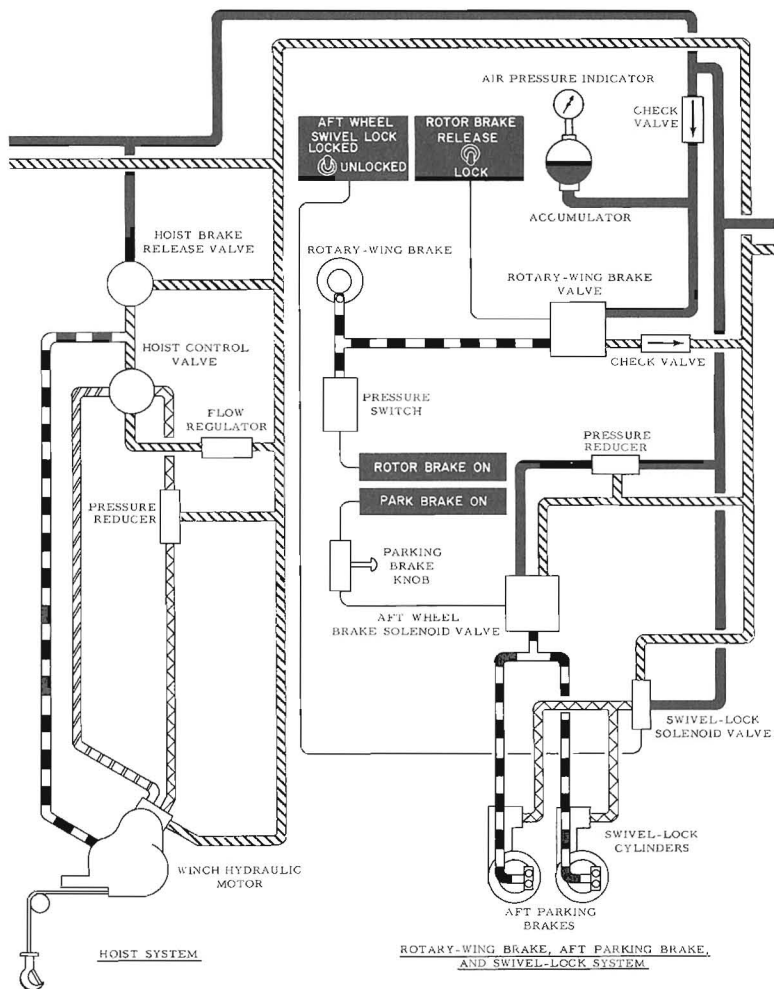
# HYDRAULIC SYSTEM - UTILITY

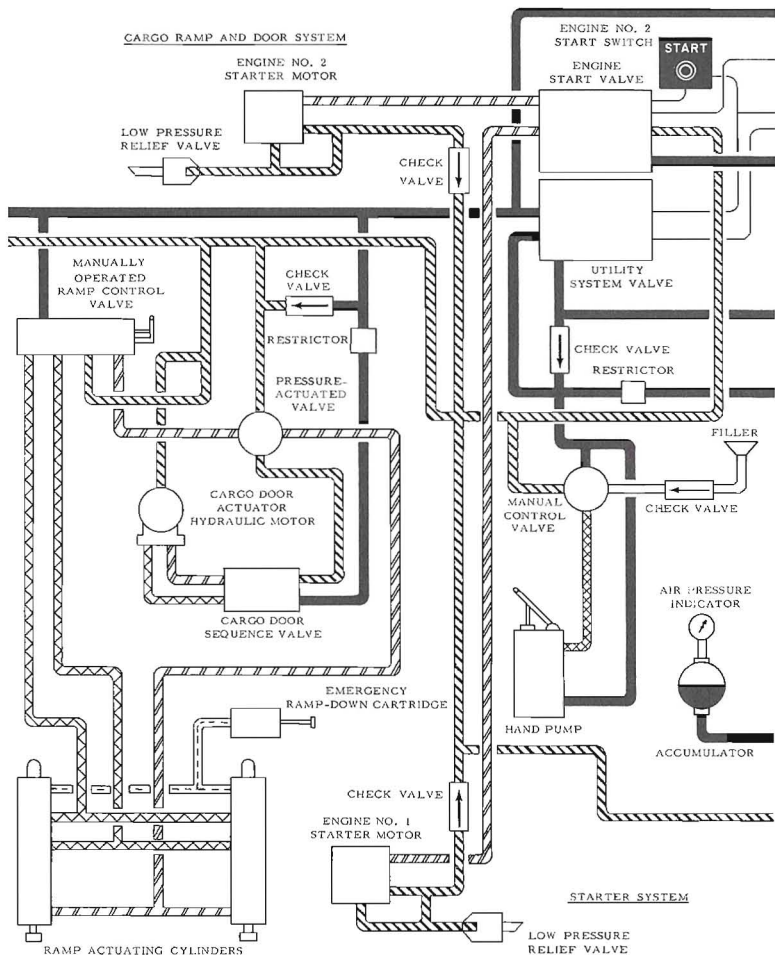
## FORWARD WHEEL BRAKE SYSTEM

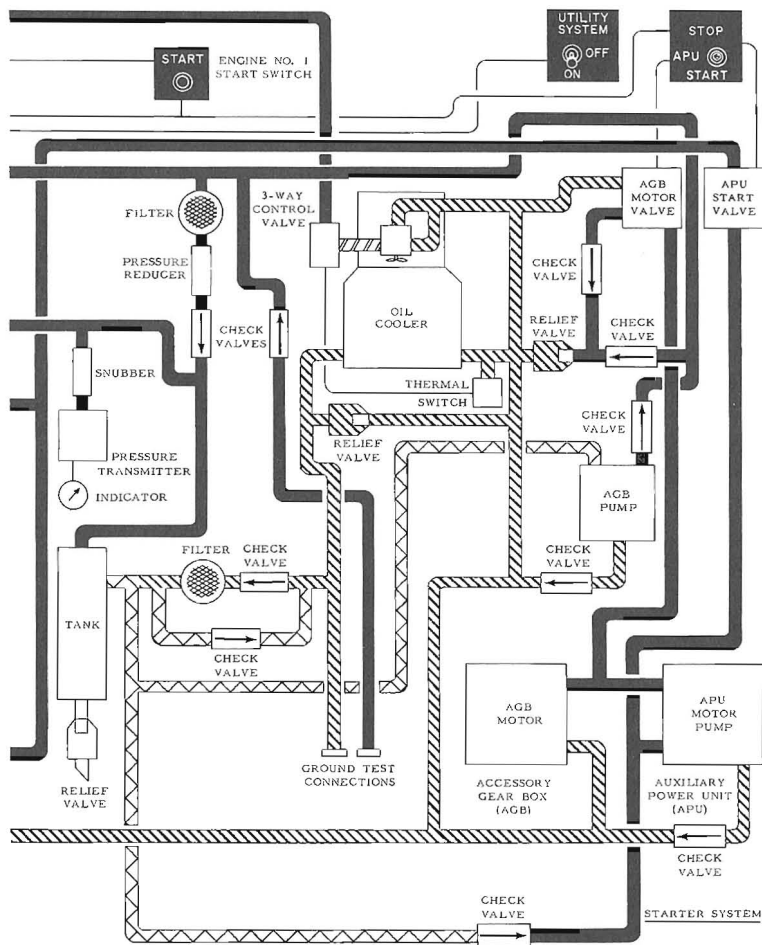


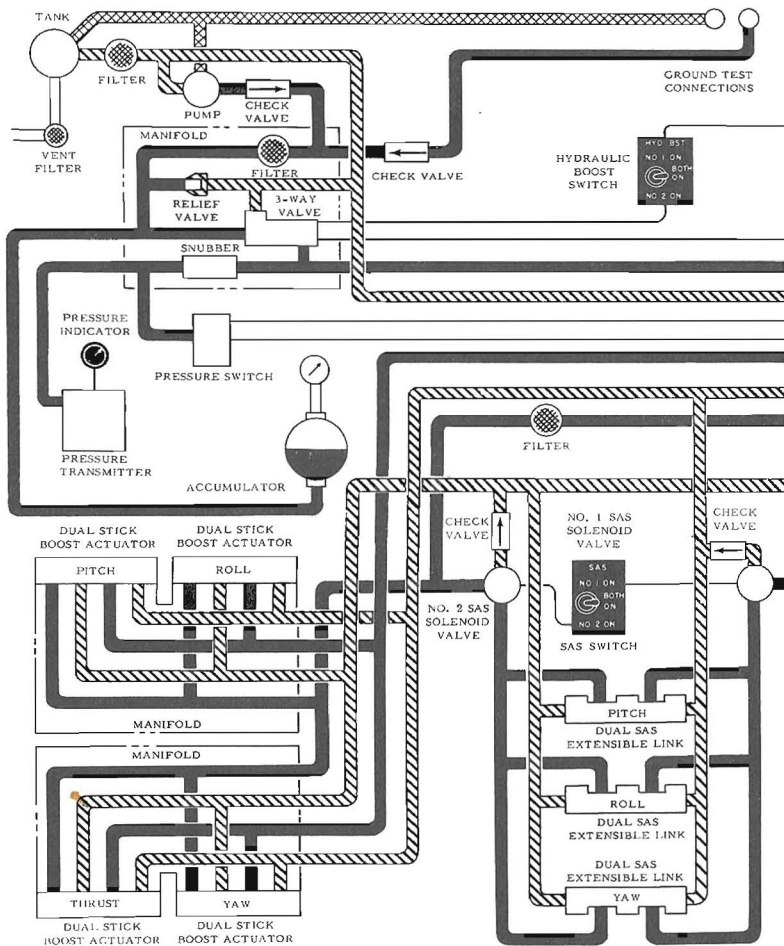
### CODE

	PRESSURE
	RETURN
	DOWN OR CLOSED
	UP OR OPEN
	SUPPLY FLUID PUMP SUCTION
	BRAKE
	VENT
	EMERGENCY
	ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

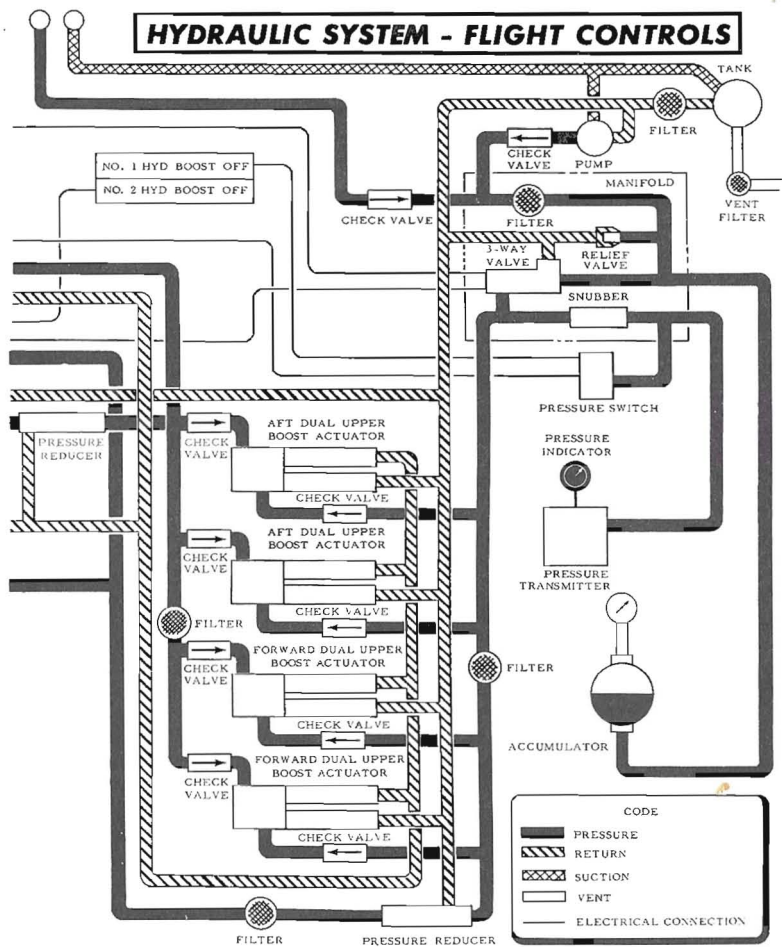








# HYDRAULIC SYSTEM - FLIGHT CONTROLS





changes are made by the pilot's movement of the flight controls which include a thrust control rod, a cyclic stick, and directional pedals. The pilot's controls are interconnected with the copilot's controls. Flight control movements are transmitted through a system of bellcranks and push-pull tubes to a mixing unit located just aft of the cockpit adjacent to the forward transmission. The control movements are mixed to give the correct lateral cyclic and pitch motions to the rotary wings through dual hydraulically powered actuators. These boost actuators are located under each swashplate. Each set of the dual actuators is powered by a separate hydraulic flight control system. The helicopter is vertically controlled with the thrust control rod through application of equal collective pitch to both rotary wings. Directional control is obtained with the directional pedals by imparting equal but opposite lateral cyclic pitch to the rotary wings. Lateral control is obtained by application of equal lateral cyclic pitch to the rotary wings with the cyclic stick. The helicopter is controlled longitudinally with the cyclic stick through application of equal but opposite collective pitch to both rotary wings.

#### DUAL STABILITY AUGMENTATION SYSTEM (SAS) (AN/ASW-24).

The Stability Augmentation System (SAS) automatically maintains stability about the pitch, roll, and yaw axes of the helicopter. With SAS, it is possible to fly "hands off" for several minutes, and make coordinated turns, using the cyclic stick, through a wide range of forward speeds. SAS provides only limited authority (16 percent in the pitch axis, 20 percent in the roll axis, and 40 percent in the yaw axis); sufficient overtravel has been built into the SAS so that the pilot retains complete

control in case of failure of the system. The basic components of the SAS are: three dual extensible links, two SAS amplifiers (control boxes), and a control switch mounted on the overhead switch panel. Power to operate and control the SAS is supplied by the 28-volt dc primary bus and the 115-volt ac primary bus through four circuit breakers labeled NO. 1 SAS DC, NO. 1 SAS AC, NO. 2 SAS DC, and NO. 2 SAS AC, located on the overhead circuit breaker panel.

#### DIFFERENTIAL COLLECTIVE PITCH SPEED TRIM.

A fully automatic differential collective pitch (dcp) speed trim system is incorporated in the flight control system to provide a positive cyclic stick gradient and static speed stability. With increased stabilized forward airspeed, the cyclic stick position is further forward than it is at a decreased stabilized forward airspeed. Without the dcp speed trim system, the stick gradient would be negative at an increased stabilized airspeed. If flight airspeed is constant and the helicopter is temporarily displaced longitudinally by gusty wind conditions causing an airspeed change, the speed trim system will return the helicopter to its original airspeed.

#### LONGITUDINAL CYCLIC SPEED TRIM.

A fully automatic longitudinal cyclic speed trim system and a manual longitudinal cyclic speed trim system are incorporated in the flight control system. The longitudinal cyclic trim system reduces the angle of attack of the fuselage relative to the airstream as forward airspeed is increased, thus reducing fuselage drag. A

longitudinal cyclic trim actuator is installed under each of the swashplates. Signals are automatically transmitted to these actuators by either the speed trim control box or by commanded signals from the manual longitudinal cyclic speed trim switches on the console. When using the semi-automatic method of trimming, the cyclic trim indicators mounted on the center instrument panel are used.

## LANDING GEAR SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The landing gear system consists of four nonretractable dual-wheel landing gear mounted under the fuselage pods. The forward wheels are fixed fore and aft. The aft wheels are full-swivel ( $360^\circ$ ) type which can be locked in a trailed position. Each gear has an individual air-oil shock strut.

## BRAKE SYSTEM.

### GENERAL.

The four wheels of the forward landing gear are equipped with single-disk hydraulic brakes; the four wheels of the aft landing gear are equipped with single-disk hydraulic parking brakes. Only the forward brakes are applied by depressing either the pilot's or copilot's brake pedals. Both the forward brakes and the aft parking brakes can be applied and brake pressure can be maintained by pulling out the parking brake knob while the brake pedals are depressed. Hydraulic pressure for the brakes is supplied by the utility hydraulic system.

## EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT.

### ENGINE FIRE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEM.

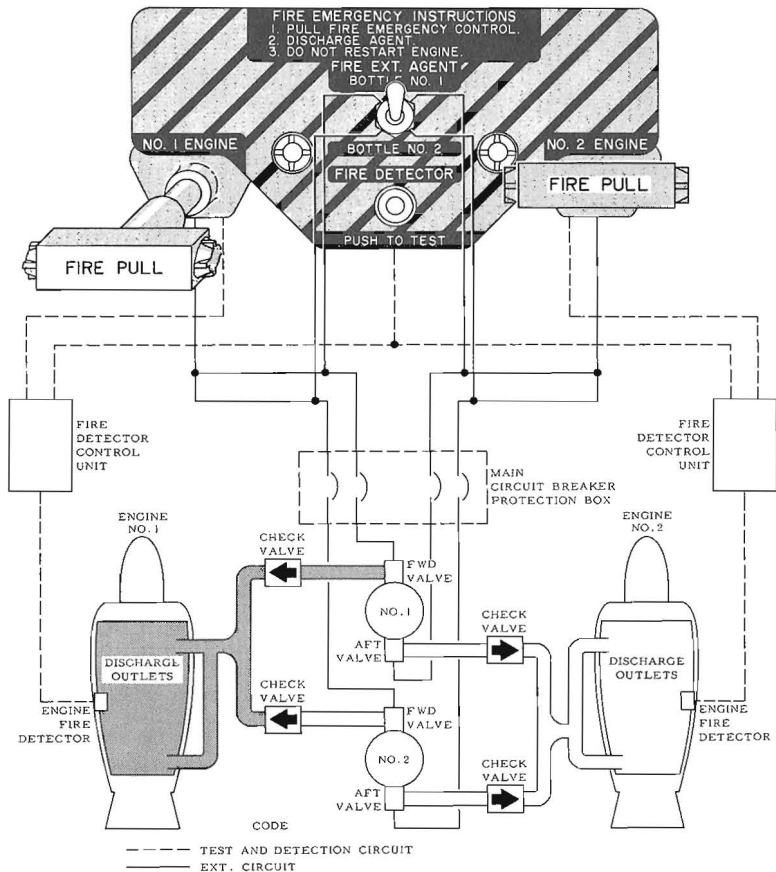
The engine fire extinguisher system enables either the pilot or the copilot to extinguish a fire in either engine compartment. The system consists of two fire control handles, a fire extinguisher agent switch, and a fire detector test switch on the instrument panel; two extinguisher agent containers mounted on the overhead structure at stations 482.00 and 502.00; and a main circuit breaker protection box mounted on the overhead structure at station 534.00. The containers are partially filled with monobromotrifluoromethane (BRF<sub>3</sub>C) and pressurized with nitrogen or oxygen. The agent in one or both of the containers can be discharged into either compartment. Selection of the compartment is made by pulling the appropriate fire control handle. Selection of the container is made by placing the fire extinguisher agent switch in the appropriate position.

## AUXILIARY POWER UNIT.

### GENERAL.

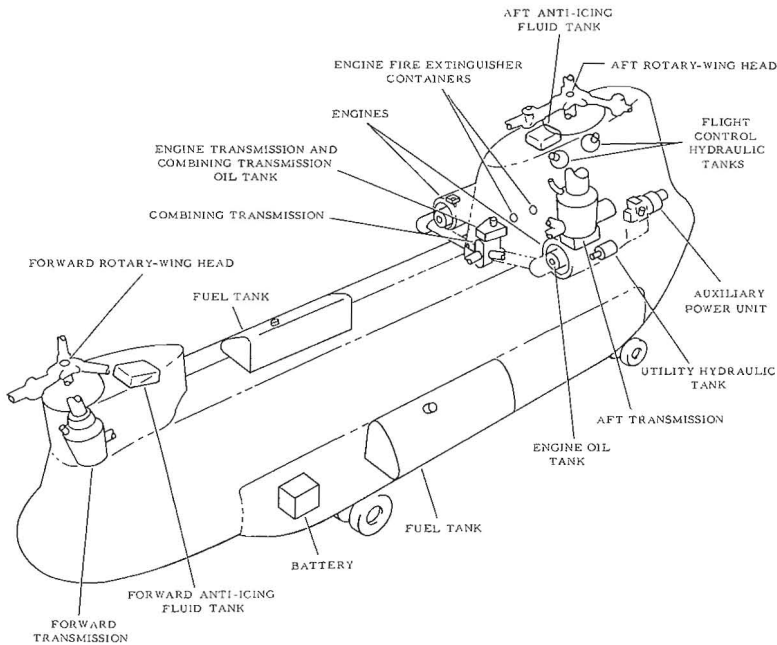
The T-62T-2 gas turbine auxiliary power unit (apu) is mounted in the lower portion of the aft pylon section above the ramp. Intake air is drawn through an opening in the right-hand side of the aft pylon section and the exhaust is discharged through a tunnel outlet on the centerline of the aft pylon section. The basic components of the apu are the gas turbine engine, reduction drive assembly, hydraulic motor-pump, and the fuel control. The apu provides hydraulic pressure from the motor-pump mounted on the reduction drive assembly

# ENGINE FIRE DETECTION AND EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM



to hydraulically actuate the accessory gear box motor which rotates the accessory gear box pump, thus supplying the necessary 4,000 psi pressure to actuate the main power plant (T55-L-5) starter motors. The apu can also be used to provide an alternate source of hydraulic pressure for the utility hydraulic system. The apu has a usable output shaft drive speed of 6,000 rpm producing a normal rated gas turbine output of 55 horsepower at sea level, 125°F. The apu oil supply is integral and contained within the sump of the reduction drive assembly. The maximum allowable oil consumption is 0.1 pounds/hour. The apu receives fuel from the helicopter fuel system through a fuel booster pump, a manual fuel shutoff valve, and an electrically controlled solenoid valve. The maximum allowable fuel consumption of the apu is 73 pounds/hour. The specific fuel consumption is 1.3 pounds/shaft horsepower/hour. Internal sensing switches indicate overspeeding, excessive exhaust gas temperatures (1060°F), and low oil pressure through warning lights on the apu control panel. The apu control switch, tachometer, and warning lights are located on the overhead switch panel.

# SERVICING DIAGRAM



## SPECIFICATIONS

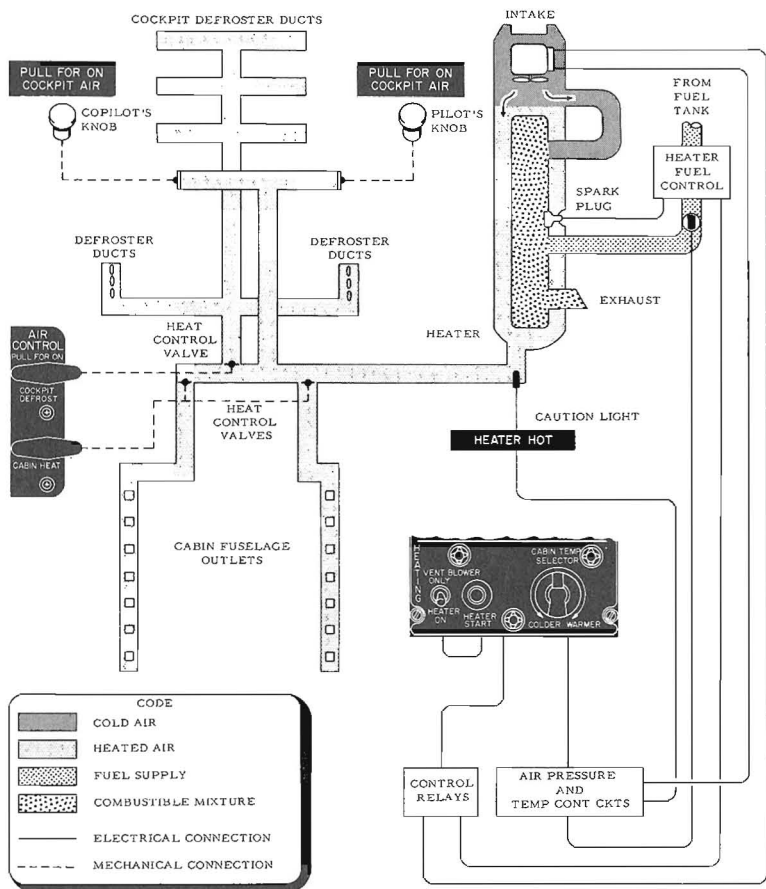
ANTI-ICING FLUID . . . . .	MIL-F-5566, MIL-A-6091
ENGINE & APU FUEL . . . . .	MIL-J-5624, GRADE JP-4
ENGINE & APU OIL . . . . .	MIL-L-7808
ROTARY-WING HEAD OIL . . . . .	MIL-L-7808
TRANSMISSION OIL: FWD . . . . .	MIL-L-7808
COMB . . . . .	MIL-L-7808
AFT . . . . .	MIL-L-7808
HYDRAULIC FLUID . . . . .	MIL-H-5606
ENGINE FIRE EXTINGUISHER AGENT . . . . .	BRF <sub>3</sub> C (CARTRIDGE)
TIRE PRESSURE: FWD . . . . .	165 PSI
AFT . . . . .	165 PSI

## COMMUNICATION & ASSOCIATED ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

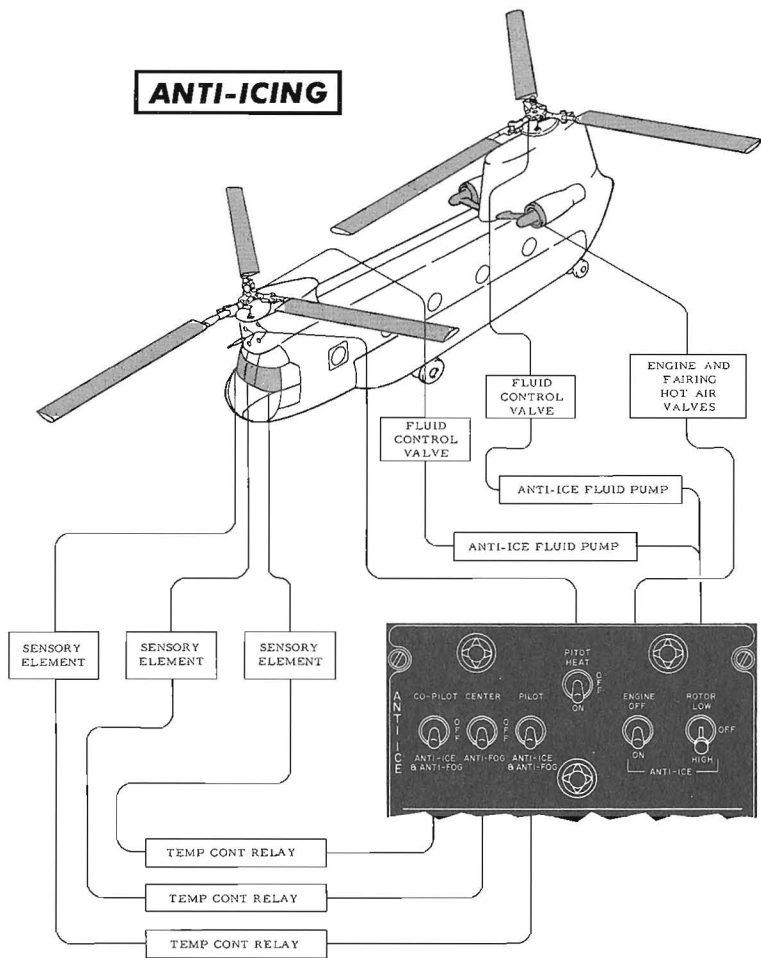
TYPE	DESIGNATION	FUNCTION	OPERATOR	RANGE	LOCATION
INTERPHONE	SB-329/AR	INTERCOMMUNICATION BETWEEN CREW MEMBERS	PILOT, COPILOT, TROOP COMMANDER, HOIST OPERATOR, AND GROUND CREW	ALL CREW STATIONS AND EXTERIOR STATIONS	THREE INT PANELS ON THE CONSOLE, HOIST OPERATOR'S STATION, TWO EXTERIOR STATIONS
INTERPHONE	C-1611/AIC	INTERCOMMUNICATION BETWEEN CREW MEMBERS	PILOT, COPILOT, TROOP COMMANDER, HOIST OPERATOR, AMP OPERATOR, AND GROUND CREW	ALL CREW STATIONS AND EXTERIOR STATIONS	THREE INT PANELS ON THE CONSOLE, HOIST OPERATOR'S STATION, AMP OPERATOR'S EXTERIOR STATIONS
PUBLIC ADDRESS		PASSENGER ALERTING	PILOT AND TROOP COMMANDER	CABIN FUSELAGE SECTION	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE, EIGHT MESSAGE LIGHTS IN CABIN FUSELAGE SECTION
F.M. LIASON SET	AN/ARC-44	TWO-WAY FM COMMUNICATION	PILOT AND COPILOT	50 MILES	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
UHF RADIO SET	AN/ARC-55	TWO-WAY UHF COMMUNICATION	PILOT AND COPILOT	LINE OF SIGHT	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
VHF RADIO SET	AN/ARC-73 OR AN/ARC-73A	SHORT RANGE 2-WAY VHF COMMUNICATION	PILOT AND COPILOT	LINE OF SIGHT	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
DIRECTION FINDER SET	AN/ARN-59 (V)	AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDING AND HOMING	PILOT AND COPILOT	50 TO 100 MILES FOR RANGE SIGNALS; 100 TO 150 MILES FOR BROADCAST SIGNALS	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
VHF NAVIGATION SET	AN/ARN-30A OR AN/ARN-30D	RECEIVES OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE BEARING INFORMATION AND VHF VOICE	PILOT AND COPILOT	LINE OF SIGHT	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
MARKER BEACON SET	AN/ARN-32 OR R-1041/ARN	VISUAL AND AURAL MARKER BEACON RECEPTION	PILOT AND COPILOT	LOCAL	CONTROLS ON CONSOLE
RADAR ALTIMETER	AN/APN-22	ALTITUDE MEASURING	PILOT AND COPILOT	10,000 FEET OVER LAND AND 20,000 FEET OVER WATER	INDICATOR AND CONTROLS ON INSTRUMENT PANEL
IFF SET	AN/APX-44	IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING	PILOT AND COPILOT	LINE OF SIGHT	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
EMERGENCY VHF COMMAND TRANSMITTER	T-366A/ARC	EMERGENCY TRANSMISSION	PILOT AND COPILOT	LINE OF SIGHT	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO SET	AN/ARC-95	LONG RANGE 2-WAY COMMUNICATIONS	PILOT AND COPILOT	TO 2,000 MILES	CONTROL PANEL ON CONSOLE
RANGE OF TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION IS DEPENDENT UPON MANY VARIABLES INCLUDING WEATHER CONDITIONS, TIME OF DAY, OPERATING FREQUENCY, POWER OF TRANSMITTER, AND ALTITUDE OF HELICOPTER.					



# HEATING AND VENTILATING SYSTEM



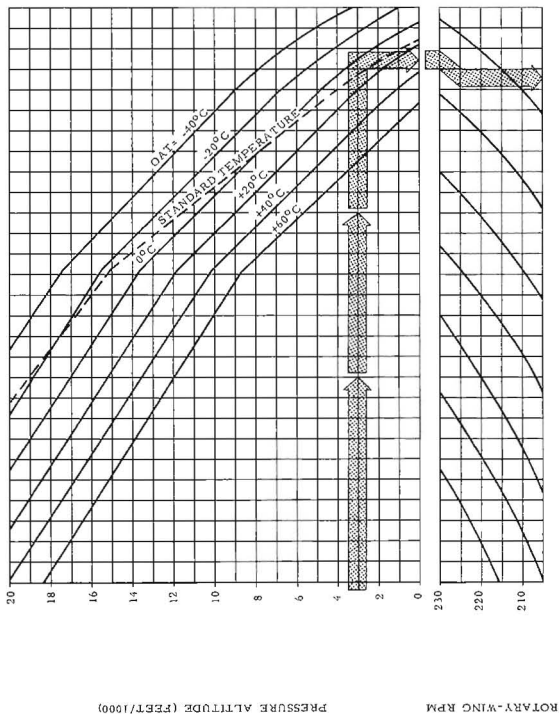
# ANTI-ICING

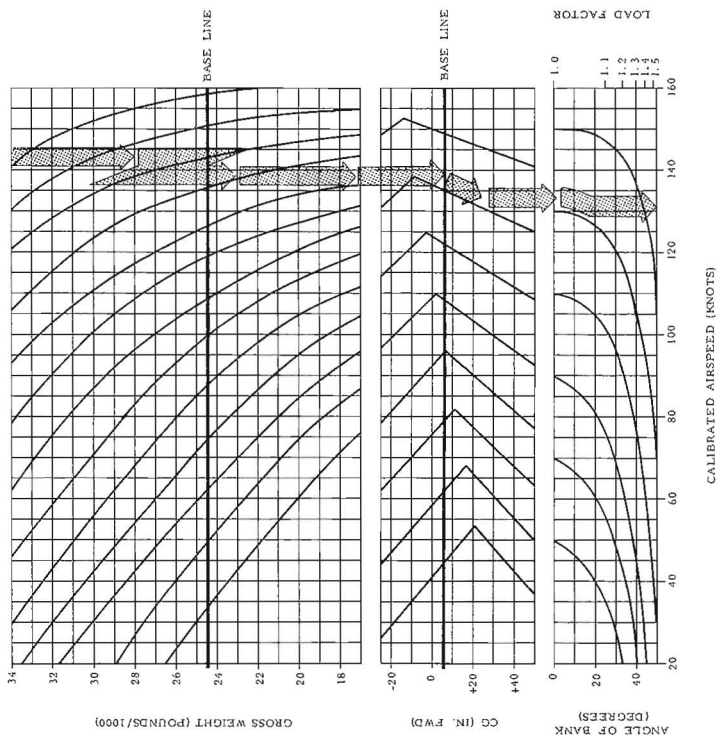


# INCIPIENT BLADE STALL SPEED

NOTE: 1. INCIPIENT BLADE STALL IS  
A CONDITION FREE FROM  
BLADE STALL BY A SATIS-  
FACTORY MARGIN FOR  
CRUISING OPERATION.

DATA BASIS: ESTIMATED  
DATE: 26 AUGUST 1960

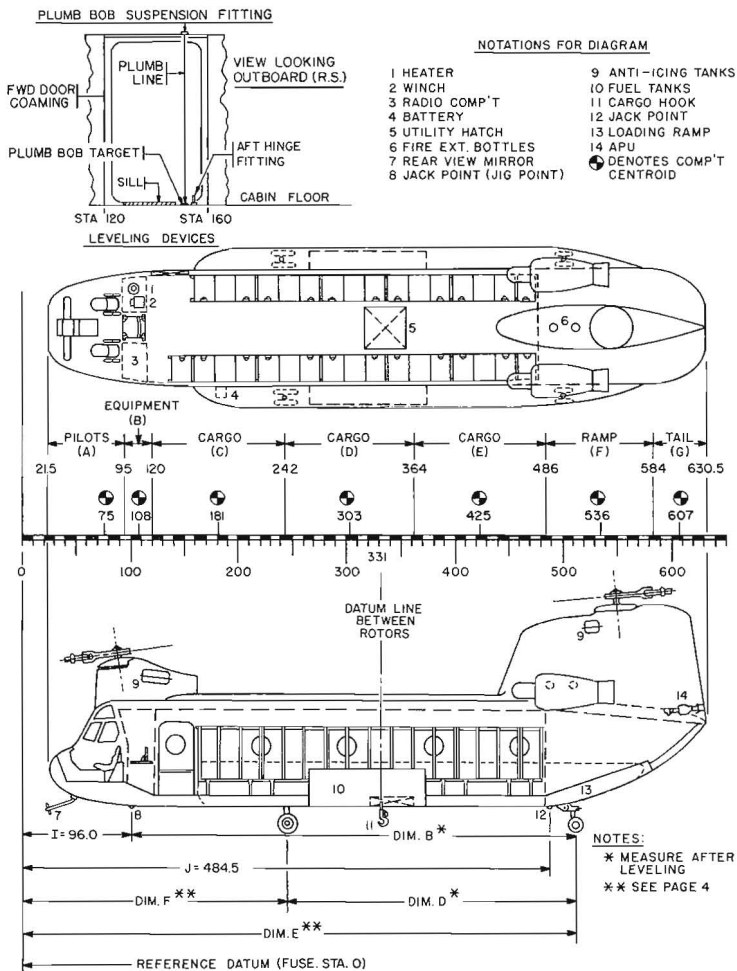






# SECTION II

## WEIGHT AND BALANCE DATA



≡ JP-4 ≡  
**FUEL LOADING CHART**  
(MIL-F-5624B)

WEIGHT (LB)	ARM = 317.3 MOM/1000	WEIGHT (LB)	ARM = 317.3 MOM/1000	WEIGHT (LB)	ARM = 317.3 MOM/1000
50	15.9	1450	460.1	2850	904.3
100	31.7	1500	476.0	2900	920.2
150	47.6	1550	491.8	2950	936.0
200	63.5	1600	507.7	3000	951.9
250	79.3	1650	523.5	3050	967.8
300	95.2	1700	539.4	3100	983.6
350	111.1	1750	555.3	3150	999.5
400	126.9	1800	571.1	3200	1015.4
450	142.8	1850	587.0	3250	1031.2
500	158.7	1900	602.9	3300	1047.1
550	174.5	1950	618.7	3350	1063.0
600	190.4	2000	634.6	3400	1078.8
650	206.2	2050	650.5	3450	1094.7
700	222.1	2100	666.3	3500	1110.6
750	238.0	2150	682.2	3550	1126.4
800	253.8	2200	698.1	3600	1142.3
850	269.7	2250	713.9	3650	1158.1
900	285.6	2300	729.8	3700	1174.0
950	301.4	2350	745.7	3750	1189.9
1000	317.3	2400	761.5	3800	1205.7
1050	333.2	2450	777.4	3850	1221.6
1100	349.0	2500	793.3	3900	1237.5
1150	364.9	2550	809.1	3950	1253.3
1200	380.8	2600	825.0	4000	1269.2
1250	396.6	2650	840.8	*4037	1280.9
1300	412.5	2700	856.7	4050	1285.1
1350	428.4	2750	872.6	**4095	1299.3
1400	444.2	2800	888.4	4100	1300.9

**NOTES:**

1. Two fuselage tanks. Fuel consumed simultaneously; 621 gallons, 50% self-sealing and; 630 gallons, non-self-sealing.
2. Asterisk (\*) indicates approximate weight and moment for full fuselage tanks (50% self-sealing) at 6.5 pounds per gallon.
3. Double asterisk (\*\*) indicates approximate weight and moment for full fuselage tanks (non-self-sealing) at 6.5 pounds per gallon.
4. Total weight of fuel is dependent upon the specific gravity and temperature. Therefore, the notation "FULL" does not appear on the fuel quantity gages. Variation should be anticipated in gage readings when tanks are full.

OIL LOADING CHART

TWO TANKS INTEGRAL WITH ENGINES  
3.7 GALLONS USABLE ARM = 480.7

GALLONS	WEIGHT (LB)	MOM/1000
1	8	3.8
2	15	7.2
3	23	11.1
3.7	28	13.5

NOTE:

Total capacity of two tanks is 5.9 gallons.

$$5.9 \text{ Gals.} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Usable} \quad 3.7 \text{ Gals.} \\ \text{Unusable} \quad 2.2 \text{ Gals.} \\ \text{Oil in Lines} \quad 1.1 \text{ Gals.} \end{array} \right\} = 3.3 \text{ Gals.} \\ \text{Unusable Oil} \\ \text{(See Chart A)}$$



ANTI-ICING FLUID  
WEIGHT AND MOMENT TABLE

PER TANK		FWD TANK ARM = 124.0	AFT TANK ARM = 520.0
GALLONS	WEIGHT (LB)	MOMENT/1000	
1	7	.9	3.6
2	14	1.7	7.3
3	22	2.7	11.4
4	29	3.6	15.1
5	36	4.5	18.7
6	43	5.3	22.4
7	50	6.2	26.0
8	58	7.2	30.2
9	65	8.1	33.8
10	72	8.9	37.4
11	79	9.8	41.1
12	86	10.7	44.7
13	94	11.7	48.9
14	101	12.5	52.5
15	108	13.4	56.2
16	115	14.3	59.8
17	122	15.1	63.4
18	130	16.1	67.6
19	137	17.0	71.2
20	144	17.9	74.9

EXAMPLE:

15 gallons each tank, weight  $(108 + 108) = 216$  pounds; moment/1000  
 $(13.4 + 56.2) = 69.6$

NOTES:

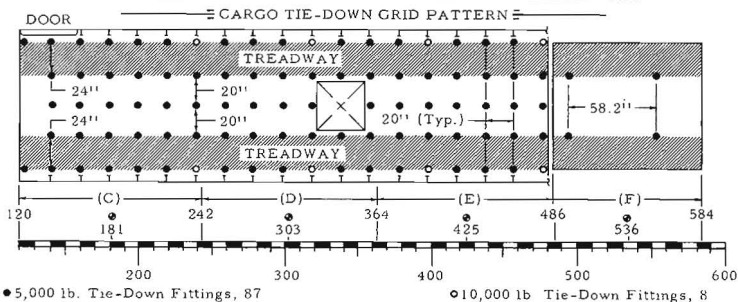
1. Anti-icing fluid based upon 85% isopropyl alcohol and 15% glycerine which equals 7.17 pounds per gallon.
2. Total capacity is 40 gallons (2 tanks) or 288 pounds.

COMPARTMENT DATA

COMPARTMENT DESIGNATION	PILOTS' (A)	EQUIP. (B)	CARGO			RAMP (F)	TAIL (G)
			(C)	(D)	(E)		
CENTROID Inches from Ref Datum	75	108	181	303	425	*536	607
FORWARD LIMIT Inches from Ref Datum	21.5	95	120	242	364	486	584
AFT LIMIT Inches from Ref Datum	95	120	242	364	486	584	630.5
MAXIMUM CAPACITY Pounds			15250	15250	15250	3000	
FLOOR AREA Square Feet			76.3	76.3	76.3	*61.8	
VOLUME Cubic Feet			491.3	491.3	491.3	*373.8	
MAXIMUM CAPACITY Pounds per-Square Foot			200	200	200	300	
TREADWAY Max uniformly distributed load over limited area of 1 square foot or max load per wheel.			2500	2500	2500	2500	
CENTER SECTION Between treadway-max uniformly distributed load over limited area of 1 square foot or max load per wheel.			1000	1000	1000	1000	

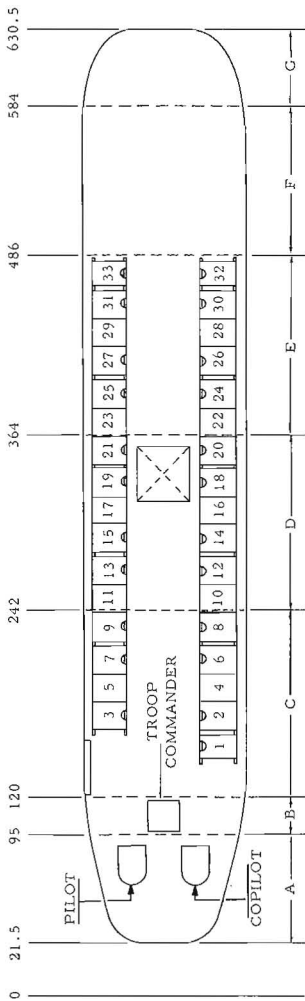
NOTES

1. RAMP (F) \* based upon ramp open, level with floor plane.
2. Centroids for Compartments C, D, E & F are based upon floor area.
3. All volumes based upon projection of floor area to ceiling.



## CARGO COMPARTMENT TABLE

COMPARTMENT		C	D	E	F
CENTROID (ARM)		181	303	425	536
WEIGHT (LB)		MOM/1000 for Arms Listed Above			
5	1	2	2	2	3
10	2	3	3	4	5
20	4	6	9	9	11
30	5	9	13	16	16
40	7	12	17	21	21
50	9	15	21	27	27
60	11	18	26	32	32
70	13	21	30	38	38
80	14	24	34	43	43
90	16	27	38	48	48
100	18	30	43	54	54
200	36	61	85	107	107
300	54	91	128	161	161
400	72	121	170	214	214
500	91	152	213	268	268
600	109	182	255	322	322
700	127	212	298	375	375
800	145	242	340	429	429
900	163	273	383	482	482
1000	181	303	425	536	536
1100	199	333	468	590	590
1200	217	364	510	643	643
1300	235	394	553	697	697
1400	253	424	595	750	750
1500	272	455	638	804	804
1600	290	485	680	858	858
1700	308	515	723	911	911
1800	326	545	765	965	965
1900	344	576	808	1018	1018
2000	362	606	850	1072	1072
WEIGHT (LB)		MOM/1000 for Arms Listed Above			
2200	398	667	935	1179	1179
2400	434	727	1020	1286	1286
2600	471	788	1105	1394	1394
2800	507	848	1190	1501	1501
3000	543	909	1275	1608	1608
3500	634	1061	1488		
4000	724	1212	1700		
4500	815	1364	1913		
5000	905	1515	2125		
5500	996	1667	2338		
6000	1086	1818	2550		
6500	1177	1970	2763		
7000	1267	2121	2975		
7500	1358	2273	3188		
8000	1448	2424	3400		
8500	1539	2576	3613		
9000	1629	2727	3825		
9500	1720	2879	4038		
10000	1810	3030	4250		
10500	1901	3182	4463		
11000	1991	3333	4675		
11500	2082	3485	4888		
12000	2172	3636	5100		
12500	2263	3788	5313		
13000	2353	3939	5525		
13500	2444	4091	5738		
14000	2534	4242	5950		
14500	2625	4394	6163		
15000	2715	4545	6375		
15500	2806	4697	6588		



PERSONNEL DATA

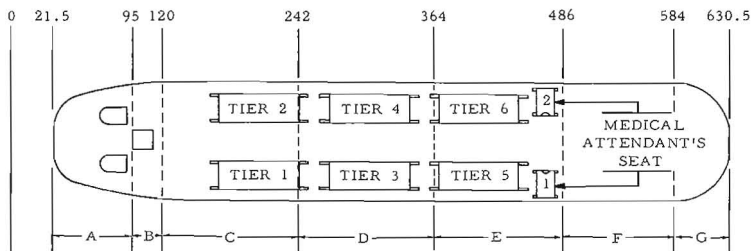
COMPT	A			B			C			D			E					
	Loc	or	Seat No.	Loc	or	Seat No.	Loc	or	Seat No.	Loc	or	Seat No.	Loc	or	Seat No.			
Arm	74.5	104.9	151.0	171.0	191.0	231.0	251.0	271.0	291.0	311.0	331.0	351.0	371.0	391.0	411.0	431.0	451.0	471.0
Org Person:																		
Weight	200	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
MOM/1000	14.9	27.3	39.3	44.5	49.7	54.9	60.1	65.3	70.5	75.7	80.9	86.1	91.3	96.5	101.7	106.9	112.1	117.3
Two Persons:																		
Weight	400	-	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520
MOM/1000	29.8	-	88.9	99.3	109.7	120.1	130.5	140.9	151.3	161.7	172.1	182.5	192.9	203.3	213.7	224.1	234.5	244.9

TABLE OF MOMENTS FOR PERSONNEL MOVEMENT  
(MOMENT/1000)

Seat No.	Troop Cdr's	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Arm	104.9	151.0	171.0	191.0	211.0	231.0	251.0	271.0	291.0	311.0	331.0	351.0	371.0	391.0	411.0	431.0	451.0	471.0
One Person	27.3	39.3	44.5	49.7	54.9	60.1	65.3	70.5	75.7	80.9	86.1	91.3	96.5	101.7	106.9	112.1	117.3	122.5
Seats 32 or 33	95.2	83.2	78.0	72.8	67.6	62.4	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2	
Seats 30 or 31	90.0	78.0	72.8	67.6	62.4	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2		
Seats 28 or 29	84.8	72.8	67.6	62.4	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2			
Seats 26 or 27	79.6	67.6	62.4	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2				
Seats 24 or 25	74.4	62.4	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2					
Seats 22 or 23	69.2	57.2	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2						
Seats 20 or 21	64.0	52.0	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2							
Seats 18 or 19	58.8	46.8	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2								
Seats 16 or 17	53.6	41.6	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2									
Seats 14 or 15	48.4	36.4	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2										
Seats 12 or 13	43.2	31.2	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2											
Seats 10 or 11	38.0	26.0	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2												
Seats 8 or 9	32.8	20.8	15.6	10.4	5.2													
Seats 6 or 7	27.6	15.6	10.4	5.2														
Seats 4 or 5	22.4	10.4	5.2															
Seats 2 or 3	17.2	5.2																
Seat 1	12.0																	

NOTES:

1. Add moment for troop movement aft.  
Plus (+) sign. Subtract for movement forward. Minus (-) sign.
2. Based on 260 pounds per troop.



		LITTER PATIENT DATA			
COMPARTMENT		C	D	E	
TIER		1 & 2	3 & 4	5 & 6	
ARM		208	308	408	
N U M B E R  O F  P A T I E N T S	1	WEIGHT	250	250	250
		MOM/1000	52.0	77.0	102.0
	2	WEIGHT	500	500	500
		MOM/1000	104.0	154.0	204.0
	3	WEIGHT	750	750	750
		MOM/1000	156.0	231.0	306.0
	4	WEIGHT	1000	1000	1000
		MOM/1000	208.0	308.0	408.0
	5	WEIGHT	1250	1250	1250
		MOM/1000	260.0	385.0	510.0
	6	WEIGHT	1500	1500	1500
		MOM/1000	312.0	462.0	612.0
	7	WEIGHT	1750	1750	1750
		MOM/1000	364.0	539.0	714.0
	8	WEIGHT	2000	2000	2000
		MOM/1000	416.0	616.0	816.0

		MEDICAL ATTENDANT DATA	
COMPARTMENT		E	
SEAT		1 & 2	
ARM		471.0	
<u>ONE ATTENDANT:</u>			
WEIGHT		200	
MOM/1000		94.2	
<u>TWO ATTENDANTS:</u>			
WEIGHT		400	
MOM/1000		188.4	

NOTES:

Litters listed on Chart "A".  
Each tier contains 4 litters.

EXTERNAL CARGO HOOK LOADING CHART

ARM = 331.0		ARM = 331.0	
WEIGHT (LB)	MOM/1000	WEIGHT (LB)	MOM/1000
5	2	3000	993
10	3	3500	1159
20	7	4000	1324
50	17	4500	1490
100	33	5000	1655
200	66	5500	1821
300	99	6000	1986
400	132	6500	2152
500	166	7000	2317
600	199	7500	2483
700	232	8000	2648
800	265	8500	2814
900	298	9000	2979
1000	331	9500	3145
1100	364	10000	3310
1200	397	10500	3476
1300	430	11000	3641
1400	463	11500	3807
1500	497	12000	3972
1600	530	12500	4138
1700	563	13000	4303
1800	596	13500	4469
1900	629	14000	4634
2000	662	14500	4800
2200	728	15000	4965
2400	794	15500	5131
2600	861	16000	5296
2800	927		

NOTE:

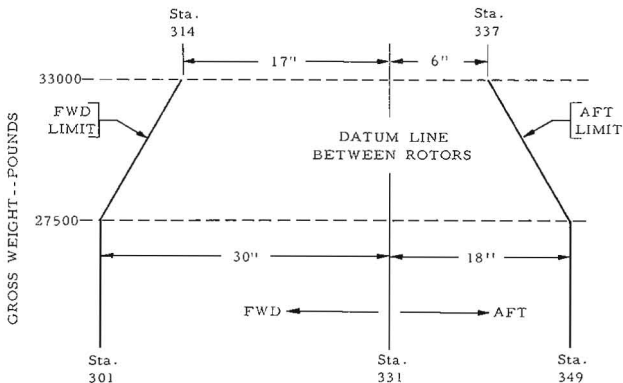
External cargo hook capacity is 16000 pounds.

### NOTES FOR CENTER OF GRAVITY TABLE

1. Explanation of center of gravity limits:

Fwd - The forward CG limit is 30 inches forward of the datum line between rotors, up to the gross weight of 27500 pounds. This limit varies in a linear manner from 30 inches forward at the gross weight of 27500 pounds to 17 inches forward of the center line between rotors, at the gross weight of 33000 pounds. (See illustration below.)

Aft - The aft CG limit is 18 inches aft of the datum line between rotors, up to the gross weight of 27500 pounds. This limit varies in a linear manner from 18 inches aft at the gross weight of 27500 pounds to 6 inches aft of the datum line between rotors, at the gross weight of 33000 pounds. (See illustration below.)



2. Gross weight limitations:

Takeoff \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds\*

Landing \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds\*

\*NOTE: Service activities shall insert, or substitute, current figures from latest applicable technical order covering operating restrictions.





GROSS WT POUNDS		CENTER OF GRAVITY TABLE																GROSS WT POUNDS			
		C. G. LIMITS								AFT C. G. LIMIT											
		FWD. C. G. LIMIT								MOMENT/1000											
		301	302	303	305	307	309	311	314	317	321	326	331	337	340	342	344	346	347	348	349
25000	07525	07550	07575	07625	07675	07725	07775	07850	07925	08025	08150	08275	08425	08500	08550	08600	08650	08675	08700	08725	25000
25200	07550	07575	07600	07650	07700	07750	07800	07875	07950	08050	08175	08300	08450	08525	08575	08625	08675	08700	08725	08750	25200
25400	07575	07600	07625	07675	07725	07775	07825	07900	07975	08075	08200	08325	08475	08550	08600	08650	08675	08700	08725	08750	25400
25600	07600	07625	07650	07700	07750	07800	07850	07925	08000	08100	08225	08350	08500	08575	08625	08675	08700	08725	08750	08775	25600
25800	07625	07650	07675	07725	07775	07825	07875	07950	08025	08125	08250	08375	08525	08600	08650	08700	08725	08750	08775	08800	25800
26000	07650	07675	07700	07750	07800	07850	07900	07975	08050	08150	08275	08425	08575	08650	08700	08750	08775	08800	08825	08850	26000
26200	07675	07700	07725	07775	07825	07875	07925	08000	08075	08175	08300	08450	08600	08675	08725	08775	08800	08825	08850	08875	26200
26400	07700	07725	07750	07800	07850	07900	07950	08025	08100	08200	08325	08475	08625	08700	08750	08800	08825	08850	08875	08900	26400
26600	07725	07750	07775	07825	07875	07925	07975	08050	08125	08225	08350	08500	08650	08725	08775	08825	08850	08875	08900	08925	26600
26800	07750	07775	07800	07850	07900	07950	08000	08075	08150	08250	08375	08525	08675	08750	08800	08850	08875	08900	08925	08950	26800
27000	07775	07800	07825	07875	07925	07975	08025	08100	08175	08275	08400	08550	08700	08775	08825	08875	08900	08925	08950	08975	27000
27200	07800	07825	07850	07900	07950	08000	08050	08125	08200	08300	08425	08575	08725	08800	08850	08900	08925	08950	08975	09000	27200
27400	07825	07850	07875	07925	07975	08025	08075	08150	08225	08325	08450	08600	08750	08825	08875	08925	08950	08975	09000	09025	27400
27600	07850	07875	07900	07950	08000	08050	08100	08175	08250	08350	08475	08625	08775	08850	08900	08950	08975	09000	09025	09050	27600
27800	07875	07900	07925	07975	08025	08075	08125	08200	08275	08375	08500	08650	08800	08875	08925	08975	09000	09025	09050	09075	27800
28000	07900	07925	07950	08000	08050	08100	08150	08225	08300	08400	08525	08675	08825	08900	08950	09000	09025	09050	09075	09100	28000
28200	07925	07950	07975	08025	08075	08125	08175	08250	08325	08425	08550	08700	08850	08925	08975	09025	09050	09075	09100	09125	28200
28400	07950	07975	08000	08050	08100	08150	08200	08275	08350	08450	08575	08725	08875	08950	09000	09050	09075	09100	09125	09150	28400
28600	07975	08000	08025	08075	08125	08175	08225	08300	08375	08475	08600	08750	08900	08975	09025	09075	09100	09125	09150	09175	28600
28800	08000	08025	08050	08100	08150	08200	08250	08325	08400	08500	08625	08775	08925	09000	09050	09100	09125	09150	09175	09200	28800
29000	08025	08050	08075	08125	08175	08225	08275	08350	08425	08525	08650	08800	08950	09025	09075	09125	09150	09175	09200	09225	29000
29200	08050	08075	08100	08150	08200	08250	08300	08375	08450	08550	08675	08825	08975	09050	09100	09150	09175	09200	09225	09250	29200
29400	08075	08100	08125	08175	08225	08275	08325	08400	08475	08575	08700	08850	09000	09075	09125	09175	09200	09225	09250	09275	29400
29600	08100	08125	08150	08200	08250	08300	08350	08425	08500	08600	08725	08875	09025	09100	09150	09200	09225	09250	09275	09300	29600
30000	08125	08150	08175	08225	08275	08325	08375	08450	08525	08625	08750	08900	09050	09125	09175	09225	09250	09275	09300	09325	30000
30400	08150	08175	08200	08250	08300	08350	08400	08475	08550	08650	08775	08925	09075	09150	09200	09250	09275	09300	09325	09350	30400
30800	08175	08200	08225	08275	08325	08375	08425	08500	08575	08675	08800	08950	09100	09175	09225	09275	09300	09325	09350	09375	30800
31200	08200	08225	08250	08300	08350	08400	08450	08525	08600	08700	08825	08975	09125	09200	09250	09300	09325	09350	09375	09400	31200
31600	08225	08250	08275	08325	08375	08425	08475	08550	08625	08725	08850	09000	09150	09225	09275	09325	09350	09375	09400	09425	31600
32000	08250	08275	08300	08350	08400	08450	08500	08575	08650	08750	08875	09025	09175	09250	09300	09350	09375	09400	09425	09450	32000
32400	08275	08300	08325	08375	08425	08475	08525	08600	08675	08775	08900	09050	09200	09275	09325	09375	09400	09425	09450	09475	32400
32800	08300	08325	08350	08400	08450	08500	08550	08625	08700	08800	08925	09075	09225	09300	09350	09400	09425	09450	09475	09500	32800
33200	08325	08350	08375	08425	08475	08525	08575	08650	08725	08825	08950	09100	09250	09325	09375	09425	09450	09475	09500	09525	33200
33600	08350	08375	08400	08450	08500	08550	08600	08675	08750	08850	08975	09125	09275	09350	09400	09450	09475	09500	09525	09550	33600
34000	08375	08400	08425	08475	08525	08575	08625	08700	08775	08875	09000	09150	09300	09375	09425	09475	09500	09525	09550	09575	34000



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